

Cat. No. W364-E1-2

SYSMAC CQM1H Series

CQM1H-CPU□□ Programmable Controllers

CQM1H-□□□□ Inner Boards

PROGRAMMING MANUAL

OMRON

SYSMAC CQM1H Series

CQM1H-CPU□□ Programmable Controllers

CQM1H-□□□□□ Inner Boards

Programming Manual

Revised May 2000

Notice:

OMRON products are manufactured for use according to proper procedures by a qualified operator and only for the purposes described in this manual.

The following conventions are used to indicate and classify precautions in this manual. Always heed the information provided with them. Failure to heed precautions can result in injury to people or damage to property.



DANGER

Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



WARNING

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



Caution

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury, or property damage.

OMRON Product References

All OMRON products are capitalized in this manual. The word “Unit” is also capitalized when it refers to an OMRON product, regardless of whether or not it appears in the proper name of the product.

The abbreviation “Ch,” which appears in some displays and on some OMRON products, often means “word” and is abbreviated “Wd” in documentation in this sense.

The abbreviation “PC” means Programmable Controller and is not used as an abbreviation for anything else.

Visual Aids

The following headings appear in the left column of the manual to help you locate different types of information.

Note Indicates information of particular interest for efficient and convenient operation of the product.

1, 2, 3... 1. Indicates lists of one sort or another, such as procedures, checklists, etc.

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No patent liability is assumed with respect to the use of the information contained herein. Moreover, because OMRON is constantly striving to improve its high-quality products, the information contained in this manual is subject to change without notice. Every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this manual. Nevertheless, OMRON assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions. Neither is any liability assumed for damages resulting from the use of the information contained in this publication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRECAUTIONS

- 1 Intended Audience
- 2 General Precautions
- 3 Safety Precautions
- 4 Operating Environment Precautions
- 5 Application Precautions
- 6 Conformance to EC Directives

SECTION 1

PC Setup and Other Features

- 1-1 PC Setup
- 1-2 Inner Board Settings
- 1-3 Basic PC Operation and I/O Processes
- 1-4 Interrupt Functions
- 1-5 Pulse Output Function
- 1-6 Communications Functions
- 1-7 Calculating with Signed Binary Data

SECTION 2

Inner Boards

- 2-1 High-speed Counter Board
- 2-2 Pulse I/O Board
- 2-3 Absolute Encoder Interface Board
- 2-4 Analog Setting Board
- 2-5 Analog I/O Board
- 2-6 Serial Communications Board

SECTION 3

Memory Areas

- 3-1 Memory Area Structure
- 3-2 IR Area
- 3-3 SR Area
- 3-4 TR Area
- 3-5 HR Area
- 3-6 AR Area
- 3-7 LR Area
- 3-8 Timer/Counter Area
- 3-9 DM Area
- 3-10 EM Area
- 3-11 Using Memory Cassettes

SECTION 4

Ladder-diagram Programming

- 4-1 Basic Procedure
- 4-2 Instruction Terminology
- 4-3 Basic Ladder Diagrams
- 4-4 Controlling Bit Status
- 4-5 Work Bits (Internal Relays)
- 4-6 Programming Precautions
- 4-7 Program Execution
- 4-8 Indirectly Addressing the DM and EM Areas

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 5

Instruction Set

5-1	Notation
5-2	Instruction Format
5-3	Data Areas, Definer Values, and Flags
5-4	Differentiated Instructions
5-5	Expansion Instructions
5-6	Coding Right-hand Instructions
5-7	Instruction Tables
5-8	Ladder Diagram Instructions
5-9	Bit Control Instructions
5-10	NO OPERATION – NOP(00)
5-11	END – END(01)
5-12	INTERLOCK and INTERLOCK CLEAR – IL(02) and ILC(03)
5-13	JUMP and JUMP END – JMP(04) and JME(05)
5-14	User Error Instructions: FAILURE ALARM AND RESET – FAL(06) and SEVERE FAILURE ALARM – FALS(07)
5-15	Step Instructions: STEP DEFINE and STEP START–STEP(08)/SNXT(09)
5-16	Timer and Counter Instructions
5-17	Shift Instructions
5-18	Data Movement Instructions
5-19	Comparison Instructions
5-20	Conversion Instructions
5-21	BCD Calculation Instructions
5-22	Binary Calculation Instructions
5-23	Special Math Instructions
5-24	Floating-point Math Instructions
5-25	Logic Instructions
5-26	Increment/Decrement Instructions
5-27	Subroutine Instructions
5-28	Special Instructions
5-29	Network Instructions
5-30	Communications Instructions
5-31	Advanced I/O Instructions

SECTION 6

Host Link Commands

6-1	Host Link Command Summary
6-2	End Codes
6-3	Communications Procedure
6-4	Command and Response Formats
6-5	Host Link Commands

SECTION 7

CPU Unit Operation and Processing Time

7-1	CPU Unit Operation
7-2	Power Interruptions
7-3	Cycle Time

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 8

Troubleshooting

8-1	Introduction
8-2	Programming Console Operation Errors
8-3	Programming Errors
8-4	User-defined Errors
8-5	Operating Errors
8-6	Error Log
8-7	Troubleshooting Flowcharts

Appendices

A	Programming Instructions
B	Error and Arithmetic Flag Operation
C	Memory Areas
D	Using the Clock
E	I/O Assignment Sheet
F	Program Coding Sheet
G	List of FAL Numbers
H	Extended ASCII

Glossary

Index

Revision History

About this Manual:

This manual describes programming of the CQM1H Programmable Controller, including memory structure, memory contents, ladder programming instructions, etc., and includes the sections described below. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for hardware information and Programming Console operating procedures.

Please read this manual carefully and be sure you understand the information provided before attempting to program and operate the CQM1H.

Section 1 explains the PC Setup and related PC functions, including interrupt processing and communications. The PC Setup can be used to control the operating parameters of the PC.

Section 2 describes the Inner Boards that can be mounted in the CPU Unit to expand functionality. Refer to the *Serial Communications Board Operation Manual (W365)* for details on the Serial Communications Board. Only an outline of this Board is provided in *Section 2*.

Section 3 describes the structure of the PC's memory areas, and explains how to use them. It also describes Memory Cassette operations used to transfer data between the CPU Unit and a Memory Cassette.

Section 4 explains the basic steps and concepts involved in writing a basic ladder program. It introduces the instructions that are used to build the basic structure of the ladder program and control its execution.

Section 5 individually describes the ladder-diagram programming instructions that can be used to program the CQM1H.

Section 6 explains the methods and procedures for using Host Link commands, which can be used for host link communications via the PC ports.

Section 7 explains the internal processing of the PCs, and the time required for processing and execution. Refer to this section to gain an understanding of the precise timing of PC operation.

Section 8 describes how to diagnose and correct the hardware and software errors that can occur during PC operation.

The following appendices are also provided: **A Programming Instructions**, **B Error and Arithmetic Flag Operation**, **C Memory Areas**, **D Using the Clock**, **E I/O Assignment Sheet**, **F Program Coding Sheet**, **G List of FAL Numbers**, and **H Extended ASCII**.



WARNING

Failure to read and understand the information provided in this manual may result in personal injury or death, damage to the product, or product failure. Please read each section in its entirety and be sure you understand the information provided in the section and related sections before attempting any of the procedures or operations given.

PRECAUTIONS

This section provides general precautions for using the CQM1H-series Programmable Controllers (PCs) and related devices.

The information contained in this section is important for the safe and reliable application of Programmable Controllers. You must read this section and understand the information contained before attempting to set up or operate a PC system.

1	Intended Audience	
2	General Precautions	
3	Safety Precautions	
4	Operating Environment Precautions	
5	Application Precautions	
6	Conformance to EC Directives	
6-1	Applicable Directives	
6-2	Concepts	
6-3	Conformance to EC Directives	
6-4	Relay Output Noise Reduction Methods	

1 Intended Audience

This manual is intended for the following personnel, who must also have knowledge of electrical systems (an electrical engineer or the equivalent).

- Personnel in charge of installing FA systems.
- Personnel in charge of designing FA systems.
- Personnel in charge of managing FA systems and facilities.


2 General Precautions

The user must operate the product according to the performance specifications described in the operation manuals.


Before using the product under conditions which are not described in the manual or applying the product to nuclear control systems, railroad systems, aviation systems, vehicles, combustion systems, medical equipment, amusement machines, safety equipment, and other systems, machines, and equipment that may have a serious influence on lives and property if used improperly, consult your OMRON representative.

Make sure that the ratings and performance characteristics of the product are sufficient for the systems, machines, and equipment, and be sure to provide the systems, machines, and equipment with double safety mechanisms.


This manual provides information for programming and operating the PC. Be sure to read this manual before attempting to use the PC and keep this manual close at hand for reference during operation.


 **WARNING** It is extremely important that a PC and all PC Units be used for the specified purpose and under the specified conditions, especially in applications that can directly or indirectly affect human life. You must consult with your OMRON representative before applying a PC System to the above-mentioned applications.


3 Safety Precautions

 **WARNING** The CPU Unit refreshes I/O even when the program is stopped (i.e., even in PROGRAM mode). Confirm safety thoroughly in advance before changing the status of any part of memory allocated to I/O Units, Dedicated I/O Units, or Inner Board. Any changes to the data allocated to any Unit may result in unexpected operation of the loads connected to the Unit. Any of the following operation may result in changes to memory status.


- Transferring I/O memory data to the CPU Unit from a Programming Device.
- Changing present values in memory from a Programming Device.
- Force-setting/-resetting bits from a Programming Device.
- Transferring I/O memory from a host computer or from another PC on a network.


 **WARNING** Do not attempt to take any Unit apart or touch the interior while the power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electric shock.


 **WARNING** Do not touch any of the terminals or terminal blocks while the power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electric shock.


 **WARNING** Provide safety measures in external circuits (i.e., not in the Programmable Controller), including the following items, in order to ensure safety in the system if an abnormality occurs due to malfunction of the PC or another external factor affecting the PC operation. Not doing so may result in serious accidents.


- Emergency stop circuits, interlock circuits, limit circuits, and similar safety measures must be provided in external control circuits.
- The PC will turn OFF all outputs when its self-diagnosis function detects any error or when a severe failure alarm (FALS) instruction is executed. As a countermeasure for such errors, external safety measures must be provided to ensure safety in the system.
- The PC outputs may remain ON or OFF due to deposition or burning of the output relays or destruction of the output transistors. As a countermeasure for such problems, external safety measures must be provided to ensure safety in the system.
- When the 24-VDC output (service power supply to the PC) is overloaded or short-circuited, the voltage may drop and result in the outputs being turned OFF. As a countermeasure for such problems, external safety measures must be provided to ensure safety in the system.

 **WARNING** Do not attempt to disassemble, repair, or modify any Units. Any attempt to do so may result in malfunction, fire, or electric shock.

 **WARNING** Do not touch the Power Supply Unit while power is being supplied or immediately after power has been turned OFF. Doing so may result in burns.

 **Caution** Execute online edit only after confirming that no adverse effects will be caused by extending the cycle time. Otherwise, the input signals may not be readable.


 **Caution** Confirm safety at the destination node before transferring a program to another node or changing contents of the I/O memory area. Doing either of these without confirming safety may result in injury.

 **Caution** Tighten the screws on the terminal block of the AC Power Supply Unit to the torque specified in the operation manual. The loose screws may result in burning or malfunction.


4 Operating Environment Precautions

 **Caution** Do not operate the control system in the following locations:

- Locations subject to direct sunlight.
- Locations subject to temperatures or humidity outside the range specified in the specifications.
- Locations subject to condensation as the result of severe changes in temperature.
- Locations subject to corrosive or flammable gases.
- Locations subject to dust (especially iron dust) or salts.
- Locations subject to exposure to water, oil, or chemicals.
- Locations subject to shock or vibration.


 **Caution** Take appropriate and sufficient countermeasures when installing systems in the following locations:

- Locations subject to static electricity or other forms of noise.
- Locations subject to strong electromagnetic fields.
- Locations subject to possible exposure to radioactivity.
- Locations close to power supplies.


 **Caution** The operating environment of the PC System can have a large effect on the longevity and reliability of the system. Improper operating environments can lead to malfunction, failure, and other unforeseeable problems with the PC System. Be sure that the operating environment is within the specified conditions at installation and remains within the specified conditions during the life of the system.

5 Application Precautions

Observe the following precautions when using the PC System.

 **WARNING** Always heed these precautions. Failure to observe the following precautions could lead to serious or possibly fatal injury.

- Always ground the system to 100 Ω or less when installing the Units. Not connecting to a ground of 100 Ω or less may result in electric shock.
- Always turn OFF the power supply to the PC before attempting any of the following. Not turning OFF the power supply may result in malfunction or electric shock.
 - Assembling the Units.
 - Connecting cables or wiring the system.
 - Connecting or disconnecting the connectors.
 - Setting DIP switches.
 - Replacing the battery.

 **Caution** Failure to observe the following precautions could lead to faulty operation of the PC or the system, or could damage the PC or PC Units. Always heed these precautions.

- Fail-safe measures must be taken by the customer to ensure safety in the event of incorrect, missing, or abnormal signals caused by broken signal lines, momentary power interruptions, or other causes.

- Fail-safe measures must be taken by the customer to ensure safety in the event that outputs from Output Units remain ON as a result of internal circuit failures, which can occur in relays, transistors, and other elements.
- Always turn ON power to the PC before turning ON power to the control system. If the PC power supply is turned ON after the control power supply, temporary errors may result in control system signals because the output terminals on DC Output Units and other Units will momentarily turn ON when power is turned ON to the PC.
- Do not turn OFF the power supply to the PC when data is being transferred. In particular, do not turn OFF the power supply when reading or writing a Memory Card. Also, do not remove the Memory Card when the BUSY indicator is lit. To remove a Memory Card, first press the memory card power supply switch and then wait for the BUSY indicator to go out before removing the Memory Card.
- If the I/O Hold Bit (SR 25212) is turned ON, the outputs from the PC will not be turned OFF and will maintain their previous status when the PC is switched from RUN or MONITOR mode to PROGRAM mode. Make sure that the external loads will not produce dangerous conditions when this occurs. (When operation stops for a fatal error, including those produced with the FALS(07) instruction, all outputs from Output Unit will be turned OFF and only the internal output status will be maintained.)
- Install the Units properly as specified in the operation manuals. Improper installation of the Units may result in malfunction.
- Mount Units only after checking terminal blocks and connectors completely.
- When assembling the Units or mounting the end cover, be sure to lock them securely as shown in the following illustrations. If they are not properly locked, desired functionality may not be achieved.
- Be sure to mount the end cover to the rightmost Unit.
- Be sure that all the mounting screws, terminal screws, and cable connector screws are tightened to the torque specified in the relevant manuals. Incorrect tightening torque may result in malfunction.
- Be sure that the terminal blocks, Memory Units, expansion I/O cables, and other items with locking devices are properly locked into place. Improper locking may result in malfunction.
- Be sure to confirm the orientation and polarities when connecting terminal blocks and connectors.
- Leave the label attached to the Unit when wiring. Removing the label may result in malfunction if foreign matter enters the Unit.
- Remove the label after the completion of wiring to ensure proper heat dissipation. Leaving the label attached may result in malfunction.
- Wire all connections correctly.
- When supplying power at 200 to 240 V AC from a CQM1-PA216 Power Supply Unit, always remove the metal jumper from the voltage selector terminals. The product will be destroyed if 200 to 240 V AC is supplied while the metal jumper is attached.
- A ground of 100 Ω or less must be installed when shorting the GR and LG terminals on the Power Supply Unit.
- Use crimp terminals for wiring. Do not connect bare stranded wires directly to terminals. Connection of bare stranded wires may result in burning.
- Do not apply voltages to the Input Units in excess of the rated input voltage. Excess voltages may result in burning.
- Do not apply voltages or connect loads to the Output Units in excess of the maximum switching capacity. Excess voltage or loads may result in burning.

- Install external breakers and take other safety measures against short-circuiting in external wiring. Insufficient safety measures against short-circuiting may result in burning.
- Always use the power supply voltages specified in the operation manuals. An incorrect voltage may result in malfunction or burning.
- Take appropriate measures to ensure that the specified power with the rated voltage and frequency is supplied. Be particularly careful in places where the power supply is unstable. An incorrect power supply may result in malfunction.
- Disconnect the functional ground terminal when performing withstand voltage tests. Not disconnecting the functional ground terminal may result in burning.
- Check switch settings, the contents of the DM Area, and other preparations before starting operation. Starting operation without the proper settings or data may result in an unexpected operation.
- Check the user program for proper execution before actually running it on the Unit. Not checking the program may result in an unexpected operation.
- Double-check all wiring and switch settings before turning ON the power supply. Incorrect wiring may result in burning.
- Confirm that no adverse effect will occur in the system before attempting any of the following. Not doing so may result in an unexpected operation.
 - Changing the operating mode of the PC.
 - Force-setting/force-resetting any bit in memory.
 - Changing the present value of any word or any set value in memory.
- Before touching a Unit, be sure to first touch a grounded metallic object in order to discharge any static build-up. Not doing so may result in malfunction or damage.
- Do not pull on the cables or bend the cables beyond their natural limit. Doing either of these may break the cables.
- Do not place objects on top of the cables or other wiring lines. Doing so may break the cables.
- Resume operation only after transferring to the new CPU Unit the contents of the DM Area, HR Area, and other data required for resuming operation. Not doing so may result in an unexpected operation.
- Do not short the battery terminals or charge, disassemble, heat, or incinerate the battery. Do not subject the battery to strong shocks. Doing any of these may result in leakage, rupture, heat generation, or ignition of the battery. Dispose of any battery that has been dropped on the floor or otherwise subjected to excessive shock. Batteries that have been subjected to shock may leak if they are used.
- UL standards required that batteries be replaced only by experienced technicians. Do not allow unqualified persons to replace batteries.
- When replacing parts, be sure to confirm that the rating of a new part is correct. Not doing so may result in malfunction or burning.
- When transporting or storing circuit boards, cover them in antistatic material to protect them from static electricity and maintain the proper storage temperature.
- Do not touch circuit boards or the components mounted to them with your bare hands. There are sharp leads and other parts on the boards that may cause injury if handled improperly.
- Before touching a Unit or Board, be sure to first touch a grounded metallic object to discharge any static build-up from your body. Not doing so may result in malfunction or damage.
- Provide sufficient clearances around the Unit and other devices to ensure proper heat dissipation. Do not cover the ventilation openings of the Unit.

- For wiring, use crimp terminals of the appropriate size as specified in relevant manuals.
- Do not allow metallic objects or conductive wires to enter the Unit.
- Set the operating settings of the Temperature Controller properly according to the system to be controlled.
- Provide appropriate safety measures, such as overheat prevention and alarm systems, in separate circuits to ensure safety of the entire system even when the Temperature Controller malfunctions.
- Allow at least 10 minutes after turning ON the Temperature Controller as warm-up time.
- Do not use thinner to clean the product. Use commercially available cleaning alcohol.
- Mount the I/O Control Unit on the right of the CPU Block.
- When using Expansion I/O Blocks, configure the system so that the current consumptions for the CPU Block and each of the Expansion I/O Blocks do not exceed the specified values, and that the total current consumption does not exceed the current capacity of the Power Supply Unit.
- Configure the system so that the number of Units in both the CPU Block and Expansion I/O Blocks do not exceed the maximum number of connectable Units for the Block.

6 Conformance to EC Directives

6-1 Applicable Directives

- EMC Directives
- Low Voltage Directive

6-2 Concepts

EMC Directives

OMRON devices that comply with EC Directives also conform to the related EMC standards so that they can be more easily built into other devices or machines. The actual products have been checked for conformity to EMC standards (see the following note). Whether the products conform to the standards in the system used by the customer, however, must be checked by the customer.

EMC-related performance of the OMRON devices that comply with EC Directives will vary depending on the configuration, wiring, and other conditions of the equipment or control panel in which the OMRON devices are installed. The customer must, therefore, perform final checks to confirm that devices and the overall machine conform to EMC standards.

Note Applicable EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility) standards are as follows:

EMS (Electromagnetic Susceptibility): EN61131-2

EMI (Electromagnetic Interference): EN50081-2

(Radiated emission: 10-m regulations)

Low Voltage Directive

Always ensure that devices operating at voltages of 50 to 1,000 V AC or 75 to 1,500 V DC meet the required safety standards for the PC (EN61131-2).

6-3 Conformance to EC Directives

The CQM1H-series PCs comply with EC Directives. To ensure that the machine or device in which a CQM1H-series PC is used complies with EC directives, the PC must be installed as follows:

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. The PC must be installed within a control panel.
 2. Reinforced insulation or double insulation must be used for the DC power supplies used for the communications and I/O power supplies.
 3. PCs complying with EC Directives also conform to the Common Emission Standard (EN50081-2). When a PC is built into a machine, however, noise can be generated by switching devices using relay outputs and cause the overall machine to fail to meet the Standards. If this occurs, surge killers must be connected or other measures taken external to the PC.

The following methods represent typical methods for reducing noise, and may not be sufficient in all cases. Required countermeasures will vary depending on the devices connected to the control panel, wiring, the configuration of the system, and other conditions.

6-4 Relay Output Noise Reduction Methods

The CQM1H-series PCs conforms to the Common Emission Standards (EN50081-2) of the EMC Directives. However, noise generated by relay output switching may not satisfy these Standards. In such a case, a noise filter must be connected to the load side or other appropriate countermeasures must be provided external to the PC.

Countermeasures taken to satisfy the standards vary depending on the devices on the load side, wiring, configuration of machines, etc. Following are examples of countermeasures for reducing the generated noise.

Countermeasures

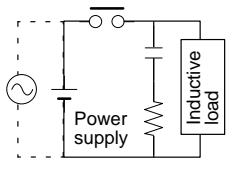
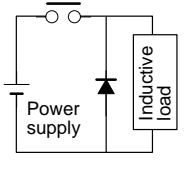
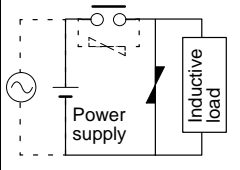
Refer to EN50081-2 for more details.

Countermeasures are not required if the frequency of load switching for the whole system including the PC is less than 5 times per minute.

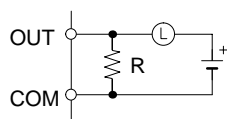
Countermeasures are required if the frequency of load switching for the whole system including the PC is 5 times or more per minute.

Countermeasure Examples

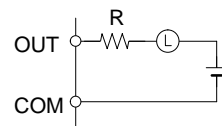
When switching an inductive load, connect a surge protector, diodes, etc., in parallel with the load or contact as shown below.

Circuit	Current		Characteristic	Required element
	AC	DC		
CR method 	Yes	Yes	<p>If the load is a relay or solenoid, there is a time lag between the moment the circuit is opened and the moment the load is reset.</p> <p>If the supply voltage is 24 or 48 V, insert the surge protector in parallel with the load. If the supply voltage is 100 to 200 V, insert the surge protector between the contacts.</p>	<p>The capacitance of the capacitor must be 1 to 0.5 μF per contact current of 1 A and resistance of the resistor must be 0.5 to 1 Ω per contact voltage of 1 V. These values, however, vary with the load and the characteristics of the relay. Decide these values from testing, and take into consideration that the capacitance suppresses spark discharge when the contacts are separated and the resistance limits the current that flows into the load when the circuit is closed again.</p> <p>The dielectric strength of the capacitor must be 200 to 300 V. If the circuit is an AC circuit, use a capacitor with no polarity.</p>
Diode method 	No	Yes	<p>The diode connected in parallel with the load changes energy accumulated by the coil into a current, which then flows into the coil so that the current will be converted into Joule heat by the resistance of the inductive load.</p> <p>This time lag, between the moment the circuit is opened and the moment the load is reset, caused by this method is longer than that caused by the CR method.</p>	<p>The reversed dielectric strength value of the diode must be at least 10 times as large as the circuit voltage value. The forward current of the diode must be the same as or larger than the load current.</p> <p>The reversed dielectric strength value of the diode may be two to three times larger than the supply voltage if the surge protector is applied to electronic circuits with low circuit voltages.</p>
Varistor method 	Yes	Yes	<p>The varistor method prevents the imposition of high voltage between the contacts by using the constant voltage characteristic of the varistor. There is time lag between the moment the circuit is opened and the moment the load is reset.</p> <p>If the supply voltage is 24 or 48 V, insert the varistor in parallel with the load. If the supply voltage is 100 to 200 V, insert the varistor between the contacts.</p>	---

When switching a load with a high inrush current such as an incandescent lamp, suppress the inrush current as shown below.

Countermeasure 1

Providing a dark current of approx. one-third of the rated value through an incandescent lamp

Countermeasure 2

Providing a limiting resistor

SECTION 1

PC Setup and Other Features

This section explains the PC Setup and other CQM1H features, including interrupt processing and communications. The PC Setup can be used to control the operating parameters of the CQM1H. To change the PC Setup, refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for Programming Console procedures. Refer to the *CX-Programmer Operation Manual* for CX-Programmer procedures.

If you are not familiar with OMRON PCs or ladder programming, you can read *1-4 PC Setup* as an overview of the operating parameters available for the CQM1H, but may then want to read *Section 3 Memory Areas*, *Section 4 Ladder-diagram Programming*, and related instructions in *Section 5 Instruction Set* before completing this section.

1-1	PC Setup	
1-1-1	Changing the PC Setup	
1-1-2	Serial Communications Board Settings	
1-1-3	PC Setup Settings	
1-2	Inner Board Settings	
1-2-1	Settings for a Serial Communications Board	
1-2-2	Settings for a High-speed Counter Board	
1-2-3	Settings for a Pulse I/O Board	
1-2-4	Settings for an Absolute Encoder Interface Board	
1-2-5	Settings for an Analog I/O Board	
1-3	Basic PC Operation and I/O Processes	
1-3-1	Startup Mode	
1-3-2	Hold Bit Status	
1-3-3	RS-232C Port Servicing Time	
1-3-4	Peripheral Port Servicing Time	
1-3-5	Minimum Cycle Time	
1-3-6	Input Time Constants	
1-3-7	High-speed Timers	
1-3-8	DSW(87) Input Digits and Output Refresh Method	
1-3-9	Peripheral Port Settings	
1-3-10	Error Log Settings	
1-4	Interrupt Functions	
1-4-1	Types of Interrupts	
1-4-2	Input Interrupts	
1-4-3	Masking All Interrupts	
1-4-4	Interval Timer Interrupts	
1-4-5	High-speed Counter 0 Interrupts	
1-4-6	High-speed Counter 0 Overflows/Underflows	
1-5	Pulse Output Function	
1-6	Communications Functions	
1-6-1	Host Link and No-protocol Communications Settings	
1-6-2	Host Link Communications Settings and Procedures	
1-6-3	No-protocol Communications Settings and Procedures	
1-6-4	One-to-one Data Links	
1-6-5	NT Link 1:1 Mode Communications	
1-6-6	Wiring Ports	
1-7	Calculating with Signed Binary Data	
1-7-1	Definition of Signed Binary Data	
1-7-2	Arithmetic Flags	
1-7-3	Inputting Signed Binary Data Using Decimal Values	
1-7-4	Using Signed-binary Expansion Instructions	
1-7-5	Application Example Using Signed Binary Data	

1-1 PC Setup

The PC Setup contains operating parameters that control CQM1H operation. To make the maximum use of CQM1H functionality when using interrupt processing and communications functions, the PC Setup may be customized according to operating conditions.

The general PC Setup settings are contained in DM 6600 to DM 6655 and the Serial Communications Board settings are contained in DM 6550 to DM 6559. Strictly speaking, the Serial Communications Board settings are part of the read-only DM area, not the PC Setup, but they are included here because they are so similar to PC Setup settings.

The PC Setup defaults are set for general operating conditions, so that the CQM1H can be used without having to change the settings. You are, however, advised to check the default values before attempting operation.

Default Values

The default values for the PC Setup are 0000 for all words. The default values for DM 6600 to DM 6655 can be reset at any time by turning ON SR 25210.



Caution

When data memory (DM) is cleared from a Programming Device, the PC Setup settings will also be cleared to all zeros.

1-1-1 Changing the PC Setup

PC Setup settings are read at various times depending on the setting, as described below.

- DM 6550 to DM 6559: Read regularly when the power is ON.
- DM 6600 to DM 6614: Read only when PC's power supply is turned ON.
- DM 6615 to DM 6644: Read only when program execution begins.
- DM 6645 to DM 6655: Read regularly when the power is ON.

Changes in the PC Setup become effective only at the times given above. The CQM1H will thus have to be restarted to make changes in DM 6600 to DM 6614 effective, and program execution will have to be restarted to make changes in DM 6615 to DM 6644 effective.

Making Changes from a Programming Device

The PC Setup can be read, but not written, from the user program. Writing can be done only by using a Programming Console or other Programming Device. DM 6600 to DM 6644 can be set or changed only while in PROGRAM mode. DM 6550 to DM 6559 and DM 6645 to DM 6655 can be set or changed while in either PROGRAM mode or MONITOR mode.

Write-protecting the PC Setup

After PC Setup settings have been made, pin 1 on the DIP switch on the front of the CPU Unit can be turned ON to prevent Programming Devices from overwriting the PC Setup. When pin 1 is ON, the user program, the read-only DM area (DM 6144 to DM 6568), and the PC Setup (DM 6600 to DM 6655) cannot be overwritten from a Programming Device.

Errors in the PC Setup

If an incorrect PC Setup setting is accessed, a non-fatal error (error code 9B) will be generated, the corresponding error flag will be turned ON, and the default setting will be used.

Flag(s)	Function
AR 2400	Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6600 to DM 6614 (read when the power is turned ON).
AR 2401	Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6615 to DM 6644 (read at the beginning of operation).
AR 2402	Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6645 to DM 6655 (read regularly when power is ON).
AR 0400 to AR 0407	An error code of 10 is written to this byte when there is an error in DM 6550 to DM 6559 (read regularly when power is ON).

1-1-2 Serial Communications Board Settings

The following table shows the Serial Communications Board settings in the DM area. For details, refer to the *Serial Communications Board Operation Manual*.

Word(s)	Bit(s)	Function																																																																
Serial Communications Board Settings																																																																		
The following settings are effective after transfer to the PC. (The settings for port 2 are contained in words DM 6550 to DM 6554 and the settings for port 1 are contained in words DM 6555 to DM 6559.)																																																																		
DM 6550 (port 2) DM 6555 (port 1)	00 to 03	Port Settings 0: Standard (1 start bit, 7-bit data, even parity, 2 stop bits, 9,600 bps) 1: Settings in DM 6551 (DM 6556 for port 1)																																																																
	04 to 07	CTS Control Settings 0: Disable; 1: Set																																																																
	08 to 11	Link Words for 1:1 Data Link (when bits 12 to 15 are set to 3) 0: LR 00 to LR 63; 1: LR 00 to LR 31; 2: LR 00 to LR 15 Maximum Programmable Terminal unit number (when bits 12 to 15 are set to 5) 1 to 7																																																																
	12 to 15	Communications Mode 0: Host Link; 1: No-protocol; 2: 1:1 Data Link Slave; 3: 1:1 Data Link Master; 4: NT Link in 1:1 Mode; 5: NT Link in 1:N Mode; 6: Protocol Macro																																																																
DM 6551 (port 2) DM 6556 (port 1)	00 to 07	Baud Rate 00: 1.2K, 01: 2.4K, 02: 4.8K, 03: 9.6K, 04: 19.2K																																																																
	08 to 15	Frame Format <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Start</th><th>Length</th><th>Stop</th><th>Parity</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>00:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>01:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>02:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>03:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>04:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>05:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>06:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>07:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>08:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>09:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>10:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>11:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>None</td></tr></tbody></table>		Start	Length	Stop	Parity	00:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	Even	01:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	Odd	02:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	None	03:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	Even	04:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	Odd	05:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	None	06:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	Even	07:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	Odd	08:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	None	09:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	Even	10:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	Odd	11:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit
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11:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	None																																																														
DM 6552 (port 2) DM 6557 (port 1)	00 to 15	Transmission Delay (Host Link or No-protocol) 0000 to 9999 (BCD): Set in units of 10 ms, e.g., a setting of 0001 equals 10 ms																																																																
DM 6553 (port 2) DM 6558 (port 1)	00 to 07	Node Number (Host Link) 00 to 31 (BCD)																																																																
	08 to 11	Start Code Enable (No-protocol) 0: Disable; 1: Set																																																																
	12 to 15	End Code Enable (No-protocol) 0: Disable (number of bytes received) 1: Set (specified end code) 2: CR, LF																																																																
DM 6554 (port 2) DM 6559 (port 1)	00 to 07	Start Code (No-protocol) 00 to FF (hexadecimal)																																																																
	08 to 15	When bits 12 to 15 of DM 6553 or DM 6558 are set to 0: Number of Bytes Received 00: Default setting (256 bytes) 01 to FF: 1 to 255 bytes When bits 12 to 15 of DM 6553 or DM 6558 are set to 1: End Code (No-protocol) 00 to FF (hexadecimal)																																																																

1-1-3 PC Setup Settings

The following table shows the PC Setup settings in order in the DM area. For details, refer to the page numbers shown.

Word(s)	Bit(s)	Function	Page
Startup Processing (DM 6600 to DM 6614)			
The following settings are effective after transfer to the PC only after the PC is restarted.			
DM 6600	00 to 07	Startup Mode (effective when bits 08 to 15 are set to 02). 00: PROGRAM; 01: MONITOR 02: RUN	11
	08 to 15	Startup Mode Designation 00: Depends on CPU Unit DIP switch pin 7 and Programming Console switch settings 01: Continue operating mode last used before power was turned OFF 02: Setting in DM 6600 bits 00 to 07	
DM 6601	00 to 07	Not used.	12
	08 to 11	I/O Hold Bit Status (SR 25212) 0: Reset; 1: Maintain	
	12 to 15	Forced Status Hold Bit Status (SR 25211) 0: Reset; 1: Maintain	
DM 6602 to DM 6603	00 to 15	Inner Board Slot 1 Settings (See 1-2 Inner Board Settings for details.)	8
DM 6604 to DM 6610	00 to 15	Not used.	
DM 6611 to DM 6612	00 to 15	Inner Board Slot 2 Settings (See 1-2 Inner Board Settings for details.)	8
DM 6613	00 to 15	Servicing Time Setting for Serial Communications Board Port 2	8
DM 6614	00 to 15	Servicing Time Setting For Serial Communications Board Port 1	
Pulse Output and Cycle Time Settings (DM 6615 to DM 6619)			
The following settings are effective after transfer to the PC the next time operation is started.			
DM 6615	00 to 07	Word for Pulse Output 00: IR 100; 01: IR101; 02: IR 102... 15: IR 115 Sets the word used for pulse output from an output on a Transistor Output Unit. Pulses can be output only from one output at a time.	41
	08 to 15	Not used. Set to 00.	
DM 6616	00 to 07	Servicing Time for RS-232C Port (when bits 08 to 15 are set to 01) 00 to 99 (BCD): Percentage of cycle time used to service RS-232C port. The servicing time must be between 0.256 ms and 65.536 ms.	12
	08 to 15	RS-232C Port Servicing Setting Enable 00: 5% of the cycle time 01: Use time in 00 to 07. (When the PC is stopped, the servicing time will always be 10 ms.)	
DM 6617	00 to 07	Servicing Time for Peripheral Port (when bits 08 to 15 are set to 01) 00 to 99 (BCD): Percentage of cycle time used to service peripheral port. The servicing time must be between 0.256 ms and 65.536 ms.	13
	08 to 15	Peripheral Port Servicing Setting Enable 00: 5% of the cycle time 01: Use time setting in bits 00 to 07. (When the PC is stopped, the servicing time will always be 10 ms.)	
DM 6618	00 to 07	Cycle Monitor Time (when bits 08 to 15 are set to 01, 02, or 03) 00 to 99 (BCD) × setting units (See bits 08 to 15.)	16
	08 to 15	Cycle Monitor Enable 00: 120 ms (setting in bits 00 to 07 disabled) 01: Setting units: 10 ms 02: Setting units: 100 ms 03: Setting units: 1 s	
DM 6619	00 to 15	Cycle Time 0000: Variable (no minimum) 0001 to 9999 (BCD): Minimum cycle time in ms	13

Word(s)	Bit(s)	Function	Page
Interrupt Processing (DM 6620 to DM 6639)			
The following settings are effective after transfer to the PC the next time operation is started.			
DM 6620	00 to 03	Input Time Constant for IR 00000 to IR 00007 0: 8 ms; 1: 1 ms; 2: 2 ms; 3: 4 ms; 4: 8 ms; 5: 16 ms; 6: 32 ms; 7: 64 ms; 8: 128 ms	13
	04 to 07	Input Time Constant for IR 00008 to IR 00015 (Setting same as bits 00 to 03)	
	08 to 11	Input Time Constant for IR 001 (Setting same as bits 00 to 03)	
	12 to 15	Not used. Set to 0.	
DM 6621	00 to 07	Input Constant for IR 002 00: 8 ms; 01: 1 ms; 02: 2 ms; 03: 4 ms; 04: 8 ms; 05: 16 ms; 06: 32 ms; 07: 64 ms; 08: 128 ms	13
	08 to 15	Input Constant for IR 003 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
DM 6622	00 to 07	Input Constant for IR 004 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
	08 to 15	Input Constant for IR 005 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
DM 6623	00 to 07	Input Constant for IR 006 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
	08 to 15	Input Constant for IR 007 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
DM 6624	00 to 07	Input Constant for IR 008 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
	08 to 15	Input Constant for IR 009 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
DM 6625	00 to 07	Input Constant for IR 010 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
	08 to 15	Input Constant for IR 011 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
DM 6626	00 to 07	Input Constant for IR 012 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
	08 to 15	Input Constant for IR 013 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
DM 6627	00 to 07	Input Constant for IR 014 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
	08 to 15	Input Constant for IR 015 (Setting same as for IR 002.)	
DM 6628	00 to 03	Interrupt Enable for IR 00000 0: Normal input; 1: Interrupt input in Interrupt Input Mode or Counter Mode	22
	04 to 07	Interrupt Enable for IR 00001 0: Normal input; 1: Interrupt input in Interrupt Input Mode or Counter Mode	
	08 to 11	Interrupt Enable for IR 00002 0: Normal input; 1: Interrupt input in Interrupt Input Mode or Counter Mode	
	12 to 15	Interrupt Enable for IR 00003 0: Normal input; 1: Interrupt input in Interrupt Input Mode or Counter Mode	
DM 6629	00 to 07	Number of TIMH(15) High-speed Timers to Refresh by Interrupt Refreshing 00 to 15 (BCD; e.g., set 3 for timers 00 to 02)	14
	08 to 15	High-speed Timer Interrupt Refresh Enable 00: 16 timers (setting in bits 00 to 07 disabled) 01: Use setting in 00 to 07	
DM 6630	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for I/O Interrupt 0: 00 to 11 (BCD)	22
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for I/O Interrupt 0: 00 to 12 (BCD)	
DM 6631	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for I/O Interrupt 1: 00 to 11 (BCD)	
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for I/O interrupt 1: 00 to 12 (BCD)	
DM 6632	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for I/O Interrupt 2: 00 to 11 (BCD)	
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for I/O Interrupt 2: 00 to 12 (BCD)	
DM 6633	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for I/O Interrupt 3: 00 to 11 (BCD)	22
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for I/O Interrupt 3: 00 to 12 (BCD)	
DM 6634	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for High-speed Counter 1: 00 to 11 (BCD)	22
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for High-speed Counter 1: 00 to 12 (BCD)	
DM 6635	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for High-speed Counter 2: 00 to 11 (BCD)	22
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for High-speed Counter 2: 00 to 12 (BCD)	

Word(s)	Bit(s)	Function	Page																																																															
DM 6636	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for Interval Timer 0: 00 to 15 (BCD)	27, 34																																																															
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for Interval Timer 0: 00 to 16 (BCD)																																																																
DM 6637	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for Interval Timer 1: 00 to 15 (BCD)																																																																
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for Interval Timer 1: 00 to 16 (BCD)																																																																
DM 6638	00 to 07	First Input Refresh Word for Interval Timer 2 or High-speed Counter 0: 00 to 15 (BCD)																																																																
	08 to 15	Number of Input Refresh Words for Interval Timer 2 or High-speed Counter 0: 00 to 16 (BCD)																																																																
DM 6639	00 to 07	Output Refresh Method 00: Cyclic; 01: Direct	15, 469																																																															
	08 to 15	Number of Digits for DIGITAL SWITCH (DSW(87)) Instruction 00: 4 digits; 01: 8 digits	15, 420																																																															
High-speed Counter Settings (DM 6640 to DM 6644)																																																																		
The following settings are effective after transfer to the PC the next time operation is started.																																																																		
DM 6640 to DM 6641	00 to 15	Inner Board Slot 1 Settings (See 1-2 Inner Board Settings for details.)	8																																																															
DM 6642	00 to 03	High-speed Counter 0 Input Mode 0: Differential phase mode; 4: Incrementing mode	34																																																															
	04 to 07	High-speed Counter 0 Reset Mode 0: Phase-Z and software reset; 1: Software reset only																																																																
	08 to 15	High-speed Counter 0 Enable 00: Don't use high-speed counter 0; 01: Use high-speed counter 0.																																																																
DM 6643 to DM 6644	00 to 15	Inner Board Slot 2 Settings (See 1-2 Inner Board Settings for details.)	8																																																															
RS-232C Port Settings																																																																		
The following settings are effective after transfer to the PC.																																																																		
DM 6645	00 to 03	Port Settings (Host Link or No-protocol mode) 0: Standard (1 start bit, 7-bit data, even parity, 2 stop bits, 9,600 bps) 1: Settings in DM 6646	42																																																															
	04 to 07	CTS Control Settings (Host Link or No-protocol mode) 0: Disable; 1: Set																																																																
	08 to 11	Link Words for 1:1 Data Link (1:1 data link master mode) 0: LR 00 to LR 63; 1: LR 00 to LR 31; 2: LR 00 to LR 15																																																																
	12 to 15	Communications Mode 0: Host Link; 1: No-protocol; 2: 1:1 Data Link Slave; 3: 1:1 Data Link Master; 4: NT Link in 1:1 Mode																																																																
DM 6646	00 to 07	Baud Rate 00: 1.2 kbps, 01: 2.4 kbps, 02: 4.8 kbps, 03: 9.6 kbps, 04: 19.2 kbps																																																																
	08 to 15	Frame Format <table><tr><td></td><td>Start</td><td>Length</td><td>Stop</td><td>Parity</td></tr><tr><td>00:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>01:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>02:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>03:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>04:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>05:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>06:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>07:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>08:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>09:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>10:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>11:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>None</td></tr></table>			Start	Length	Stop	Parity	00:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	Even	01:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	Odd	02:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	None	03:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	Even	04:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	Odd	05:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	None	06:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	Even	07:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	Odd	08:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	None	09:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	Even	10:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	Odd	11:	1 bit	8 bits
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DM 6647	00 to 15	Transmission Delay (Host Link or No-protocol) 0000 to 9999 (BCD): Set in units of 10 ms, e.g., a setting of 0001 equals 10 ms																																																																

Word(s)	Bit(s)	Function	Page																																																															
DM 6648	00 to 07	Node Number (Host Link): 00 to 31 (BCD)	42																																																															
	08 to 11	Start Code Enable (No-protocol) 0: Disable; 1: Set																																																																
	12 to 15	End Code Enable (No-protocol) 0: Disable (number of bytes received) 1: Set (specified end code) 2: CR, LF																																																																
DM 6649	00 to 07	Start Code (No-protocol) 00 to FF (hexadecimal)																																																																
	08 to 15	When bits 12 to 15 of DM 6648 are set to 0: Number of Bytes Received 00: Default setting (256 bytes) 01 to FF: 1 to 255 bytes When bits 12 to 15 of DM 6648 are set to 1: End Code (No-protocol) 00 to FF (hexadecimal)																																																																
Peripheral Port Settings																																																																		
The following settings are effective after transfer to the PC.																																																																		
DM 6650	00 to 03	Port Settings (Host Link or No-protocol mode) 0: Standard (1 start bit, 7-bit data, even parity, 2 stop bits, 9,600 bps) 1: Settings in DM 6651	15, 42																																																															
	04 to 07	CTS Control Settings (Host Link or No-protocol mode) 0: Disable; 1: Set																																																																
	08 to 11	Not used.																																																																
	12 to 15	Communications Mode (when bits 00 to 03 are set to 1) 0: Host Link; 1: No-protocol When a Programming Console is connected to the peripheral port, turn OFF pin 7 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch. (Pin 5 and the PC Setup settings are disabled in this case.) When connecting a personal computer to the peripheral port for use as a Programming Device, turn pin 7 ON and set the communications mode to "Host Link." When these settings have been made and the personal computer is set for peripheral bus operation, the CPU Unit's peripheral port communications mode will automatically switch to peripheral bus mode.																																																																
DM 6651	00 to 07	Baud Rate (Host Link, peripheral bus, or No-protocol mode) 00: 1.2 kbps, 01: 2.4 kbps, 02: 4.8 kbps, 03: 9.6 kbps, 04: 19.2 kbps	42																																																															
	08 to 15	Frame Format (Host Link or No-protocol mode) <table><tr><td></td><td>Start</td><td>Length</td><td>Stop</td><td>Parity</td></tr><tr><td>00:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>01:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>02:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>03:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>04:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>05:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>7 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>06:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>07:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>08:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>1 bit</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>09:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Even</td></tr><tr><td>10:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>Odd</td></tr><tr><td>11:</td><td>1 bit</td><td>8 bits</td><td>2 bit</td><td>None</td></tr></table>			Start	Length	Stop	Parity	00:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	Even	01:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	Odd	02:	1 bit	7 bits	1 bit	None	03:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	Even	04:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	Odd	05:	1 bit	7 bits	2 bit	None	06:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	Even	07:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	Odd	08:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	None	09:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	Even	10:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	Odd	11:	1 bit	8 bits
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07:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	Odd																																																														
08:	1 bit	8 bits	1 bit	None																																																														
09:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	Even																																																														
10:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	Odd																																																														
11:	1 bit	8 bits	2 bit	None																																																														
DM 6652	00 to 15	Transmission Delay (No-protocol or Slave-initiated Host Link communications only) 0000 to 9999 (BCD): Set in units of 10 ms, e.g., a setting of 0001 equals 10 ms																																																																
DM 6653	00 to 07	Node Number (Host Link): 00 to 31 (BCD)																																																																
	08 to 11	Start Code Enable (No-protocol) 0: Disable; 1: Set																																																																
	12 to 15	End Code Enable (No-protocol) 0: Disable (number of bytes received) 1: Set (specified end code) 2: CR, LF																																																																

Word(s)	Bit(s)	Function	Page
DM 6654	00 to 07	Start Code (No-protocol) 00 to FF (hexadecimal)	42
	08 to 15	When bits 12 to 15 of DM 6653 are set to 0: Number of Bytes Received 00: Default setting (256 bytes) 01 to FF: 1 to 255 bytes When bits 12 to 15 of DM 6653 are set to 1: End Code (No-protocol) 00 to FF (hexadecimal)	
Error Log Settings (DM 6655) The following settings are effective after transfer to the PC.			
DM 6655	00 to 03	Style 0: Shift after 10 records have been stored 1: Store only first 10 records (no shifting) 2 to F: Do not store records	16
	04 to 07	Not used. Set to 0.	
	08 to 11	Cycle Time Monitor Enable 0: Detect long cycles as non-fatal errors 1: Do not detect long cycles	
	12 to 15	Low Battery Error Enable 0: Detect low battery voltage as non-fatal error 1: Do not detect low battery voltage	

1-2 Inner Board Settings

This section explains the PC Setup settings related to Inner Boards mounted in Inner Board slots 1 and 2.

1-2-1 Settings for a Serial Communications Board

Use the settings in DM 6613 and DM 6614 to set the servicing times for a Serial Communications Board mounted in Inner Board slot 1. (A Serial Communications Board cannot be mounted in slot 2.)

Word	Bits	Function
DM 6613	00 to 07	Servicing Time for Serial Communications Board Port 2 (enabled by bits 08 to 15) 00 to 99 (BCD): Sets the percentage of the cycle time used to service port 2. The servicing time must be between 0.256 ms and 65.536 ms.
	08 to 15	Serial Communications Board Port 2 Servicing Setting 00: Fixed at 5% of the cycle time. 01: Use time setting in bits 00 to 07. (When the PC is stopped, the servicing time will always be 10 ms.)
DM 6614	00 to 07	Servicing Time for Serial Communications Board Port 1 (enabled by bits 08 to 15) 00 to 99 (BCD): Sets the percentage of the cycle time used to service port 1. The servicing time must be between 0.256 ms and 65.536 ms.
	08 to 15	Serial Communications Board Port 1 Servicing Setting 00: Fixed at 5% of the cycle time. 01: Use time setting in bits 00 to 07. (When the PC is stopped, the servicing time will always be 10 ms.)

1-2-2 Settings for a High-speed Counter Board

The settings in DM 6602, DM 6640, and DM 6641 determine the operation of a High-speed Counter Board mounted in Inner Board slot 1.

The settings in DM 6611, DM 6643, and DM 6644 determine the operation of a High-speed Counter Board mounted in Inner Board slot 2.

Word	Bits	Function	Settings
DM 6602 (Slot 1)	00	High-speed Counter PV Data Format	OFF: 8-digit hexadecimal ON: 8-digit BCD
DM 6611 (Slot 2)	01 to 07	Not used	Set to 0.
	08	External Output Transistor Selector	OFF: Sourcing ON: Sinking
	09 to 15	Not used.	Set to 0.
DM 6640 (Slot 1)	00 to 03	High-speed Counter 1 Input Mode	See note 1.
DM 6643 (Slot 2)	04 to 07	High-speed Counter 1 Count Frequency, Numeric Range, and Counter Reset Mode	See note 2.
	08 to 11	High-speed Counter 2 Input Mode	See note 1.
	12 to 15	High-speed Counter 2 Count Frequency, Numeric Range, and Counter Reset Mode	See note 2.
DM 6641 (Slot 1)	00 to 03	High-speed Counter 3 Input Mode	See note 1.
DM 6644 (Slot 2)	04 to 07	High-speed Counter 3 Count Frequency, Numeric Range, and Counter Reset Mode	See note 2.
	08 to 11	High-speed Counter 4 Input Mode	See note 1.
	12 to 15	High-speed Counter 4 Count Frequency, Numeric Range, and Counter Reset Mode	See note 2.

Note 1. The settings for the high-speed counter input mode are as follows:

Setting	Input Mode
0 Hex	Differential Phase Inputs, 1x
1 Hex	Differential Phase Inputs, 2x
2 Hex	Differential Phase Inputs, 4x
3 Hex	Up/Down Input
4 Hex	Pulse/Direction Input

2. The settings for the high-speed counter count frequency, numeric range, and counter reset mode are as follows:

Setting	Count frequency	Numeric range	Reset mode
0 Hex	50 kHz	Linear Counting	Phase-Z + Software Reset
1 Hex			Software Reset Only
2 Hex		Ring Counting	Phase-Z + Software Reset
3 Hex			Software Reset Only
4 Hex	500 kHz	Linear Counting	Phase-Z + Software Reset
5 Hex			Software Reset Only
6 Hex		Ring Counting	Phase-Z + Software Reset
7 Hex			Software Reset Only

1-2-3 Settings for a Pulse I/O Board

The settings in DM 6611, DM 6643, and DM 6644 determine the operation of a Pulse I/O Board mounted in Inner Board slot 2. (A Pulse I/O Board cannot be mounted in slot 1.)

Word	Bits	Function
DM 6611	00 to 15	Mode Setting for Ports 1 and 2 0000: High-speed Counter Mode 0001: Simple Positioning Mode
DM 6643	00 to 03	Port 1 Input Mode 0: Differential Phase Mode 1: Pulse/Direction Mode 2: Up/Down Mode
	04 to 07	Port 1 Counter Reset Method 0: Phase-Z and software reset; 1: Software reset only
	08 to 11	Port 1 Numeric Range 0: Linear counting; 1: Ring counting
	12 to 15	Port 1 Pulse Output Duty Factor 0: Fixed duty factor; 1: Variable duty factor
DM 6644	00 to 03	Port 2 Input Mode 0: Differential Phase Mode 1: Pulse/Direction Mode 2: Up/Down Mode
	04 to 07	Port 2 Counter Reset Method 0: Phase-Z and software reset; 1: Software reset only
	08 to 11	Port 2 Numeric Range 0: Linear counting; 1: Ring counting
	12 to 15	Port 2 Pulse Output Duty Factor 0: Fixed duty factor; 1: Variable duty factor

1-2-4 Settings for an Absolute Encoder Interface Board

The settings in DM 6611, DM 6612, DM 6643, and DM 6644 determine the operation of an Absolute Encoder Interface Board mounted in Inner Board slot 2. (An Absolute Encoder Interface Board cannot be mounted in slot 1.)

Word	Bits	Function
DM 6611	00 to 15	Origin Compensation for Port 1 (4-digit BCD) Origin will be compensated when the Port 1 Origin Compensation Bit (SR 25201) is turned ON. The compensation value will be recorded in BCD between 0000 and 4095 whether the counter is set to BCD mode or 360° mode.
DM 6612	00 to 15	Origin Compensation for Port 2 (4-digit BCD) Origin will be compensated when the Port 2 Origin Compensation Bit (SR 25202) is turned ON. The compensation value will be recorded in BCD between 0000 and 4095 whether the counter is set to BCD mode or 360° mode.
DM 6643	00 to 07	Port 1 Input Resolution 00: 8 bits; 01: 10 bits; 02: 12 bits
	08 to 15	Port 1 Operating Mode 00: BCD mode; 01: 360° mode
DM 6644	00 to 07	Port 2 Input Resolution 00: 8 bits; 01: 10 bits; 02: 12 bits
	08 to 15	Port 2 Operating Mode 00: BCD mode; 01: 360° mode

1-2-5 Settings for an Analog I/O Board

The settings in DM 6611 determine the operation of an Analog I/O Board mounted in Inner Board slot 2. (An Analog I/O Board cannot be mounted in slot 1.)

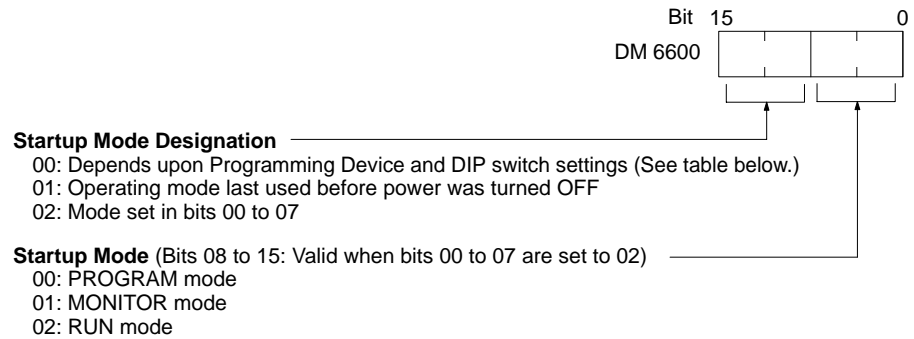
Word	Bits	Function	Settings
DM 6611	00 to 01	Analog Input 1 Input Signal Range	Set the bit status of the two bits as follows: 00: -10 to +10 V 01: 0 to 10 V 10: 0 to 5 V or 0 to 20 mA
	02 to 03	Analog input 2 Input Signal Range	
	04 to 05	Analog input 3 Input Signal Range	
	06 to 07	Analog input 4 Input Signal Range	
	08	Analog Input 1 Usage Selection	0: Support (use) input. 1: Do not support input.
	09	Analog Input 2 Usage Selection	
	10	Analog Input 3 Usage Selection	
	11	Analog Input 4 Usage Selection	
	12 to 15	Not used.	Set to 0.

1-3 Basic PC Operation and I/O Processes

This section explains the PC Setup settings related to basic operation and I/O processes.

1-3-1 Startup Mode

The operating mode the PC will start in when power is turned ON can be set as shown below.



Default: Operating mode determined by Programming Device and DIP switch settings as shown in the table below.

Programming Device connected at startup	Pin 7 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch	Startup mode
None connected.	OFF	PROGRAM mode
	ON	RUN mode
Programming Console connected.	OFF	Operating mode set on the Programming Console's mode switch
	ON	PROGRAM mode (See note 1.)
Other Programming Device connected.	OFF	PROGRAM mode (See note 1.)
	ON	Depends upon the Connecting Cable being used. (See note 2.)

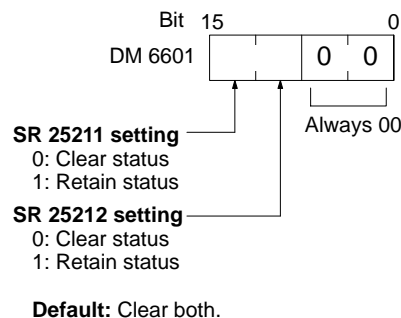
Note 1. In these cases, the CQM1H will not be able to communicate with the connected Programming Device.

2. The startup mode will be PROGRAM mode or RUN mode, depending on the Connecting Cable being used.

Connecting Cable	Startup mode
CS1W-CN114 + CQM1-CIF01/02	PROGRAM mode
CS1W-CN118 + XW2Z-200/500S(-V)	PROGRAM mode
CS1W-CN226/626	RUN mode
CS1W-CN118 + XW2Z-200/500S-CV	RUN mode

1-3-2 Hold Bit Status

Make the settings shown below to determine whether, when the power supply is turned ON, the Forced Status Hold Bit (SR 25211) and/or I/O Hold Bit (SR 25212) will retain the status that was in effect when the power was last turned OFF, or whether the previous status will be cleared.

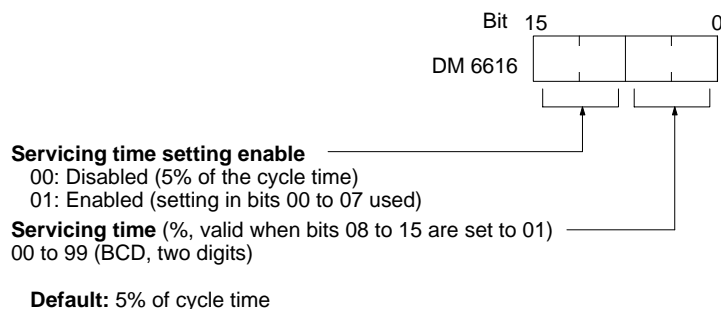


The Forced Status Hold Bit (SR 25211) determines whether or not the forced set/reset status is retained when changing from PROGRAM mode to MONITOR mode.

The I/O Hold Bit (SR 25212) determines whether or not the status of IR bits and LR bits is retained when PC operation is started and stopped.

1-3-3 RS-232C Port Servicing Time

The following settings are used to determine the percentage of the cycle time devoted to servicing the RS-232C port.



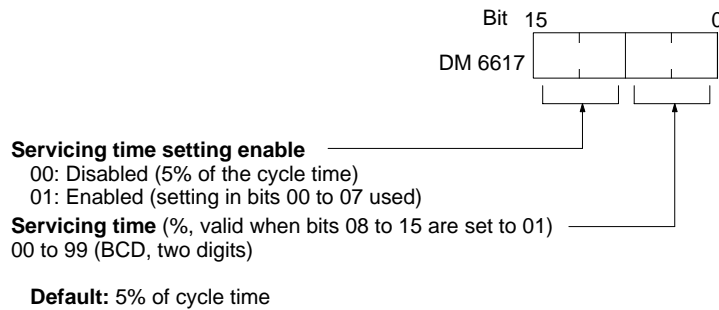
Example: If DM 6616 is set to 0110, the RS-232C port will be serviced for 10% of the cycle time.

The minimum servicing time is 0.256 ms.

The entire servicing time will not be used unless processing requests exist.

1-3-4 Peripheral Port Servicing Time

The following settings are used to determine the percentage of the cycle time devoted to servicing the peripheral port.



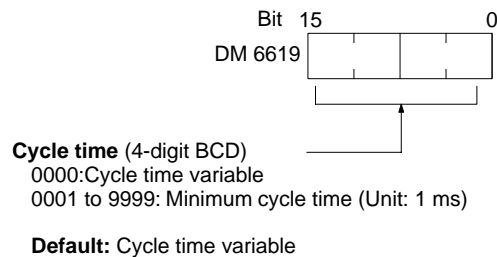
Example: If DM 6617 is set to 0115, the peripheral port will be serviced for 15% of the cycle time.

The minimum servicing time is 0.256 ms.

The entire servicing time will not be used unless processing requests exist.

1-3-5 Minimum Cycle Time

Make the settings shown below to standardize the cycle time and to eliminate variations in I/O response time by setting a minimum cycle time.

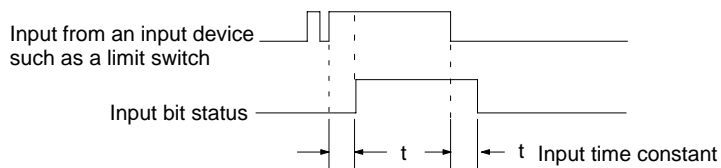


If the actual cycle time is shorter than the minimum cycle time, execution will wait until the minimum time has expired. If the actual cycle time is longer than the minimum cycle time, then operation will proceed according to the actual cycle time. AR 2405 will turn ON if the minimum cycle time is exceeded.

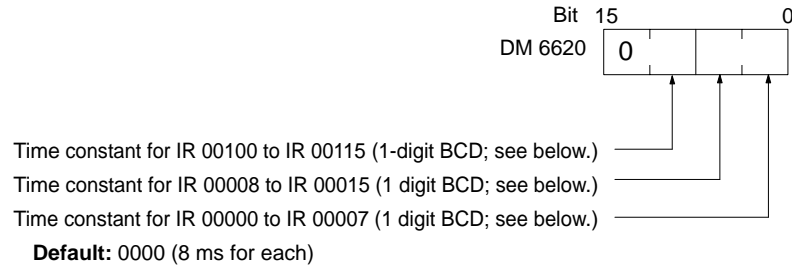
1-3-6 Input Time Constants

Make the settings shown below to set the time from when the actual inputs from the DC Input Unit are turned ON or OFF until the corresponding input bits are updated (i.e., until their ON/OFF status is changed). Make these settings when you want to adjust the time until inputs stabilize.

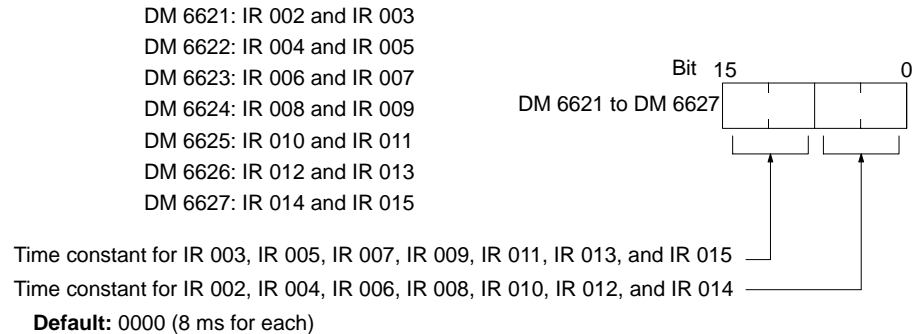
Increasing the input time constant can reduce the effects from chattering and external noise.



Input Time Constants for IR 000 and IR 001



Input Time Constants for IR 002 to IR 015

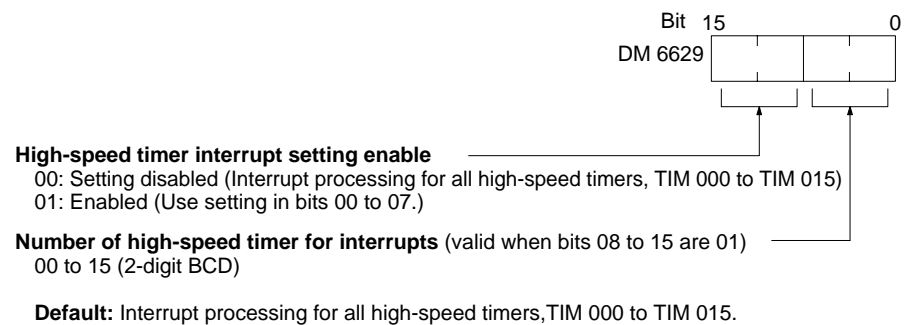


The nine possible settings for the input time constant are shown below. Set only the rightmost digit for IR 000.

0: 8 ms	1: 1 ms	2: 2 ms	3: 4 ms	4: 8 ms
5: 16 ms	6: 32 ms	7: 64 ms	8: 128 ms	

1-3-7 High-speed Timers

Make the settings shown below to set the number of high-speed timers created with TIMH(15) that will use interrupt processing.

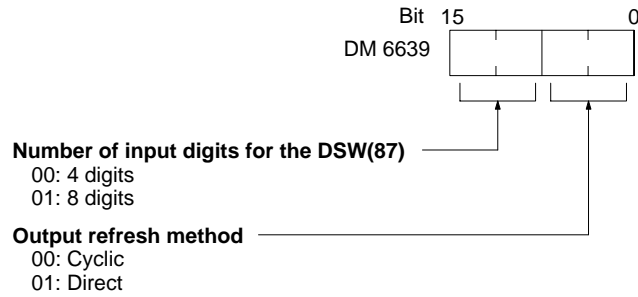


The setting indicates the number of timers that will use interrupt processing beginning with TIM 000. For example, if "0108" is specified, then eight timers, TIM 000 to TIM 007 will use interrupt processing.

- Note**
1. High-speed timers will not be accurate without interrupt processing unless the cycle time is 10 ms or less.
 2. If the SPED(64) instruction is used and pulses are output at a frequency of 500 Hz or greater, then set the number of high-speed timers with interrupt processing to four or less. Refer to information on the SPED(64) instruction for details.
 3. Interrupt response time for other interrupts will be improved if interrupt processing is set to 00 when high-speed timer processing is not required. This includes any time the cycle time is less than 10 ms.

1-3-8 DSW(87) Input Digits and Output Refresh Method

Make the settings shown below to set the number of input digits for the DSW(87) instruction, and to set the output refresh method.



Default: The number of input digits for the DSW(87) instruction is set to "4" and the output refresh method is cyclic.

Refer to page 420 for details on the DSW(87) instruction and to *Section 7 PC Operations and Processing Time* for details on I/O refresh methods.

1-3-9 Peripheral Port Settings

Serial communications settings for the peripheral port are determined by pins 5 and 7 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch, the hexadecimal setting in DM 6650, and the device connected to the peripheral port.

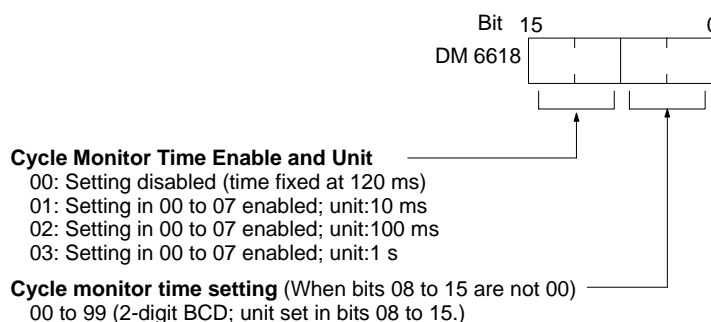
DIP switch settings		DM 6650 setting	Connected device	Serial communications mode
Pin 5	Pin 7			
OFF	OFF	Ignored	Programming Console	Programming Console bus
OFF	ON	0000	Programming Device other than a Programming Console (such as a personal computer)	Host Link, standard settings Peripheral bus mode if CX-Programmer is set for peripheral bus.
		0001		Host Link, custom settings Peripheral bus mode if CX-Programmer is set for peripheral bus.
		10□□		No-protocol
ON	OFF	Ignored	Programming Console	Programming Console bus
ON	ON	Ignored	Programming Device other than a Programming Console (such as a personal computer)	Host Link, standard settings Peripheral bus mode if CX-Programmer is set for peripheral bus.

1-3-10 Error Log Settings

Cycle Monitor Time (DM 6618)

Make the settings shown below for detecting errors and storing the error log.

The cycle monitor time is used for checking for extremely long cycle times, as can happen when the program goes into an infinite loop. If the cycle time exceeds the cycle monitor setting, a fatal error (FALS 9F) will be generated.



Default: 120 ms.

- Note**
1. The units used for the maximum and current cycle times recorded in AR 26 and AR 27 (4-digit BCD) depend on the unit set for the cycle monitor time in DM 6618, as shown below.
 Bits 08 to 15 set to 01: 0.1 ms
 Bits 08 to 15 set to 02: 1 ms
 Bits 08 to 15 set to 03: 10 ms
 2. If the cycle time is 1 s or longer, the cycle time read from Programming Devices will be 999.9 ms. The correct maximum and current cycle times will be recorded in the AR area.

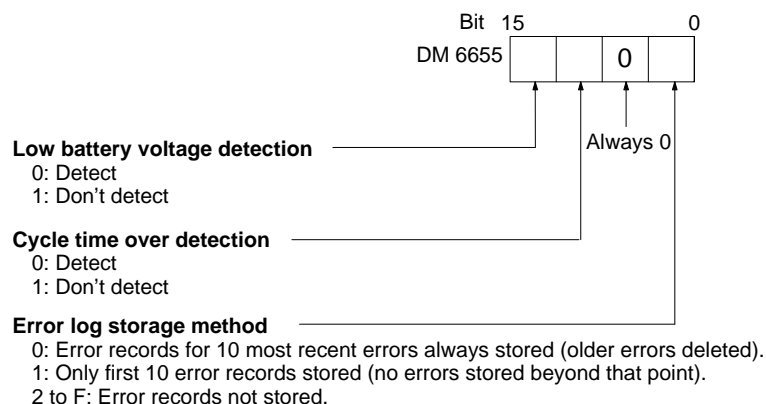
Example

If 0230 is set in DM 6618, an FALS 9F error will not occur until the cycle time exceeds 3 s. If the actual cycle time is 2.59 s, the current cycle time stored in the AR area will be 2590 (ms), but the cycle time read from a Programming Device will be 999.9 ms.

A "cycle time over" error (non-fatal) will be generated when the cycle time exceeds 100 ms unless detection of long cycle times is disabled using the setting in DM 6655.

Error Detection and Error Log Operation (DM 6655)

Make the settings shown below to determine whether or not a non-fatal error is to be generated when the cycle time exceeds 100 ms or when the voltage of the built-in battery drops, and to set the method for storing records in the error log when errors occur.



Default: Low battery voltage and cycle time over errors detected, and error records stored for the 10 most recent errors.

Battery errors and cycle time overrun errors are non-fatal errors. For details on the error log, refer to *Section 8 Troubleshooting*.

1-4 Interrupt Functions

This section explains the settings and methods for using the CQM1H interrupt functions.

1-4-1 Types of Interrupts

The CQM1H has four types of interrupts, as outlined below.

Input Interrupts:

Interrupt processing is executed when an input from an external source to one of CPU Unit bits IR 00000 to IR 00003 turns ON.

Interval Timer Interrupts:

Interrupt processing is executed by an interval timer with a precision of 0.1 ms.

High-speed Counter Interrupts:

Interrupt processing is executed according to the present value (PV) of the built-in high-speed counter. CQM1H CPU Units are equipped with the following 3 types of high-speed counter interrupts. All can function as target-value interrupts or range-comparison interrupts. (A target-value interrupt is generated when the PV matches the SV, and a range-comparison interrupt is generated when the PV is within a preset SV range.)

- 1, 2, 3... 1. High-speed counter 0 (built into the CPU Unit)
High-speed counter 0 counts pulse inputs to CPU Unit inputs 4 to 6. Two-phase pulses up to 2.5 kHz can be counted.
2. High-speed counters 1 and 2 (Pulse I/O Board)
High-speed counters 1 and 2 count high-speed pulse inputs to ports 1 and 2 on the Pulse I/O Board. Two-phase pulses up to 25 kHz can be counted.
3. Absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2 (Absolute Encoder Interface Board)
High-speed counters 1 and 2 count absolute rotary encoder codes input to ports 1 and 2 on the Absolute Encoder Interface Board.

Note Interrupt processing is not performed for high-speed counters 1, 2, 3, and 4 on a High-speed Counter Board. A High-speed Counter Board can count pulses up to 50 kHz or 500 kHz. The high-speed counter PVs can be checked against a target value or an SV range and a bit pattern can be output internally or externally instead of generating an interrupt.

Serial Communications Board Interrupts:

Interrupt processing is requested from the CPU Unit when the Serial Communications Board receives the desired message.

Interrupt Processing

When an interrupt is generated, the specified interrupt subroutine is executed.

Defining Subroutines

Just as with ordinary subroutines, interrupt subroutines are defined using SBN(92) and RET(93) at the end of the main program.

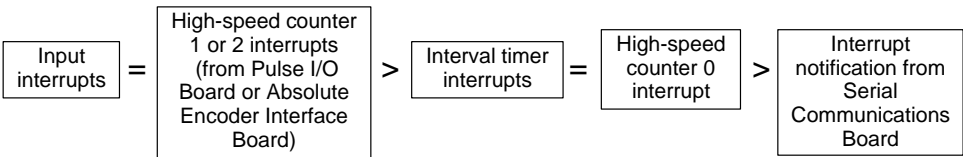
When interrupt subroutines are executed, a specified range of input bits can be refreshed.

When an interrupt subroutine is defined, a “no SBS error” will be generated during the program check but execution will proceed normally. If this error occurs, check all normal subroutines to be sure that SBS(91) has been programmed before proceeding.

Interrupt Priority

Interrupts have the following order of priority. Input interrupts and interrupts from

high-speed counters 1 and 2 have the highest priority and the interrupt notification from a Serial Communications Board has the lowest.



When an interrupt with a higher priority is received during interrupt processing, the current processes will be stopped and the newly received interrupt will be processed instead. After that routine has been completely executed, then processing of the previous interrupt will be resumed.

When an interrupt with a lower or equal priority is received during interrupt processing, then the newly received interrupt will be processed as soon as the routine currently being processed has been completely executed.

If two interrupts with the same priority level occur simultaneously, the interrupts will be executed in the following order:

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Input interrupt 0 > Input interrupt 1 > Input interrupt 2 > Input interrupt 3 > High-speed counter interrupt 1 > High-speed counter interrupt 2
- 2. Interval timer interrupt 0 > Interval timer interrupt 1 > Interval timer interrupt 2 (Interval timer interrupt 2 is high-speed counter interrupt 0.)

Pulse Output Instructions and Interrupts

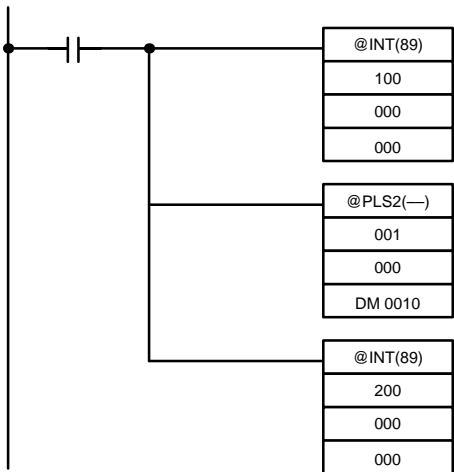
The following instructions cannot be executed in an interrupt subroutine when an instruction that controls pulse I/O or high-speed counters is being executed in the main program: (SR 25503 turns ON)

INI(89), PRV(62), CTBL(63), SPED(64), PULS(65), PWM(—), PLS2(—) and ACC(—)

The following methods can be used to circumvent this limitation:

Method 1

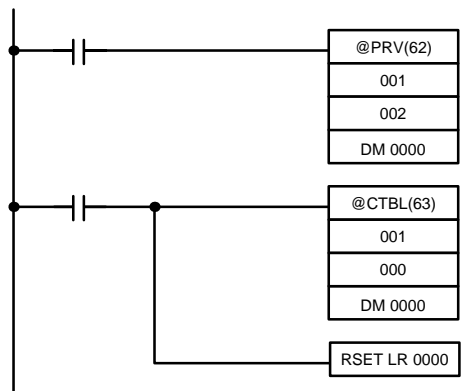
All interrupt processing can be masked while the instruction is being executed.



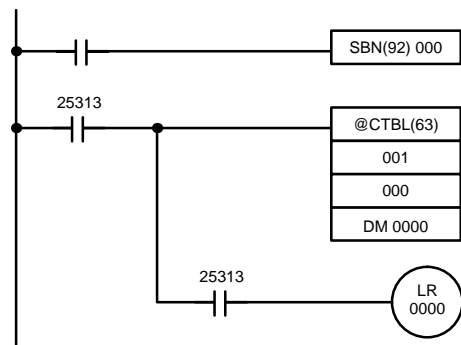
Method 2

Execute the instruction again in the main program.

This is the program section from the main program:



This is the program section from the interrupt subroutine:



1-4-2 Input Interrupts

The CPU Unit's inputs allocated IR 00000 to IR 00003 can be used for interrupts from external sources. Input interrupts 0 through 3 correspond respectively to these bits and are always used to call subroutines 000 through 003 respectively. When input interrupts are not used, subroutines 000 to 003 can be used for ordinary subroutines.

Processing

There are two modes for processing input interrupts. The first is the Input Interrupt Mode, in which the interrupt is carried out in response to an external input. The second is the Counter Mode, in which signals from an external source are counted at high speed, and an interrupt is carried out once for every certain number of signals.

The INT(89) instruction determines which mode is used.

In the Input Interrupt Mode, signals with a length of 100 μs or more can be detected. In the Counter Mode, signals up to 1 kHz can be counted.

Procedure
(Input Interrupt Mode)

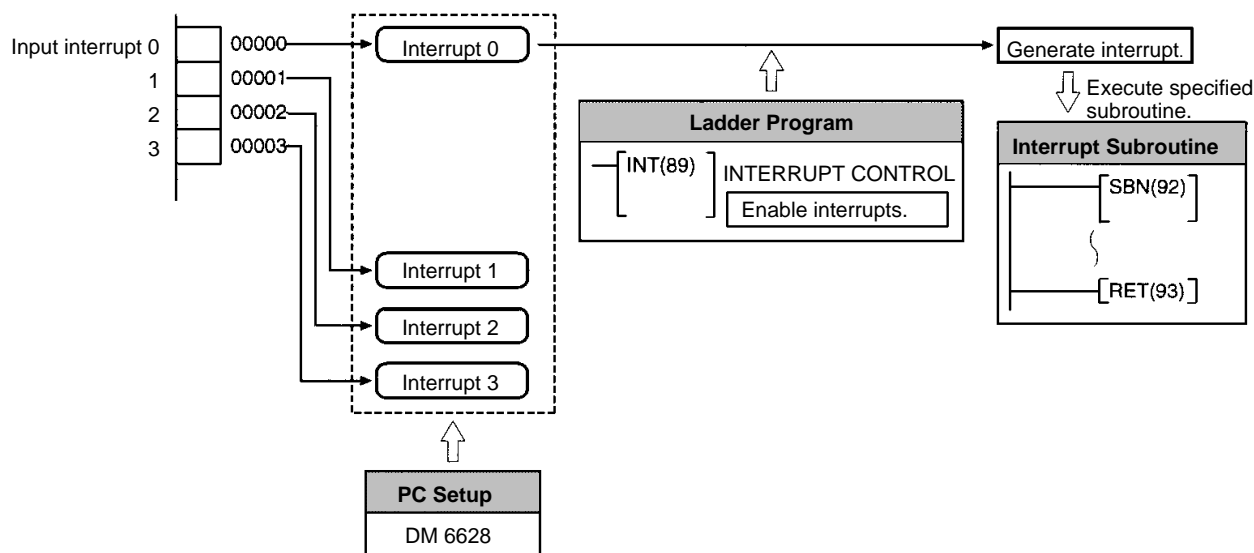
Follow the steps outlined below when using input interrupts in input interrupt mode.

- 1, 2, 3...
1. Determine the input interrupt number.

Terminal		Corresponding bit address	Subroutine number
B0	IN0	IR 00000	000
A0	IN1	IR 00001	001
B1	IN2	IR 00002	002
A1	IN3	IR 00003	003

2. Wire the input. (See page 21 for more details.)
3. Make PC Setup settings. (See page 22 for more details.)

- a) Write 1 in the corresponding digit in DM 6628 to indicate that the input will be used as an input interrupt (input interrupt or counter mode.)
 - b) Bits in DM 6630 through DM 6633 can be turned ON to cause the input to be refreshed before the interrupt subroutine is executed.
4. Program the associated program sections.
 - a) Use INT(89) to unmask the input interrupt. (See page 23 for more details.)
 - b) Write an interrupt subroutine within SBN(92) and RET(93).



Procedure (Counter Mode)

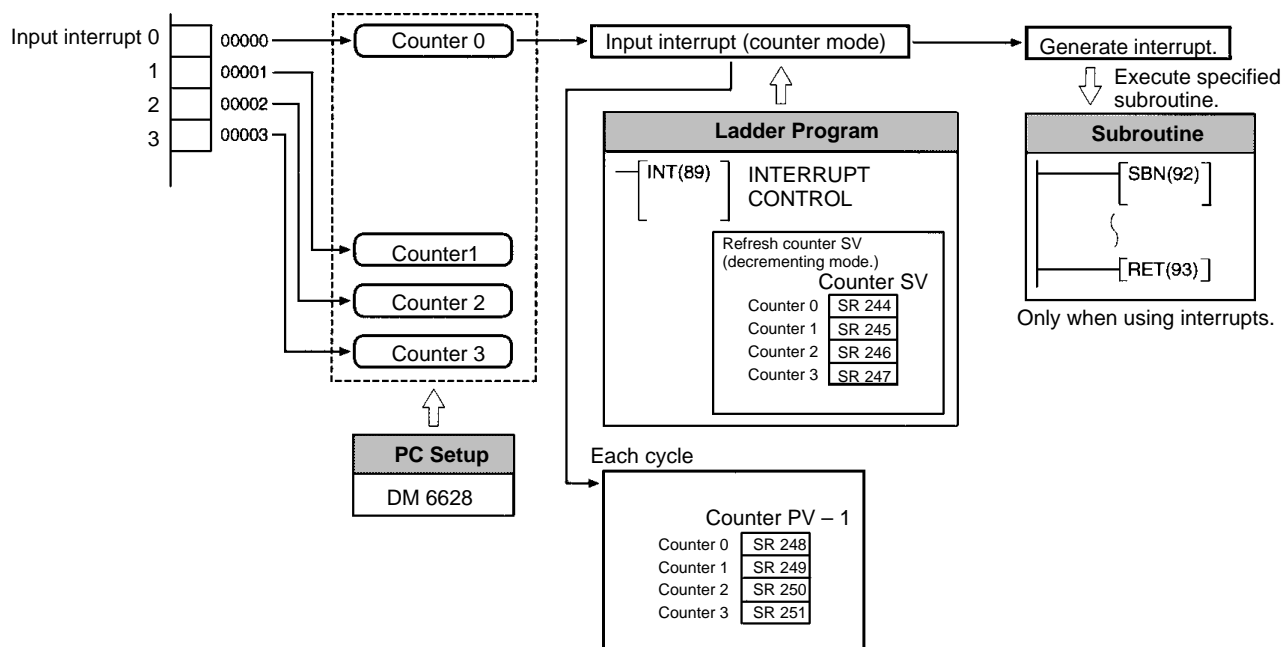
Follow the steps outlined below when using input interrupts in counter mode.

- 1, 2, 3...** 1. Determine the input interrupt number.

Terminal		Corresponding bit address	Subroutine number
B0	IN0	IR 00000	000
A0	IN1	IR 00001	001
B1	IN2	IR 00002	002
A1	IN3	IR 00003	003

2. Determine the initial count SV.
3. Wire the input. (See page 21 for more details.)
4. Make PC Setup settings. (See page 22 for more details.)
 - a) Write 1 in the corresponding digit in DM 6628 to indicate that the input will be used as an input interrupt (input interrupt or counter mode.)
 - b) Bits in DM 6630 through DM 6633 can be turned ON to cause the input to be refreshed before the interrupt subroutine is executed.
5. Program the associated program sections.
 - a) Use INT(89) to refresh the counter SV in counter mode. (See page 24 for more details.)

- b) Write an interrupt subroutine within SBN(92) and RET(93) (only when using count-up interrupts.)

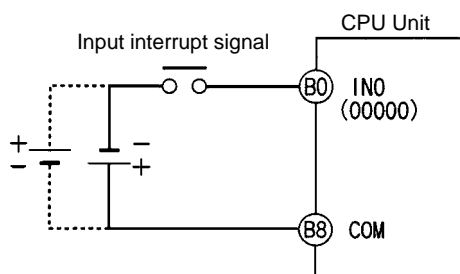


Wiring Inputs

Before using input interrupts, wire the input interrupt signal or count input signal to the CPU Unit's input terminal as shown below.

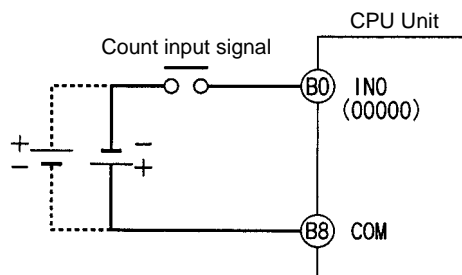
Interrupt Input Signal (Input Interrupt Mode) Wiring Example

Terminal	Corresponding bit address
B0 (IN0)	IR 00000
A0 (IN1)	IR 00001
B1 (IN2)	IR 00002
A1 (IN3)	IR 00003



Count Input Signal (Counter Mode) Wiring Example

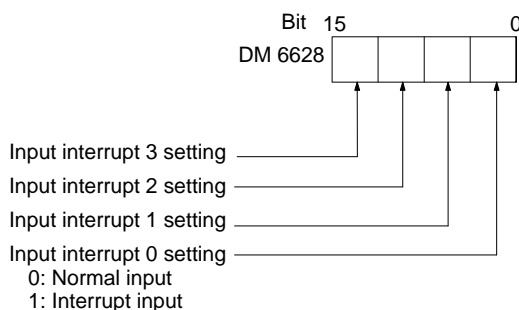
Terminal	Corresponding bit address	Decrementing mode
B0 (IN0)	IR 00000	Pulse inputs (4 inputs max.)
A0 (IN1)	IR 00001	
B1 (IN2)	IR 00002	
A1 (IN3)	IR 00003	

**PC Setup Parameters**

Before executing the program, make the following settings in the PC Setup in PROGRAM mode.

Interrupt Input Settings (DM 6628)

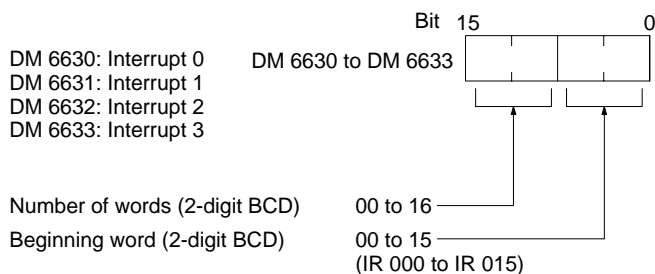
If these settings are not made, interrupts cannot be used in the program.



Default: All normal inputs.

Input Refresh Word Settings (DM 6630 to DM 6633)

Make these settings when it is necessary to refresh inputs for input interrupt or counter mode.



Default: No input refresh

Example

If DM 6630 is set to 0100, IR 000 will be refreshed when a signal is received for interrupt 0.

Note If input refreshing is not used, input signal status within the interrupt routine will not be reliable. This includes even the status of the interrupt input bit that activated the interrupt. For example, IR 00000 would not be ON in interrupt routine for input interrupt 0 unless it was refreshed (in this case, the Always ON Flag, SR 25313 could be used in place of IR 00000).

Input Interrupt Mode

Use the following instructions to program input interrupts using the Input Interrupt Mode.

Masking of Interrupts

With the INT(89) instruction, set or clear input interrupt masks as required.

(@)INT(89)

000

000

D

Make the settings with the D bits 0 to 3, which correspond to input interrupts 0 to 3.

0: Mask cleared. (Input interrupt permitted.)

1: Mask set. (Input interrupt not permitted.)

At the beginning of operation, all of the input interrupts are masked. Use INT(89) to unmask input interrupts before using input interrupts in input interrupt mode.

Clearing Masked Interrupts

If the bit corresponding to an input interrupt turns ON while masked, that input interrupt will be saved in memory and will be executed as soon as the mask is cleared. In order for that input interrupt not to be executed when the mask is cleared, the interrupt must be cleared from memory.

Only one interrupt signal will be saved in memory for each interrupt number.

With the INT(89) instruction, clear the input interrupt from memory.

(@)INT(89)

001

000

D

If D bits 0 to 3, which correspond to input interrupts 0 to 3, are set to "1," then the input interrupts will be cleared from memory.

0: Input interrupt retained.

1: Input interrupt cleared.

Reading Mask Status

With the INT(89) instruction, read the input interrupt mask status.

(@)INT(89)

002

000

D

The status of the rightmost digit of the data stored in word D (bits 0 to 3) show the mask status.

0: Mask cleared. (Input interrupt permitted.)

1: Mask set. (Input interrupt not permitted.)

Counter Mode

Use the following steps to program input interrupts using the Input Interrupt Mode.

Note The SR words used in the Counter Mode (SR 244 to SR 251) all contain binary (hexadecimal) data (not BCD).

- 1, 2, 3...
1.

Write the set values for counter operation to SR words correspond to interrupts 0 to 3. The set values are written between 0000 and FFFF (0 to 65,535). A value of 0000 will disable the count operation until a new value is set and step 2, below, is repeated.

Note These SR bits are cleared at the beginning of operation, and must be written from the program.

That maximum input signal that can be counted is 1 kHz.

Interrupt	Word containing counter SV
Input interrupt 0	SR 244
Input interrupt 1	SR 245
Input interrupt 2	SR 246
Input interrupt 3	SR 247

If the Counter Mode is not used, these SR bits can be used as work bits.

2. With the INT(89) instruction, refresh the Counter Mode set value and enable interrupts.

(@)INT(89)
003
000
D

If D bits 0 to 3, which correspond to input interrupts 0 to 3, are set to "0," then the set value will be refreshed and interrupts will be permitted.

0: Counter mode set value refreshed and mask cleared.

1: Nothing happens. (Set to 1 the bits for all interrupts that are not being changed.)

The input interrupt for which the set value is refreshed will be enabled in Counter Mode. When the counter reaches the set value, an interrupt will occur, the counter will be reset, and counting/interrupts will continue until the counter is stopped.

- Note**
1. If the INT(89) instruction is used during counting, the present value (PV) will return to the set value (SV). You must, therefore, use the differentiated form of the instruction or an interrupt may never occur.
 2. The set value will be set when the INT(89) instruction is executed. If interrupts are already in operation, then the set value will not be changed just by changing the content of SR 244 to SR 247, i.e., if the contents is changed, the set value must be refreshed by executing the INT(89) instruction again.

Interrupts can be masked using the same process as for the Input Interrupt Mode, but if the masks are cleared using the same process, the Counter Mode will not be maintained and the Input Interrupt Mode will be used instead. Interrupt signals received for masked interrupts can also be cleared using the same process as for the Input Interrupt Mode.

Counter PV in Counter Mode

When input interrupts are used in Counter Mode, the counter PV will be stored in the SR word corresponding to input interrupts 0 to 3. Values are 0000 to FFFE (0 to 65,534) and will equal the counter PV minus one.

Interrupt	Word containing counter PV – 1
Input interrupt 0	SR 248
Input interrupt 1	SR 249
Input interrupt 2	SR 250
Input interrupt 3	SR 251

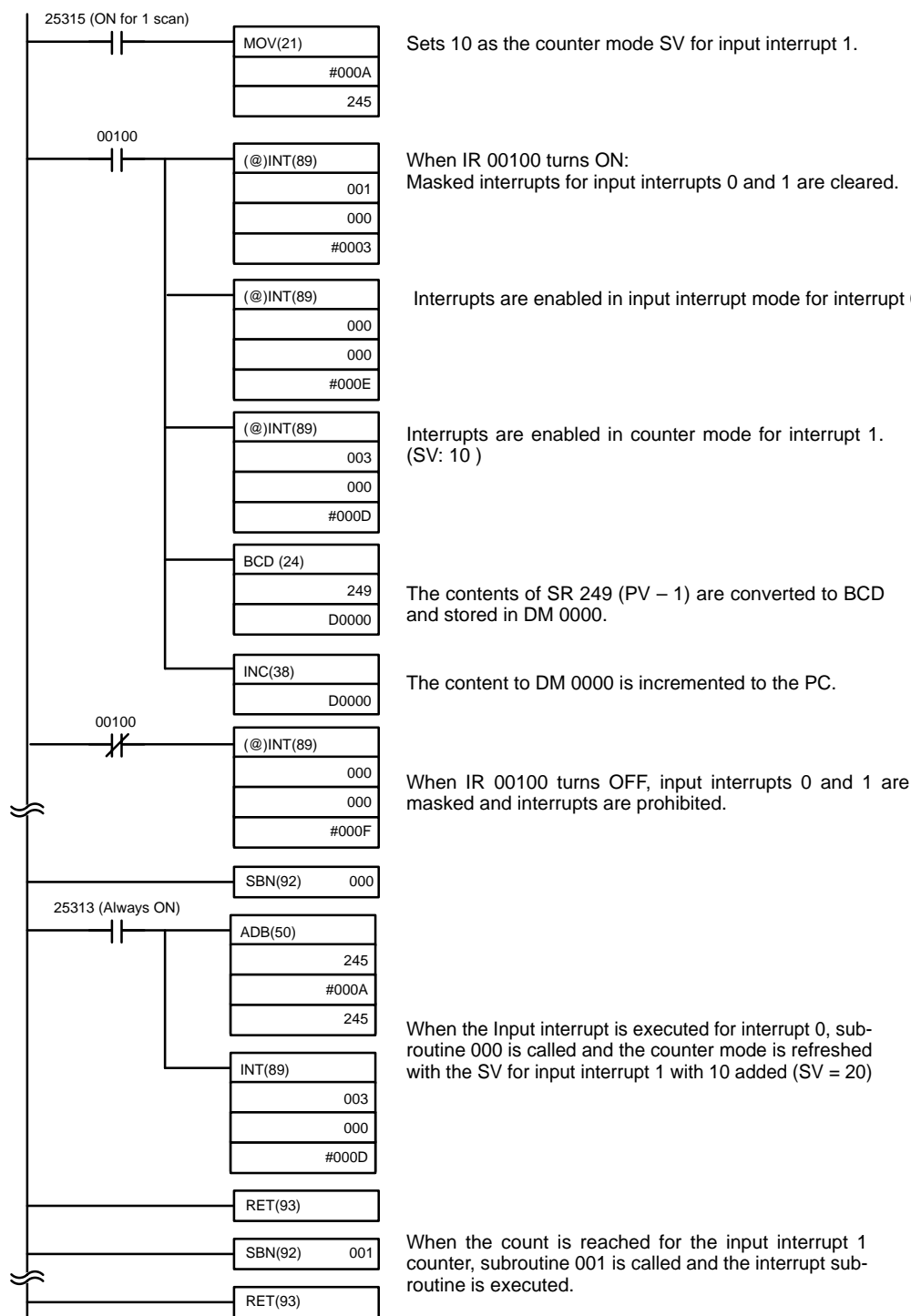
Example: The present value for an interrupt whose set value is 000A will be recorded as 0009 immediately after INT(89) is executed.

- Note** Even if input interrupts are not used in Counter Mode, these SR bits cannot be used as work bits.

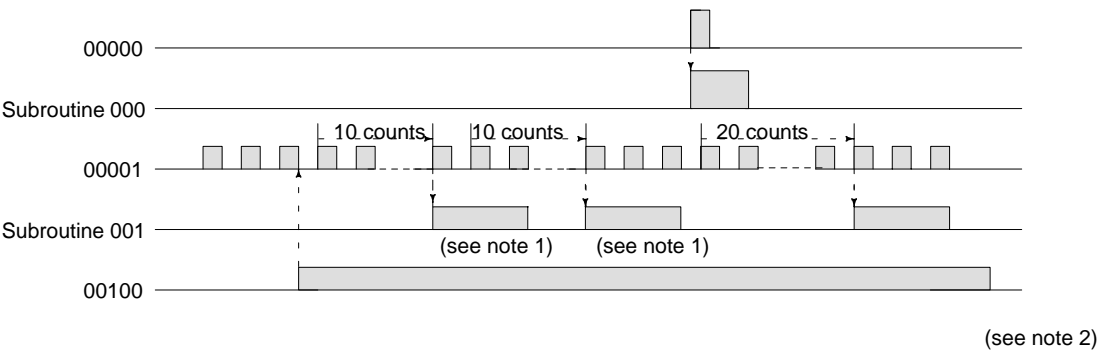
Application Example

In this example, input interrupt 0 is used in Input Interrupt Mode and input interrupt 1 is used in Counter Mode. Before executing the program, check to be sure the PC Setup.

PC Setup: DM 6628: 0011 (IR 00000 and IR 00001 used for input interrupts) The default settings are used for all other PC Setup parameters. (Inputs are not refreshed at the time of interrupt processing.)



When the program is executed, operation will be as shown in the following diagram.



- Note**
1. The counter will continue operating even while the interrupt routine is being executed.
 2. The input interrupt will remain masked.

1-4-3 Masking All Interrupts

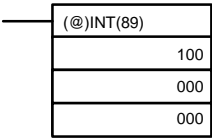
The INT(89) instruction can be used to mask and unmask all interrupts as a group, including input interrupts, interval timer interrupts, and high-speed counter interrupts. The mask is in addition to any masks on the individual types of interrupts. Furthermore, clearing the masks for all interrupts does not clear the masks on the individual types of interrupts, but restores them to the masked conditions that existed before INT(89) was executed to mask them as a group.

Interrupts masked/unmasked by INT(89)	Source Unit or Board
Input interrupts	CPU Unit
Interval timer interrupts	
High-speed counter 0 interrupt	
High-speed counter 1 and 2 interrupts	Pulse I/O Board
High-speed counter 1 and 2 interrupts	Absolute Encoder Interface Board

Do not use INT(89) to mask interrupts unless it is necessary to temporarily mask all interrupts and always use INT(89) instructions in pairs to do so, using the first INT(89) instruction to mask and the second one to unmask interrupts. INT(89) cannot be used to mask and unmask all interrupts from within interrupt routines.

Masking Interrupts

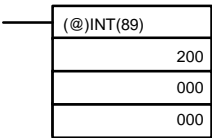
Use the INT(89) instruction to disable all interrupts.



If an interrupt is generated while interrupts are masked, interrupt processing will not be executed but the interrupt will be recorded for the input, interval timer, and high-speed counter interrupts. The interrupts will then be serviced as soon as interrupts are unmasked.

Unmasking Interrupts

Use the INT(89) instruction to unmask interrupts as follows:



1-4-4 Interval Timer Interrupts

High-speed, high-precision timer interrupt processing can be executed using interval timers. The CQM1H provides three interval timers, numbered from 0 to 2.

- Note**
1. Interval timer 0 cannot be used when pulses are being output to a Transistor Output Unit by means of the SPED(64) instruction.
 2. Interval timer 2 cannot be used at the same time as high-speed counter 0.

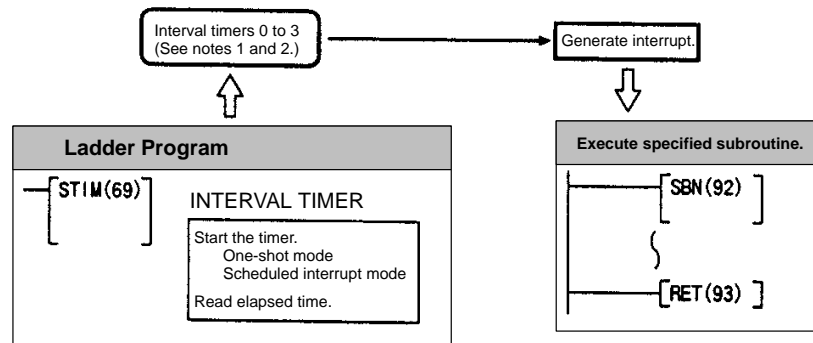
Processing

There are two modes for interval timer operation, the One-shot Mode, in which only one interrupt will be executed when time expires, and the Scheduled Interrupt Mode in which the interrupt is repeated at a fixed interval.

Procedure

Follow the steps outlined below when using interval timer interrupts.

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Determine whether the timer will operate in one-shot mode or scheduled interrupt mode.
2. Program the associated program sections.
 - a) Use STIM(69) to set the timer SV and start the timer in one-shot or scheduled interrupt mode.
 - b) Write an interrupt subroutine within SBN(92) and RET(93).



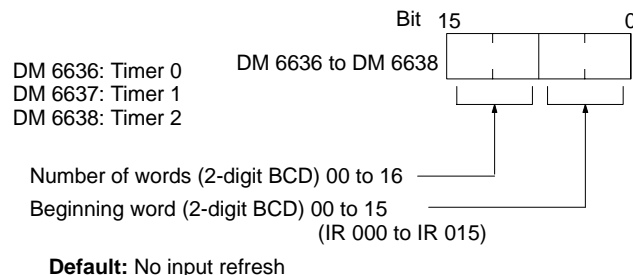
- Note**
1. Interval timer 2 and high-speed counter 0 cannot be used at the same time.
 2. Interval timer 0 cannot be used at the same time as pulse outputs from Transistor Output Units produced by SPED(64).

PC Setup

When using interval timer interrupts, make the following settings in the PC Setup in PROGRAM mode before executing the program.

Input Refresh Word Settings (DM 6636 to DM 6638)

Make these settings when it is necessary to refresh inputs.



High-speed Counter Settings (DM 6642)

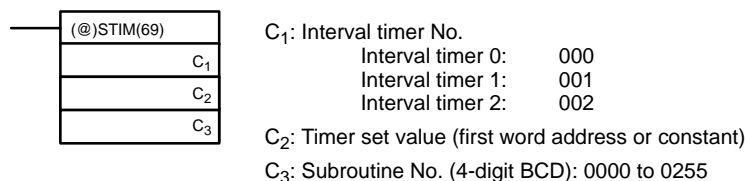
When using interval timer 2, check before beginning operation to be sure that the high-speed counter (PC Setup: DM 6642) is set to the default setting (0000: High-speed counter not used).

Operation

Use the following instruction to activate and control the interval timer.

Starting Up in One-Shot Mode

Use the STIM(69) instruction to start the interval timer in the one-shot mode.



Word	Function
C ₂	Decrementing counter set value (4-digit BCD): 0000 to 9999
C ₂ + 1	Decrementing time interval (4-digit BCD; unit: 0.1 ms): 0005 to 0320 (0.5 ms to 32 ms)
	Note If a constant is used for C ₂ , the decrementing time interval is fixed at 0010 or 1 ms, so the set value in C ₂ is expressed in ms.

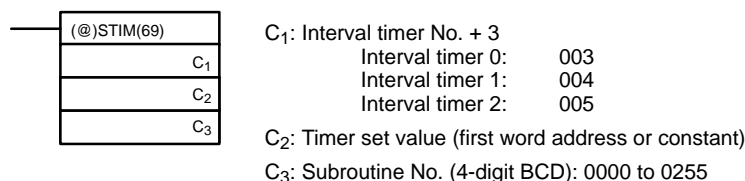
Each time that the interval specified in word C₂ + 1 elapses, the decrementing counter will decrement the present value by one. When the PV reaches 0, the designated subroutine will be called just once and the timer will stop.

When a word address is used for C₂, the time from when the STIM(69) instruction is executed until time elapses is calculated as follows:

(Contents of word C₂) x (Contents of word C₂ + 1) x 0.1 ms = (0.5 to 319,968 ms)

Starting Up in Scheduled Interrupt Mode

Use the STIM(69) instruction to start the interval timer in the scheduled interrupt mode.

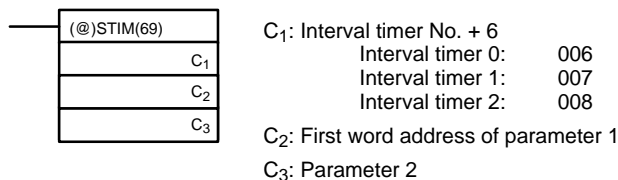


Word	Function
C ₂	Decrementing counter set value (4-digit BCD): 0000 to 9999
C ₂ + 1	Decrementing time interval (4-digit BCD; unit: 0.1 ms): 0005 to 0320 (0.5 ms to 32 ms)
	Note If a constant is used for C ₂ , the decrementing time interval is fixed at 0010 or 1 ms, so the set value in C ₂ is expressed in ms.

The meanings of the settings are the same as for the one-shot mode, but in the scheduled interrupt mode the timer PV will be reset to the set value and decrementing will begin again after the subroutine has been called. In the scheduled interrupt mode, interrupts will continue to be repeated at fixed intervals until the operation is stopped.

Reading the Timer's Elapsed Time

Use the STIM(69) instruction to read the timer's elapsed time.



Word	Function
C ₂	Number of times the counter has been decremented (4-digit BCD)
C ₂ + 1	Decrementing counter time interval (4-digit BCD; unit: 0.1 ms)
C ₃	Time elapsed since last decrement (4-digit BCD; unit: 0.1 ms) Note This value will be less than the decrementing counter time interval.

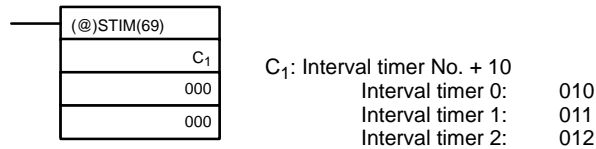
The time from when the interval timer is started until the execution of this instruction is calculated as follows:

$$\{(\text{Contents of word C}_2) \times (\text{Contents of word C}_2 + 1) + (\text{Contents of word C}_3)\} \times 0.1 \text{ ms}$$

If the specified interval timer is stopped, then "0000" will be stored.

Stopping Timers

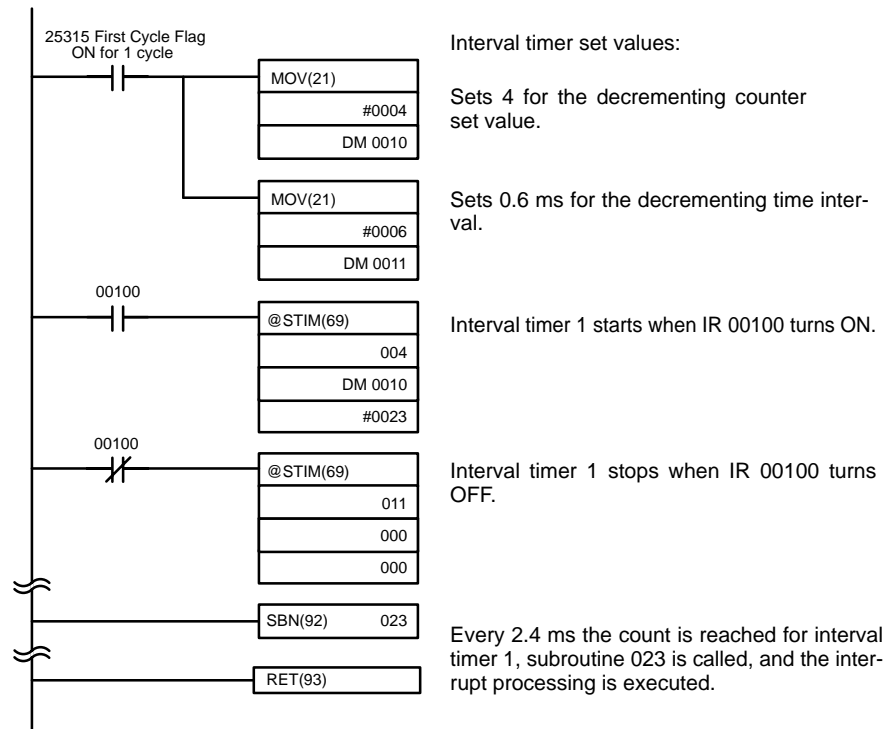
Use the STIM(69) instruction to stop the interval timer.



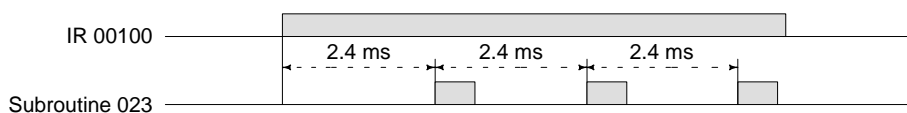
The specified interval timer will stop.

Application Example

In this example, an interrupt is executed every 2.4 ms (0.6 ms x 4) by means of interval timer 1. Assume the default settings for all of the PC Setup. (Inputs are not refreshed for interrupt processing.)



When the program is executed, subroutine 023 will be executed every 2.4 ms while IR 00100 is ON.



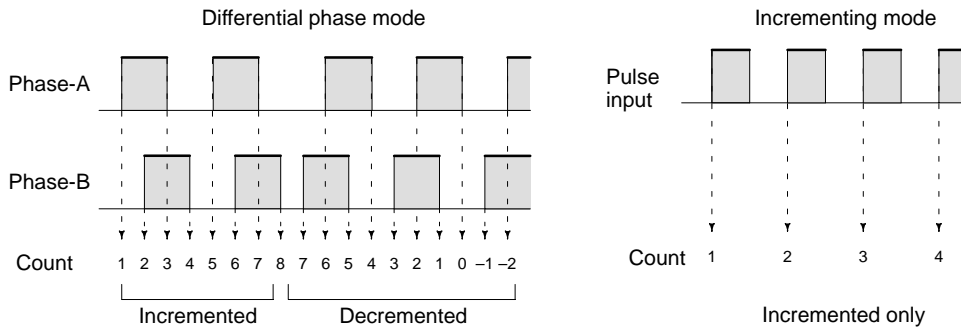
1-4-5 High-speed Counter 0 Interrupts

Pulse signals from a pulse encoder to CPU bits 00004 through 00006 can be counted at high speed using high-speed counter 0 (the built-in high-speed counter), and interrupt processing can be executed according to the count.

Input Signal Types and Input Modes

Two types of signals can be input from a pulse encoder. The input mode used for high-speed counter 0 will depend on the signal type.

Mode	Operation
Differential phase mode	A phase-difference 4X two-phase signal (phase-A and phase-B) and a phase-Z signal are used for inputs. The count is incremented or decremented according to differences in the 2-phase signals.
Incrementing mode	One single-phase pulse signal and a count reset signal are used for inputs. The count is incremented according to the single-phase signal.



Note One of the methods in the following section should always be used to reset the counter when restarting it. The counter will be automatically reset when program execution is started or stopped.

The following signal transitions are handled as forward (incrementing) pulses: phase-A leading edge to phase-B leading edge to phase-A trailing edge to phase-B trailing edge. The following signal transitions are handled as reverse (decrementing) pulses: phase-B leading edge to phase-A leading edge to phase-B trailing edge to phase-A trailing edge.

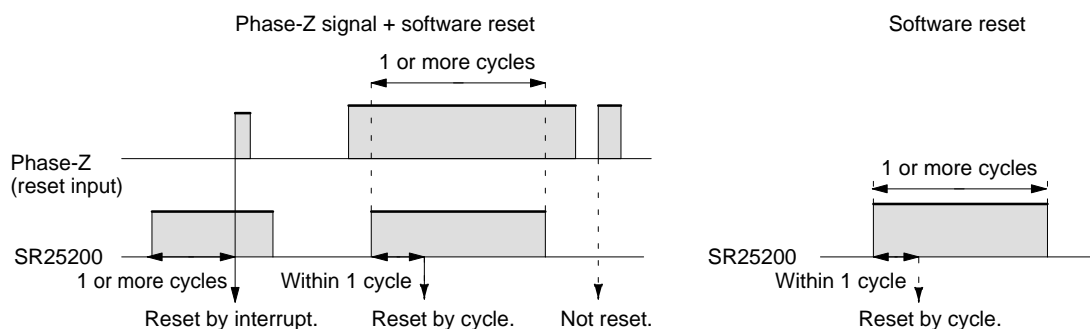
The count range is from -32,767 to 32,767 for differential phase mode, and from 0 to 65,535 for Incrementing Mode. Pulse signals can be counted at up to 2.5 kHz in differential phase mode, and up to 5.0 kHz in incrementing mode.

The differential phase mode always uses a 4X phase-difference input. The number of counts for each encoder revolution would be 4 times the resolution of the counter. Select the encoder based on the countable ranges.

Reset Methods

Either of the two methods described below may be selected for resetting the PV of the count (i.e., setting it to 0).

Method	Operation
Phase-Z signal + software reset	The PV is reset when the phase-Z signal (reset input) turns ON after the High-speed Counter 0 Reset Bit (SR 25200) is turned ON.
Software reset	The PV is reset when the High-speed Counter 0 Reset Bit (SR 25200) is turned ON.



Note The High-speed Counter 0 Reset Bit (SR 25200) is refreshed once every cycle, so in order for it to be read reliably it must be ON for at least one cycle.

The "Z" in "phase-Z" is an abbreviation for "Zero." It is a signal that shows that the encoder has completed one cycle.

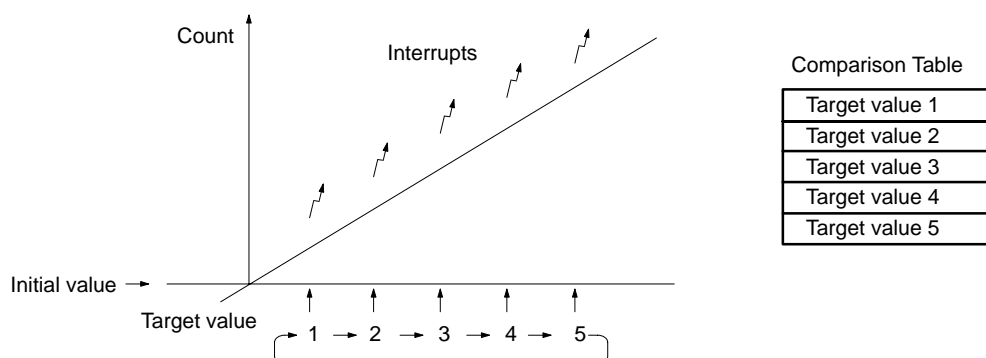
High-speed Counter 0 Interrupt Count

For high-speed counter 0 interrupts, a comparison table is used instead of a "count up." The count check can be carried out by either of the two methods described below. In the comparison table, comparison conditions (for comparing to the PV) and interrupt subroutine combinations are saved.

Method	Operation
Target value	A maximum of 16 comparison conditions (target values and count directions) and interrupt subroutine combinations are saved in the comparison table. When the counter PV and the count direction match the comparison conditions, then the specified interrupt routine is executed.
Range comparison	Eight comparison conditions (upper and lower limits) and interrupt routine combinations are saved in the comparison table. When the PV is greater than or equal to the lower limit and less than or equal to the upper limit, then the specified interrupt subroutine is executed.

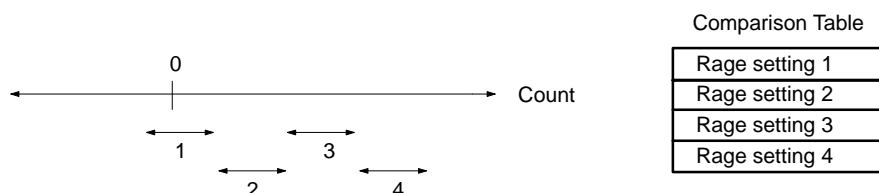
Target Value Comparisons

The current count is compared to the target values in the order that target values are set in the comparison table and interrupts are generated as the count equals each target value. Once the count has equaled all of the target values in the table, the target value is set to the first target value in the table, which is again compared to the current counted until the two values are equal.



Range Comparisons

The current count is compared in cyclic fashion to all of the ranges at the same time and interrupts are generated based on the results of the comparisons.



Note When performing target value comparisons, do not repeatedly use the INI instruction to change the current value of the count and start the comparison operation. The interrupt operation may not work correctly if the comparison operation is started immediately after changing the current value from the program. (The comparison operation will automatically return to the first target value once an interrupt has been generated for the last target value. Repetitious operation is thus possible merely by changing the current value.)

Procedure

Follow the steps outlined below when using high-speed counter 0 (the CPU Unit's built-in high-speed counter.)

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Determine the input mode (differential phase mode or incrementing mode) and reset method (phase-Z signal + software reset, or software reset) to be used.
2. Determine the interrupt specifications.
 - a) No interrupt (Read high-speed counter PV or range comparison results.)
 - b) Use target-value interrupts or range-comparison interrupts.
3. Wire the inputs. (Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for details.)

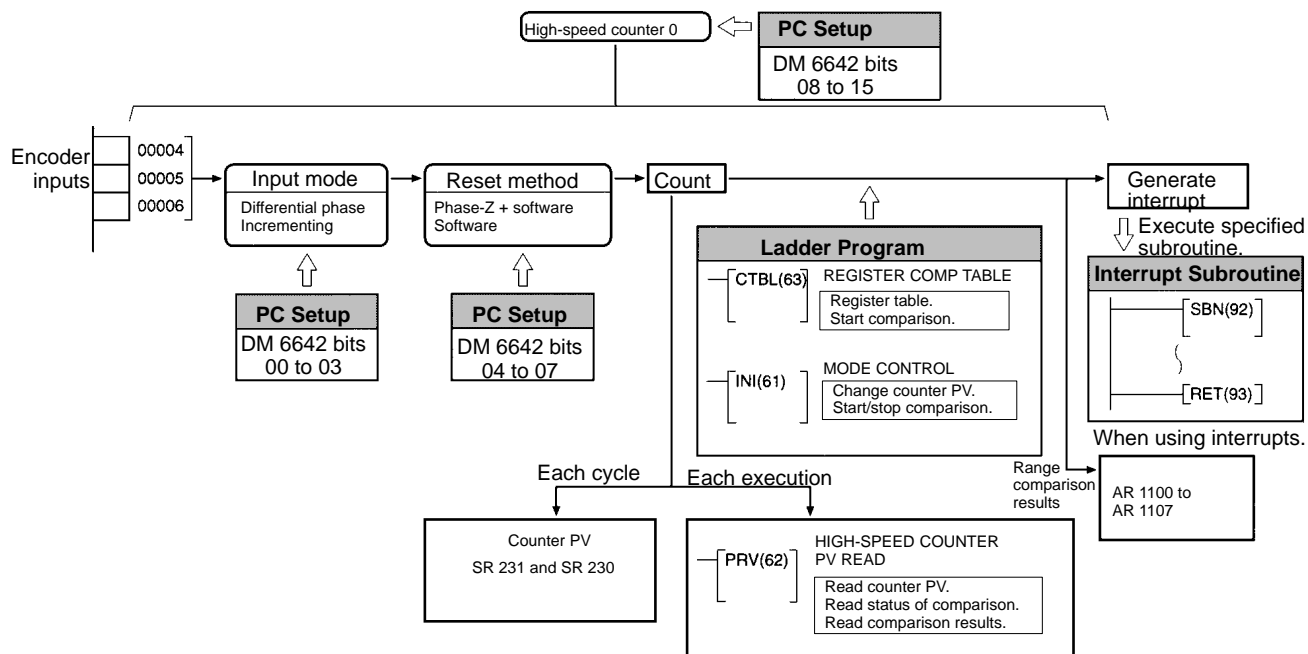
Terminal		Corresponding bit address
B2	IN4	IR 00004
A2	IN5	IR 00005
B3	IN6	IR 00006

4. Make PC Setup settings in DM 6642. (See page 35 for more details.)
 - a) Set 01 in the leftmost byte to indicate that high-speed counter 0 will be used.
 - b) Set the input mode (differential phase mode or incrementing mode.)
 - c) Set the reset method (phase-Z signal + software reset, or software reset.)

Note High-speed counter 0 cannot be used while interval timer 2 is being used. (The setting in the leftmost byte of DM 6642 determines whether high-speed counter 0 or interval timer 2 can be used.)

5. Program the associated program sections.

- Use CTBL(63) to register the comparison table and start comparison.
- Use INI(61) to change the high-speed counter PV or start comparison.
- Use PRV(62) to read the high-speed counter PV, comparison status, or comparison results.
- Write an interrupt subroutine within SBN(92) and RET(93) (only when using the high-speed counter 0 interrupt.)



The following instructions are used to control high-speed counter operation.

Instruction	Control function
CTBL(63)	Register a target value comparison table and start comparison.
	Register a range comparison table and start comparison.
	Register a target value comparison table. (Start comparison with INI(61).)
	Register a range comparison table. (Start comparison with INI(61).)
INI(61)	Start comparison with registered comparison table.
	Stop comparison.
	Change high-speed counter PV.
PRV(62)	Read high-speed counter PV.
	Read range comparison results

The following flags and control bits are used to monitor and control high-speed counter operation.

Word	Bits	Name	Function
SR 230	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 0 PV (rightmost 4 digits)	Contains the present value of high-speed counter 0 (the CPU Unit's built-in high-speed counter.)
SR 231	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 0 PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
SR 252	00	High-speed Counter 0 Reset Bit	Resets the PV of high-speed counter 0.
AR 11	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 0 Range Comparison Flags	Indicate the range comparison results for high-speed counter 0. 0: Range condition not satisfied. 1: Range condition satisfied.

Wiring

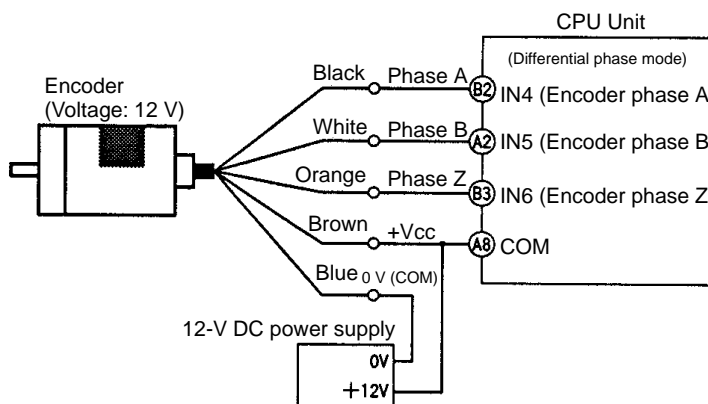
Depending on the input mode, the input signals from the pulse encoder to the CPU Unit's input terminal are as shown below.

Terminal	Allocated bit address	Differential phase mode	Incrementing mode
B2 (IN4)	00004	Encoder phase-A	Pulse count input
A2 (IN5)	00005	Encoder phase-B	---
B3 (IN6)	00006	Encoder phase-Z	Reset input

If the software reset is to be used, IR 00006 can be used as an ordinary input.

- Note**
1. When the input mode is set to incrementing mode, IR 00005 can be used as an ordinary input.
 2. When the reset method is set to software reset, IR 00006 can be used as an ordinary input.

The following diagram shows a wiring example with an E6B2-CWZ6C NPN open-collector output.

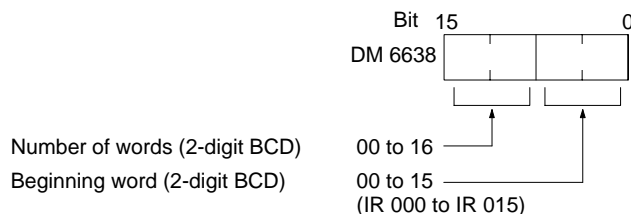


PC Setup

When using high-speed counter 0 interrupts, make the settings in PROGRAM mode shown below before executing the program.

Input Refresh Word Settings (DM 6638)

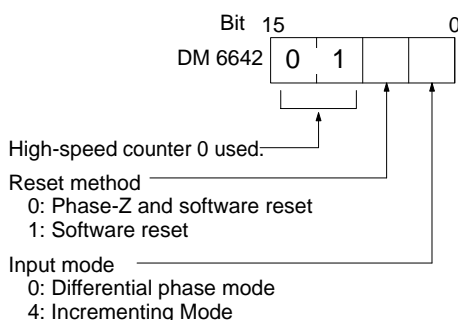
Make these settings when it is necessary to refresh inputs. The setting is the same as that for interval timer 2.



Default: No input refresh

High-speed Counter 0 Settings (DM 6642)

If these settings are not made, high-speed counter 0 cannot be used in the program.



Default: High-speed counter 0 not used.

Changes in the setting in DM 6642 become effective only when power is turned ON or PC program execution is started.

Programming

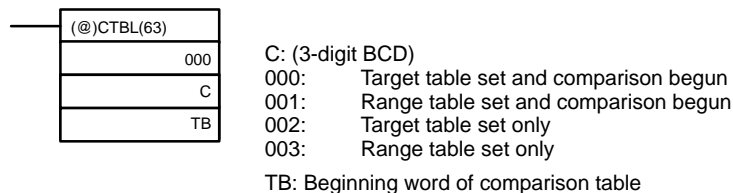
Use the following steps to program high-speed counter 0.

High-speed counter 0 begins the counting operation when the proper PC Setup settings are made, but comparisons will not be made with the comparison table and interrupts will not be generated unless the CTBL(63) instruction is executed. High-speed counter 0 is reset to "0" when power is turned ON and when operation begins.

The present value of high-speed counter 0 is maintained in SR 230 and SR 231.

Controlling High-speed Counter 0 Interrupts

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Use the CTBL(63) instruction to save the comparison table in the CQM1H and begin comparisons.

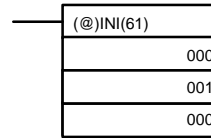


If C is set to 000, then comparisons will be made by the target matching method; if 001, then they will be made by the range comparison method. The comparison table will be saved, and, when the save operation is complete, then comparisons will begin. While comparisons are being executed, high-speed interrupts will be executed according to the comparison table. For details on the contents of the comparison tables that are saved, refer to the explanation of the CTBL(63) instruction in *Section 5 Instruction Set*.

Note The comparison results are normally stored in AR 1100 through AR 1107 while the range comparison is being executed.

If C is set to 002, then comparisons will be made by the target matching method; if 003, then they will be made by the range comparison method. For either of these settings, the comparison table will be saved, but comparisons will not begin, and the INI(61) instruction must be used to begin comparisons.

2. To stop comparisons, execute the INI(61) instruction as shown below.



To start comparisons again, set the second operand to “000” (execute comparison), and execute the INI(61) instruction.

Once a table has been saved, it will be retained in the CQM1H during operation (i.e., during program execution) as long as no other table is saved.

Reading the PV

There are two ways to read the PV. The first is to read it from SR 230 and SR 231, and the second to use the PRV(62) instruction.

1, 2, 3...

1. Reading SR 230 and SR 231

The PV of high-speed counter 0 is stored in SR 230 and SR 231 as shown below. The leftmost digit will be F for negative values.

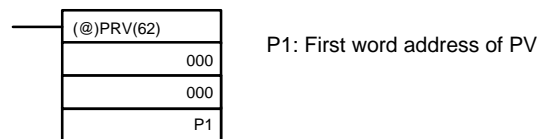
Leftmost 4 digits	Rightmost 4 digits	Differential phase mode	Incrementing mode
SR 231	SR 230	F0032768 to 00032767 (–32,768)	00000000 to 00065535

Note These words are refreshed only once every cycle, so there may be a difference from the actual PV.

When high-speed counter 0 is not being used, the bits in these words can be used as work bits.

2. Using the PRV(62) Instruction

Read the PV of high-speed counter 0 by using the PRV(62) instruction.



The PV of high-speed counter 0 is stored as shown below. The leftmost digit will be F for negative values.

Leftmost 4 digits	Rightmost 4 digits	Differential phase mode	Incrementing mode
P1+1	P1	F0032768 to 00032767 (–32,768)	00000000 to 00065535

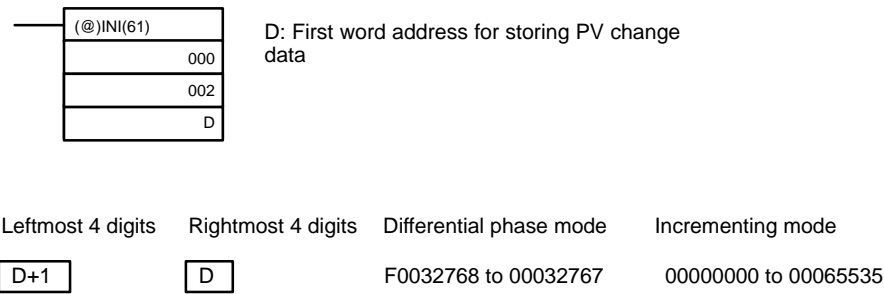
The PV is read when the PRV(62) instruction is actually executed.

Changing the PV

There are two ways to change the PV of high-speed counter 0. The first way is to reset it by using the reset methods. (In this case the PV is reset to 0.) The second way is to use the INI(61) instruction.

The method using the INI(61) instruction is explained here. For an explanation of the reset method, refer to the beginning of this description of high-speed counter 0.

Change the timer PV by using the INI(61) instruction as shown below.



To specify a negative number, set F in the leftmost digit.

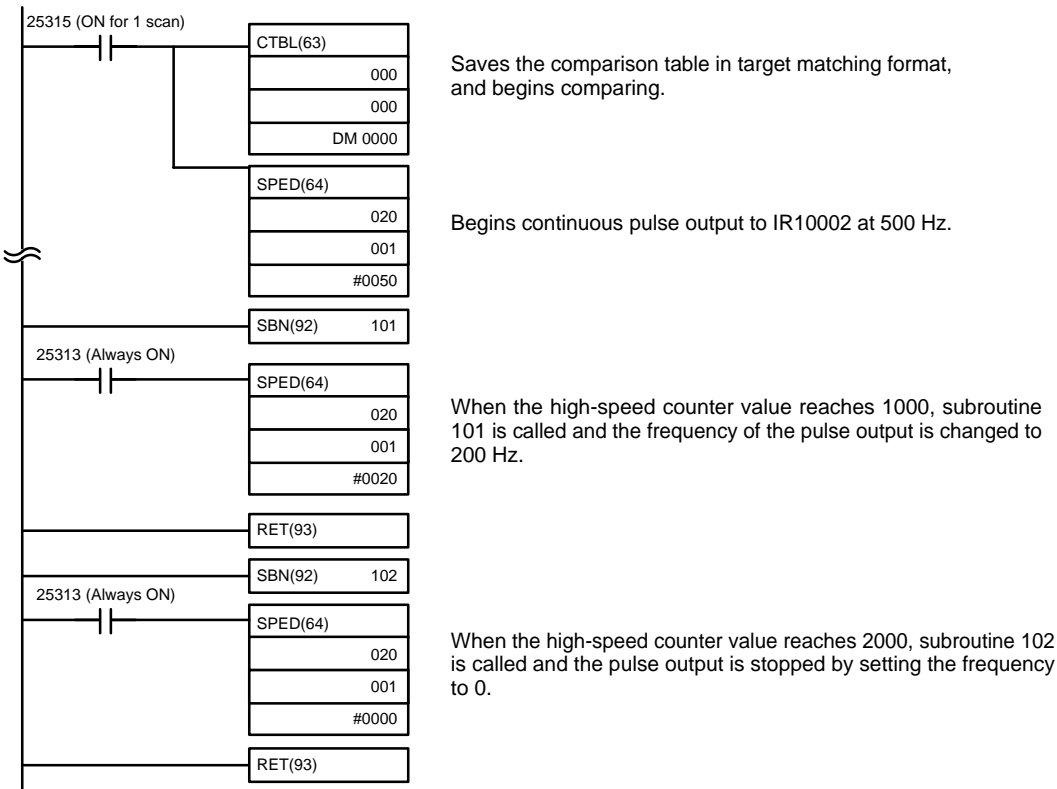
Operation Example

This example shows a program for using high-speed counter 0 in the Incrementing Mode, making comparisons by means of the target matching method, and changing the frequency of pulse outputs according to the counter's PV. Before executing the program, set the PC Setup as follows:

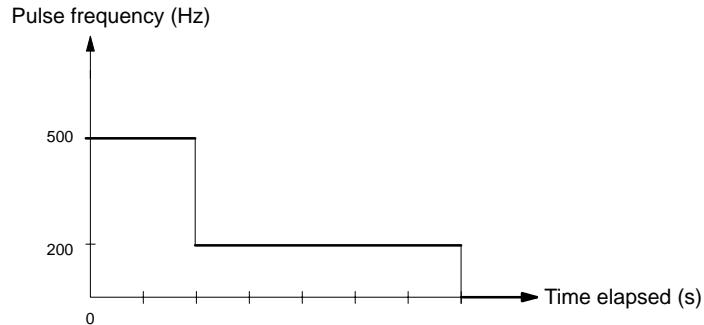
DM 6642: 0114 (High-speed counter 0 used with software reset and Incrementing Mode). For all other PC Setup, use the default settings. (Inputs are not refreshed at the time of interrupt processing, and pulse outputs are executed for IR 100.)

In addition, the following data is stored for the comparison table:

DM 0000: 0002 — Number of comparison conditions: 2
DM 0001: 1000 — Target value 1: 1000
DM 0002: 0000
DM 0003: 0101 — Comparison 1 interrupt subroutine: 101
DM 0004: 2000 — Target value 1: 2000
DM 0005: 0000
DM 0006: 0102 — Comparison 2 interrupt subroutine: 102



When the program is executed, operation will be as follows:



1-4-6 High-speed Counter 0 Overflows/Underflows

If the allowable counting range for high-speed counter 0 is exceeded, and underflow or overflow status will occur and the counter's PV will remain at 0FFF FFFF for overflows and FFFF FFFF for underflows until the overflow/underflow status is cleared by resetting the counter. The allowable counting ranges are as follows:

Differential phase mode: F003 2768 to 0003 2767

Incrementing Mode: 0000 0000 to 0006 5535

- Note**
1. The values given above are theoretical and assume a reasonably short cycle time. The values will actually be those that existed one cycle before the overflow/underflow existed.
 2. The 6th and 7th digits of high-speed counter 0's PV are normally 00, but can be used as "Overflow/Underflow Flags" by detecting values beyond the allowable counting ranges.

High-speed counter 0 can be reset as described in the previous section or it can be reset automatically by restarting program execution. High-speed counter 0 and related operations will not function normally until the overflow/underflow status is cleared. Operations during overflow/underflow status will be as follows.

- Comparison table operation will stop.
- The comparison table will not be cleared.
- Interrupt routines for the high-speed counter will not be executed.
- CTBL(63) can be used only to register the comparison table. If an attempt is made to start comparison table operation, operation will not start and the comparison table will not be registered.
- INI(61) cannot be used to start or stop comparison table operation or to change the present value.
- PRV(62) will read out only 0FFF FFFF or FFFF FFFF as the present value.

Recovery

Use the following procedure to recover from overflow/underflow status.

With Comparison Table Registered

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. Reset the counter.
 2. Set the PV with PRV(62) if necessary.
 3. Set the comparison table with CTBL(63) if necessary
 4. Start comparison table operation with INI(61).

Without Comparison Table Registered

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. Reset the counter.
 2. Set the PV with PRV(62) if necessary.
 3. Set the comparison table and start operation with CTBL(63) and INI(61).

Note The range comparison results in AR 11 will remain after recovery. The interrupt routine for a interrupt condition meet immediately after recovery will not be executed if the interrupt condition was already met before the overflow/underflow status occurred. If interrupt routine execution is necessary, clear AR 11 before proceeding.

Reset Operation

When high-speed counter 0 is reset, the PV will be set to 0, counting will begin from 0, and the comparison table, execution status, and execution results will be maintained.

Startup Counter Status

When high-speed counter 0 is started, the counter mode in the PC Setup will be read and used, the PV will be set to 0, overflow/underflow status will be cleared, the comparison table registration and execution status will be cleared, and range execution results will be cleared. (Range execution results are always cleared when operation is begun or when the comparison table is registered.)

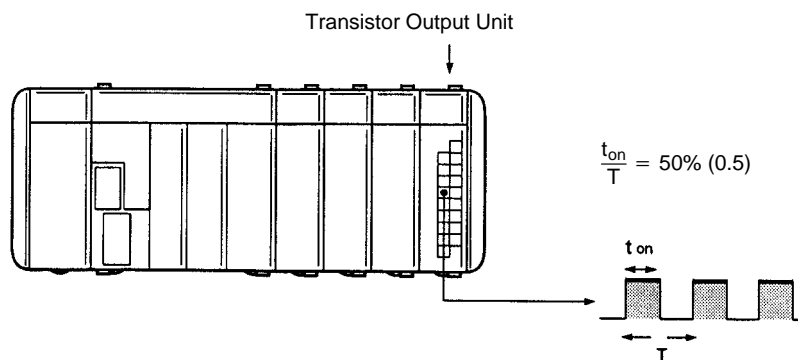
Stopped Counter Status

When high-speed counter 0 is stopped, the PV will be maintained, the comparison table registration and execution status will be cleared, and range execution results will be maintained.

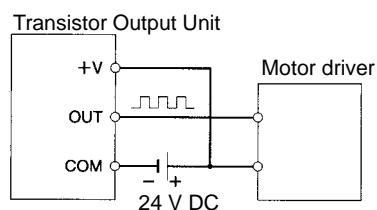
1-5 Pulse Output Function

This section explains the settings and methods for using the CQM1H pulse output function. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for details on hardware connections to output points and ports.

Standard pulses can be output from a Transistor Output Unit's output using SPED(64). Pulses can be output from just one bit at a time. The duty factor of the pulse output is 50% and the frequency can be set from 20 Hz to 1 kHz.



Item	Specification
Applicable Unit	Transistor Output Unit
Pulse output	Pulse output from specified bit Any output word from IR 100 to IR 115 can be specified, but pulses can be output from just one bit of the word at a time.
Features	Frequency: 20 Hz to 1 kHz Duty factor: 50% Word specification: PC Setup (DM 6615) Bit specification: In the ladder instruction
Applicable instructions	Setting number of pulses: PULS(65) Starting the pulse output: SPED(64) Changing the frequency: SPED(64) Stopping the pulse output: SPED(64) or INI(61)



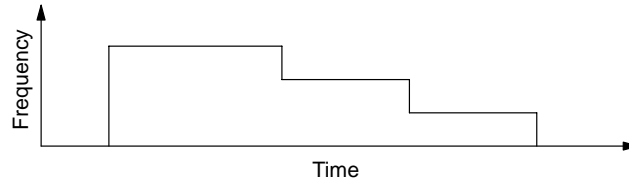
Pulse Output Operations

The following table shows the pulse output operations that can be made with combinations of PULS(65), SPED(64), and INI(61).

Frequency change	Instruction	Operand settings
	PULS(65)	Number of pulses (independent mode only)
	SPED(64)	Port Mode Frequency
	SPED(64)	Port Mode Frequency
	SPED(64)	Port Frequency= 0
	INI(61)	Control word=003

Note A Transistor Output Unit must be used for this application.

When outputting pulses from an output point, the frequency can be changed in steps by executing SPED(64) again with different frequencies, as shown in the following diagram.



Pulses can be output from an output in continuous mode or independent mode.

Continuous Mode

Pulses are output continuously until stopped with SPED(64) or INI(61).

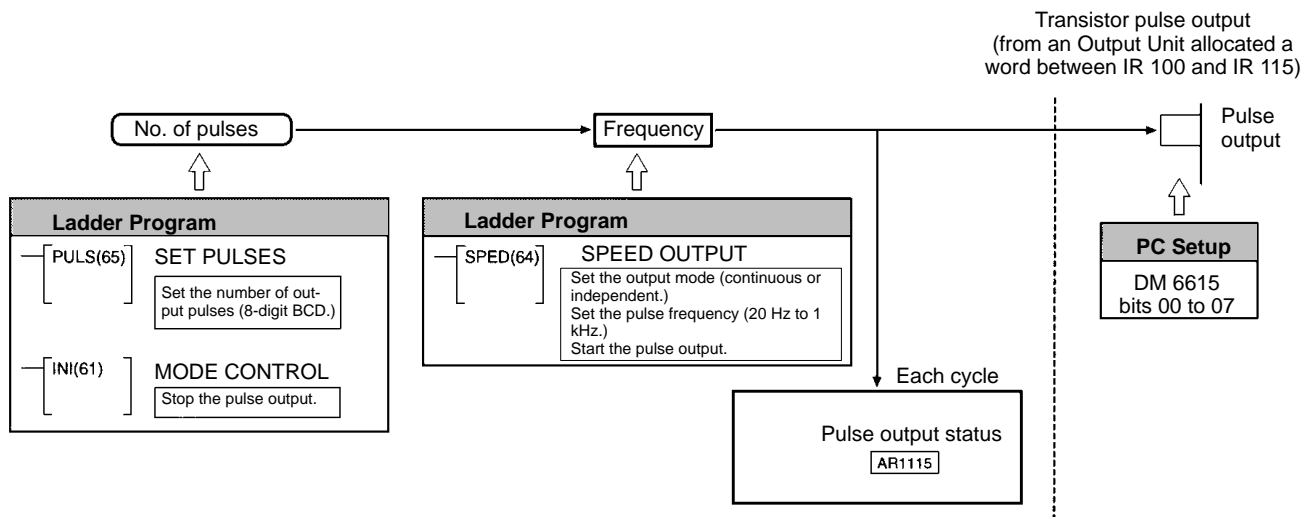
Independent Mode

The pulse output stops automatically once the number of pulses specified in SPED(64) have been output. (The pulse output can also be stopped prematurely with SPED(64) or INI(61).)

Procedure

Follow the steps outlined below when outputting pulses from a Transistor Output Unit. Pulses can be output from only one terminal on the Transistor Output Unit at a time.

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Determine the IR word (IR 100 to IR 115) to be used for the pulse output.
2. Wire the Transistor Output Unit. Wire the terminal corresponding to the bit that will actually be used in the selected word.
3. Set the desired IR word address in DM 6615 of the PC Setup. Settings 0000 to 0015 BCD correspond to IR 100 to IR 115. (See page 41 for more details.)
4. Program the associated program sections.
 - a) PULS(65) can be used to set the number of output pulses.
 - b) SPED(64) can be used to control the pulse output (a pulse output without acceleration or deceleration.)
 - c) INI(61) can be used to stop the pulse output.

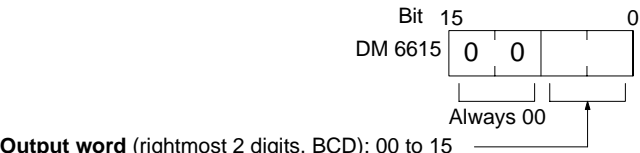


PC Setup Settings

Before executing SPED(64) to output pulses from an Output Unit, set the PC to PROGRAM mode and make the following settings in the PC Setup.

In DM 6615, specify the output word that will be used for SPED(64) pulse output to Output Units. (The bit is specified in the first operand in SPED(64).)

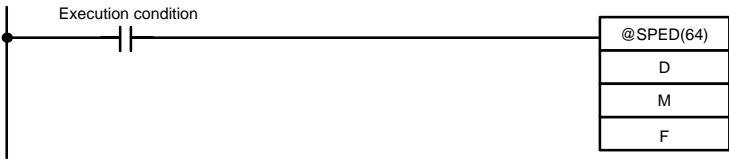
The content of DM 6615 (0000 to 0015) specifies output words IR 100 to IR 115. For example, if DM 6615 is set to 0002, pulses will be output to IR 102.



Default: Pulse output to IR 100.

Continuous Pulse Output

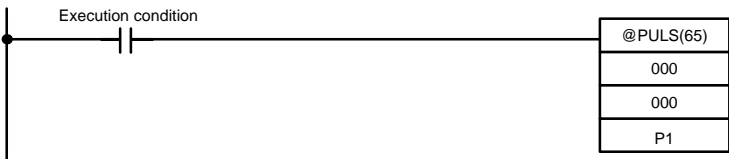
Pulses will begin to be output at the specified output bit when SPED(64) is executed. Set the output bit from 00 to 15 (D=000 to 150) and the frequency from 20 Hz to 1000 Hz (F=0002 to 0100). Set the mode to continuous mode (M=001).



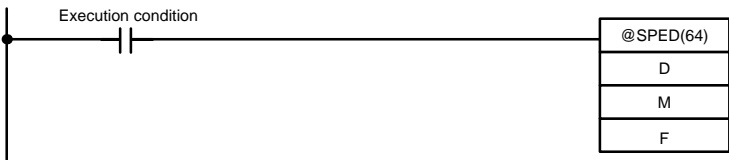
The pulse output can be stopped by executing INI(61) with C=003 or executing SPED(64) again with the frequency set to 0. The frequency can be changed by executing SPED(64) again with a different frequency setting.

Setting the Number of Pulses

The total number of pulses that will be output can be set with PULS(65) before executing SPED(64) in independent mode. The pulse output will stop automatically when the number of pulses set by PULS(65) have been output.



PULS(65) sets the 8-digit number of pulses P1+1, P1. These pulses can be set from 00000001 to 16777215. The number of pulses set with PULS(65) is accessed when SPED(64) is executed in independent mode. (The number of pulses cannot be changed for pulses that are being output.)



When SPED(64) is executed, pulses will begin to be output at the specified output bit (D=000 to 150: bit 00 to 15) at the specified frequency (F=0002 to 0100: 20 Hz to 1000 Hz). Set the mode to independent mode (M=000) to output the number of pulses set with PULS(65). The frequency can be changed by executing SPED(64) again with a different frequency setting.

Changing the Frequency

The frequency of the pulse output can be changed by executing SPED(64) again with a different frequency setting. Use the same output bit (P) and mode (M) settings that were used to start the pulse output. The new frequency can be frequency 20 Hz to 1000 Hz (F=0002 to 0100).

1-6 Communications Functions

The following table shows which communications modes are supported by the CQM1H CPU Unit's communications ports. (The CQM1H-CPU11 CPU Unit is not equipped with an RS-232C port.)

The PC Setup settings and communications procedures for these communications modes are described later in this section.

Communications	Uses	Port	
		Peripheral	RS-232C
Programming Console bus	Programming Console connection	YES	No
Peripheral bus	Connection to a personal computer with Support Software	YES	No
Host Link	Host Link or Programmable Terminal connection	YES	YES
Protocol Macro	Data transfer with standard external devices using arbitrary protocol	No	No
No-protocol	No-protocol communications with standard external devices	YES	YES
1:1 data link	Establishing a data link with another CPU Unit	No	YES
NT Link in 1:1 mode	Establishing a 1:1 Data Link with a Programmable Terminal	No	YES (See note.)
NT Link in 1:N mode	Establishing a 1:1 Data Link with a Programmable Terminal or a 1:N connection with two or more Programmable Terminals	No	No

- Note**
1. The Programmable Terminal's Programming Console functions can be used, but pin 7 on the DIP switch must be ON.
 2. Turn ON pin 7 of the CPU Unit's DIP Switch when using the peripheral port for any device other than a Programming Console.

Automatic Mode Change

When the PC is in RUN mode with a Programming Console connected to the peripheral port of the CPU Unit, if a PT is connected to the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port or either of the ports of a CQM1H-SCB41 using Host Link mode, the following message will be displayed at the Programming Console indicating that a password is required to continue operation (using the Programming Console).

```
<MONITOR>
PASSWORD!
```

This is because, in order to write data to the CPU Unit, the PT changed the operation mode from RUN mode to MONITOR mode. To continue operation using the Programming Console, it is necessary to input the password again.

Inputting the Password



- The mode will not be changed if the PT is connected via an NT Link.
- When a Programming Device installed on a computer is connected to the peripheral port, the display (at the computer) for the CPU Unit's operation mode will simply change from "RUN" to "MONITOR."

1-6-1 Host Link and No-protocol Communications Settings

This section explains the PC Setup settings that are shared by the Host Link and no-protocol communications modes. Make the required PC Setup settings before attempting to establish Host Link or no-protocol communications.

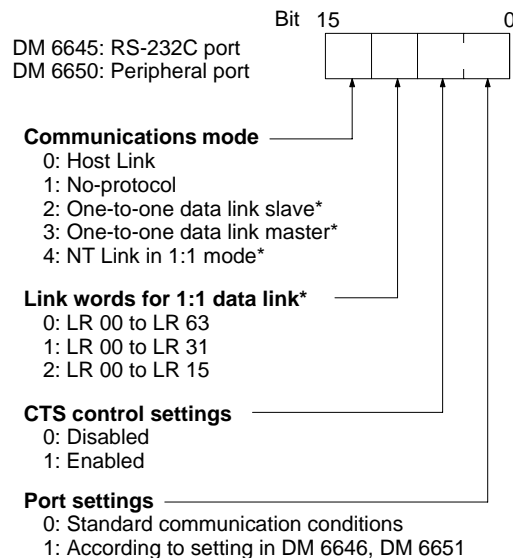
Note If pin 5 on the CQM1H's DIP switch is turned ON, the PC Setup communications parameters will be ignored and the following settings will be used.

Parameter	Setting when DIP Switch pin 5 is ON
Communications mode	Host Link
Node number	00
Start bits	1 bit
Data length	7 bits
Stop bits	2 bit
Parity	Even
Baud rate	9,600 bps
Transmission delay	None

The PC Setup parameters in DM 6645 through DM 6654 are used to set parameters for the communications ports.

The settings in DM 6645 and DM 6650 determine the main communications parameters, as shown in the following diagram.

Communications Settings (DM 6645 and DM 6650)

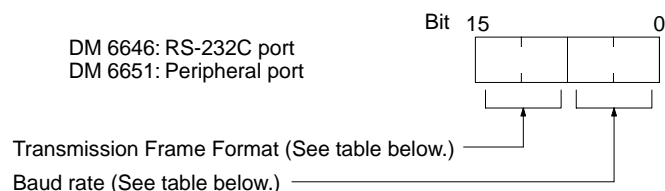


Default (0000): Host Link using standard parameters, no CTS control

Note *These settings can be made for the RS-232C port (DM 6645), but not for the peripheral port (DM 6650).

Communications Settings (DM 6646 and DM 6651)

When pin 5 of the CPU Unit's DIP Switch is OFF and the settings in DM 6646 (or DM 6651) are enabled in DM 6645 (or DM 6650), these settings determine the transmission frame format and baud rate, as shown in the following diagram.



Default: Standard communication conditions.

Transmission Frame Format

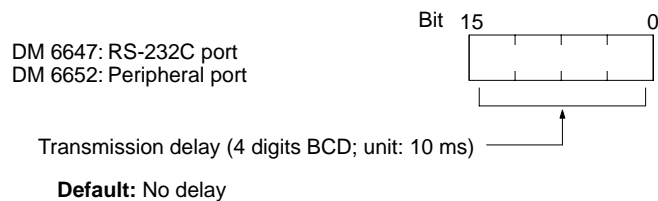
Setting	Stop bits	Data length	Stop bits	Parity
00	1	7	1	Even
01	1	7	1	Odd
02	1	7	1	None
03	1	7	2	Even
04	1	7	2	Odd
05	1	7	2	None
06	1	8	1	Even
07	1	8	1	Odd
08	1	8	1	None
09	1	8	2	Even
10	1	8	2	Odd
11	1	8	2	None

Baud Rate

Setting	Baud rate
00	1,200 bps
01	2,400 bps
02	4,800 bps
03	9,600 bps
04	19,200 bps

Transmission Delay Time
(DM 6647 and DM 6652)

Depending on the devices connected to the communications port, it may be necessary to allow time for transmission. When that is the case, set the transmission delay to regulate the amount of time allowed.



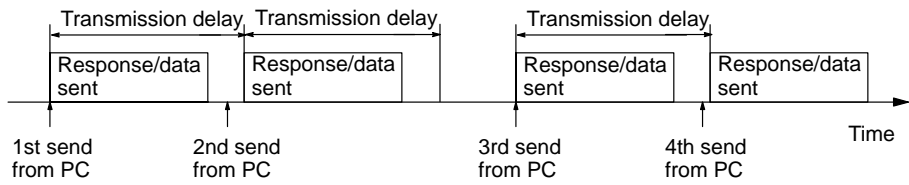
The transmission delay is set in the PC Setup to create a minimum interval between sending data from the PC. The transmission delay is used for the following serial communications modes.

Serial communications mode	Application
Host Link, responses	Once the PC has sent a response to the host computer, it will not send the next response until the time set for the transmission delay has expired.
Host Link, PC-initiated communications	Once the PC has sent data using TXD(48), it will not send data again until the time set for the transmission delay has expired.
No-protocol communications	

The delay is not used the first time data is sent from the PC. The delay will affect other sends only if the normal time for the send comes before the time set for the transmission delay has expired.

If the delay time has already expired when the next send is ready, the data will be spent immediately. If the delay time has not expired, the send will be delayed until the time set for the transmission delay has expired.

The operation of the transmission delay for data sent from the PC is illustrated below.



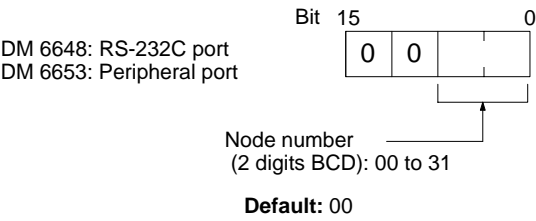
1-6-2 Host Link Communications Settings and Procedures

This section explains the PC Setup settings and procedure required for Host Link communications.

PC Setup Settings

Be sure to write 00 in the leftmost digits of DM 6645 (RS-232C port) or DM 6650 (peripheral port) to specify Host Link communications. Other Host Link communications parameters are set in the rightmost two digits of DM 6645/DM 6650 and DM 6646/DM 6651.

A node number must be set for Host Link communications to differentiate between nodes when multiple nodes are participating in communications. This setting is required only for Host Link communications.



The node number is normally set to 00. Other settings are not required unless multiple nodes are connected in a network.

Overview of Host Link Communications

Host Link communications were developed by OMRON for the purpose of connecting PCs and one or more host computers by RS-232C cable, and controlling PC communications from the host computer. Normally the host computer issues a command to a PC, and the PC automatically sends back a response. Thus the communications are carried out without the PCs being actively involved. The PCs also have the ability to initiate data transmissions when direct involvement is necessary.

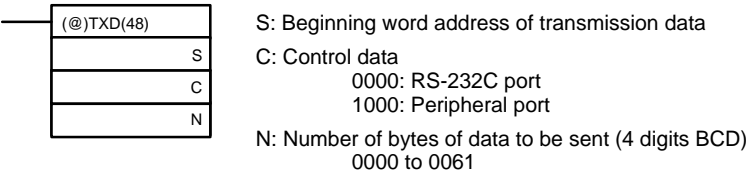
In general, there are two means for implementing Host Link communications. One is based on C-mode commands, and the other on FINS (CV-mode) commands. The CQM1H supports C-mode commands only. For details on Host Link communications, refer to *Section 6 Host Link Commands*.

Communications Procedure

This section explains how to use the Host Link to execute data transmissions from the CQM1H. Using this method enables automatic data transmission from the CQM1H when data is changed, and thus simplifies the communications process by eliminating the need for constant monitoring by the computer.

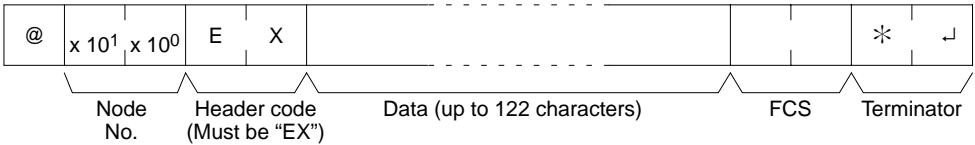
- 1, 2, 3...
1. Check to see that AR 0805 (RS-232C Port Transmission Enabled Flag) is ON.

2. Use the TXD(48) instruction to transmit the data.



From the time this instruction is executed until the data transmission is complete, AR 0805 (or AR 0813 for the peripheral port) will remain OFF. It will turn ON again upon completion of the data transmission. The TXD(48) instruction does not provide a response, so in order to receive confirmation that the computer has received the data, the computer's program must be written so that it gives notification when data is written from the CQM1H.

The transmission data frame is as shown below for data transmitted in the Host Link Mode by means of the TXD(48) instruction.

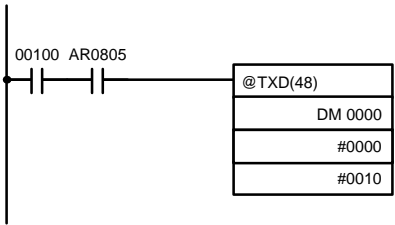


To reset the RS-232C port (i.e., to restore the initial status), turn ON SR 25209. To reset the peripheral port, turn ON SR 25208. These bits will turn OFF automatically after the reset.

If the TXD(48) instruction is executed while the CQM1H is in the middle of responding to a command from the computer, the response transmission will first be completed before the transmission is executed according to the TXD(48) instruction. In all other cases, data transmission based on a TXD(48) instruction will be given first priority.

Application Example

This example shows a program for using the RS-232C port in the Host Link Mode to transmit 10 bytes of data (DM 0000 to DM 0004) to the computer. The default values are assumed for all the PC Setup (i.e., the RS-232C port is used in Host Link Mode, the node number is 00, and the standard communications conditions are used.) From DM 0000 to DM 0004, "1234" is stored in every word. From the computer, execute a program to receive CQM1H data with the standard communications conditions.



If AR 0805 (the Transmission Enabled Flag) is ON when IR 00100 turns ON, the ten bytes of data (DM 0000 to DM 0004) will be transmitted.

The following type of program must be prepared in the host computer to receive the data. This program allows the computer to read and display the data received from the PC while a Host Link read command is being executed to read data from the PC.

```

10 'CQM1H SAMPLE PROGRAM FOR EXCEPTION
20 CLOSE 1
30 CLS
40 OPEN "COM:E73" AS #1
50 *KEYIN
60 INPUT "DATA -----",S$
70 IF S$=" " THEN GOTO 190
80 PRINT "SEND DATA = ";S$
90 ST$=S$
100 INPUT "SEND OK? Y or N?=",B$
110 IF B$="Y" THEN GOTO 130 ELSE GOTO *KEYIN
120 S$=ST$
130 PRINT #1,S$                                ' Sends command to PC
140 INPUT #1,R$                                ' Receives response from PC
150 PRINT "RECV DATA = ";R$
160 IF MID$(R$,4,2)="EX" THEN GOTO 210 'Identifies command from PC
170 IF RIGHT$(R$,1)<>"*" THEN S$=" ":GOTO 130
180 GOTO *KEYIN
190 CLOSE 1
200 END
210 PRINT "EXCEPTION!! DATA"
220 GOTO 140

```

The data received by the computer will be as shown below. (FCS is "59.")
"@00EX1234123412341234123459*CR"

1-6-3 No-protocol Communications Settings and Procedures

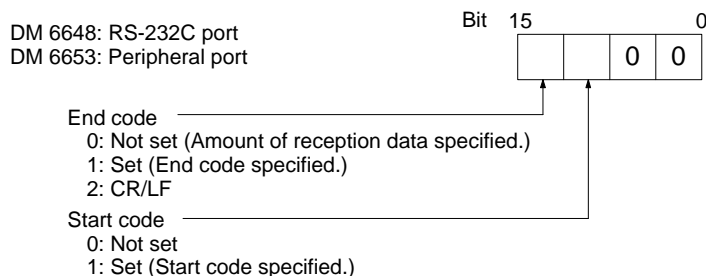
This section explains the PC Setup settings and procedure required for No-protocol communications. No-protocol communications allow data to be exchanged with standard devices. For example, data can be output to a printer or input from a bar code reader.

PC Setup Settings

Be sure to write 10 in the leftmost digits of DM 6645 (RS-232C port) or DM 6650 (peripheral port) to specify No-protocol communications. Other communications parameters are set in the rightmost two digits of DM 6645/DM 6650 and DM 6646/DM 6651.

The start and end codes or the amount of data to be received can be set as shown in the following diagrams if required for no-protocol communications. This setting is required only for no-protocol communications. These settings are valid only when pin 5 on the DIP Switch is OFF.

Enabling Start and End Codes

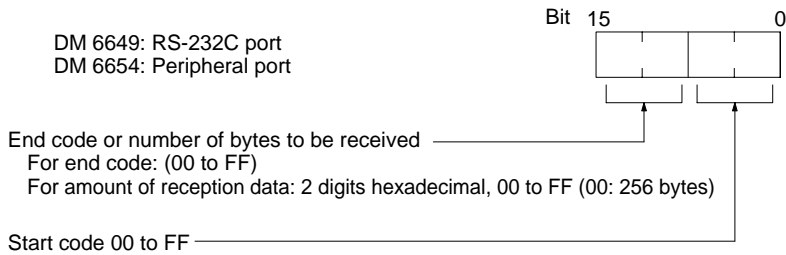


Defaults: No start or end code (Specify number of bytes to receive.)

Specify whether or not a start code is to be set at the beginning of the data, and whether or not an end code is to be set at the end. Instead of setting the end

code, it is possible to specify the number of bytes to be received before the reception operation is completed. Both the codes and the number of bytes of data to be received are set in DM 6649 or DM 6654.

Setting the Start Code, End Code, and Amount of Reception Data

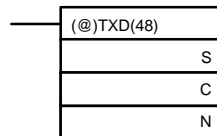


Defaults: No start code; data reception complete at 256 bytes.

Communications Procedure

Transmissions

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Check to see that AR 0805 (the RS-232C Port Transmission Enabled Flag) has turned ON.
2. Use the TXD(48) instruction to transmit the data.



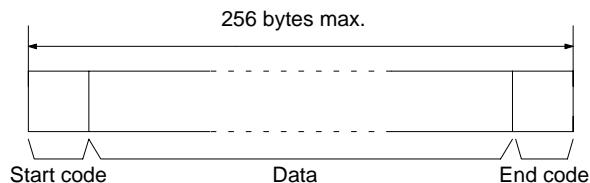
S: Leading word of data to be transmitted

C: Control data

N: Number of bytes to be transmitted (4 digits BCD), 0000 to 0256

From the time this instruction is executed until the data transmission is complete, AR 0805 (or AR0813 for the peripheral port) will remain OFF. (It will turn ON again upon completion of the data transmission.)

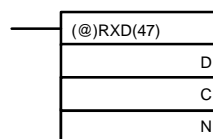
Start and end codes are not included when the number of bytes to be transmitted is specified. The largest transmission that can be sent with or without start and end codes in 256 bytes, N will be between 254 and 256 depending on the designations for start and end codes. If the number of bytes to be sent is set to 0000, only the start and end codes will be sent.



To reset the RS-232C port (i.e., to restore the initial status), turn ON SR 25209. To reset the peripheral port, turn ON SR 25208. These bites will turn OFF automatically after the reset.

Receptions

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Confirm that AR 0806 (RS-232C Reception Completed Flag) or AR 0814 (Peripheral Reception Completed Flag) is ON.
2. Use the RXD(47) instruction to receive the data.



D: Leading word for storing reception data

C: Control data

Bits 00 to 03

0: Leftmost bytes first

1: Rightmost bytes first

Bits 12 to 15

0: RS-232C port

1: Peripheral port

N: Number of bytes stored (4 digits BCD), 0000 to 0256

3. The results of reading the data received will be stored in the AR area. Check to see that the operation was successfully completed. The contents of these bits will be reset each time RXD(47) is executed.

RS-232C port	Peripheral port	Error
AR 0800 to AR 0803	AR 0808 to AR 0811	RS-232C port error code (1 digit BCD) 0: Normal completion 1: Parity error 2: Framing error 3: Overrun error
AR 0804	AR0812	Communications error
AR 0807	AR0815	Reception Overrun Flag (After reception was completed, the subsequent data was received before the data was read by means of the RXD(47) instruction.)
AR 09	AR10	Number of bytes received (4-digit BCD)

To reset the RS-232C port (i.e., to restore the initial status), turn ON SR 25209. To reset the peripheral port, turn ON SR 25208. These bits will turn OFF automatically after the reset.

The start code and end code are not included in AR 09 or AR 10 (number of bytes received).

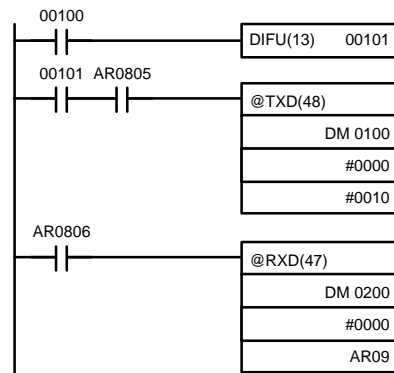
Application Example

This example shows a program for using the RS-232C port in the no-protocol mode to transmit 10 bytes of data (DM 0100 to DM 0104) to the computer, and to store the data received from the computer in the DM area beginning with DM 0200. Before executing the program, the following PC Setup setting must be made.

DM 6645: 1000 (RS-232C port in no-protocol mode; standard communications conditions)

DM 6648: 2000 (No start code; end code CR/LF)

The default values are assumed for all other PC Setup settings. From DM 0100 to DM 0104, 3132 is stored in every word. From the computer, execute a program to receive CQM1H data with the standard communications conditions.



If AR 0805 (the Transmission Enabled Flag) is ON when IR 00100 turns ON, the ten bytes of data (DM 0100 to DM 0104) will be transmitted, leftmost bytes first.

When AR 0806 (Reception Completed Flag) goes ON, the number of bytes of data specified in AR 09 will be read from the CQM1H's reception buffer and stored in memory starting at DM 0200, leftmost bytes first.

The data will be as follows: "3132313231323132CR LF"

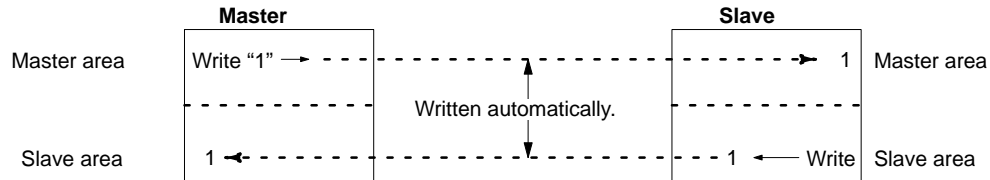
1-6-4 One-to-one Data Links

If a CQM1H is linked one-to-one by connecting it to another CPU Unit through their RS-232C ports, they can share common LR areas. One of the PCs will serve as the master and the other as the slave. A CQM1H can be linked one-to-one with any of the following PCs: CQM1H, CQM1, C200HX/HG/HE, C200HS, CPM1, CPM1A, CPM2A, CPM2C, or SRM1(-V2).

Note The peripheral port cannot be used for 1:1 Data Links. Use the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port or a Serial Communications Board's RS-232C or RS-422A/485 port.

One-to-one Data Links

A 1:1 Data Link allows two CQM1Hs to share common data in their LR areas. As shown in the diagram below, when data is written into a word the LR area of one of the linked Units, it will automatically be written identically into the same word of the other Unit. Each PC has specified words to which it can write and specified words that are written to by the other PC. Each can read, but cannot write, the words written by the other PC.

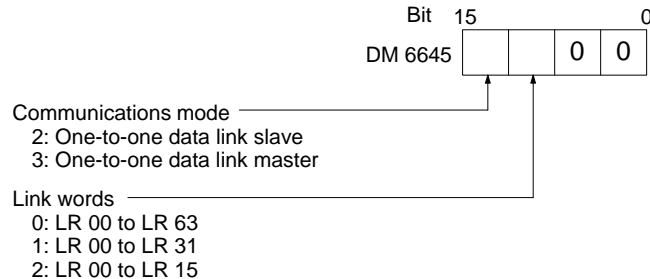


The word used by each PC will be as shown in the following table, according to the settings for the master, slave, and link words. Set the link area to LR 00 to LR 15 if the CQM1H is being linked with a CPM1, CPM1A, CPM2A, or SRM1(-V2) PC.

DM 6645 setting	Master area	Slave area
LR 00 to LR 15	LR 00 to LR 07	LR 08 to LR 15
LR 00 to LR 31	LR 00 to LR 15	LR 16 to LR 31
LR 00 to LR 63	LR 00 to LR 31	LR 32 to LR 63

PC Setup Settings

To use a 1:1 Data Link, the only settings necessary are the communications mode and the link words. Set the communications mode for one of the PCs to the 1:1 Data Link Master and the other to the 1:1 Data Link Slave, and then set the link words in the PC designated as the master.



Default: Communications mode = 0 (Host Link)

Note These settings are valid only when pin 5 of the CPU Unit's DIP Switch is OFF. Bits 08 to 11 are valid only in the 1:1 Data Link Master.

Communications Procedure

If the settings for the master and the slave are made correctly, then the One-to-one Data Link will be automatically started up simply by turning on the power supply to both of the CPU Units and operation will be independent of the CPU Units' operating modes.

Link Errors

If a slave does not received a response from the master within one second, the 1:1 Data Link Error Flag (AR 0802) and the Communications Error Flag (AR 0804) will be turned ON.

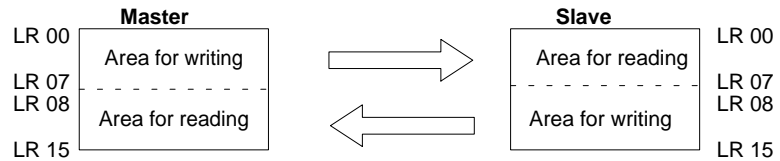
Application Example

This example shows a program for verifying the conditions for executing a One-to-one Data Link using the RS-232C ports. Before executing the program, set the following PC Setup parameters.

Master: DM 6645: 3200 (1:1 Data Link Master; Area used: LR 00 to LR 15)

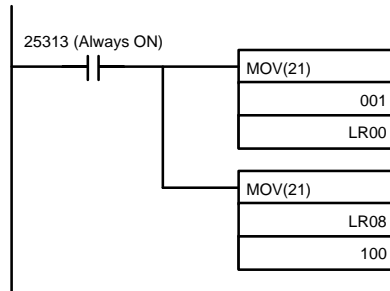
Slave: DM 6645: 2000 (1:1 Data Link Slave)

The defaults are assumed for all other PC Setup parameters. The words used for the One-to-one Data Link are as shown below.

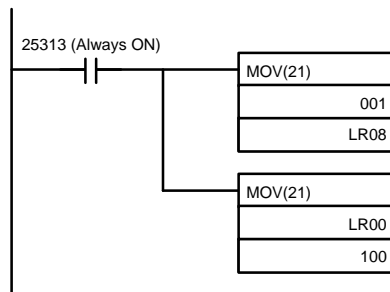


When the program is executed at both the master and the slave, the status of IR 001 of each Unit will be reflected in IR 100 of the other Unit. Likewise, the status of the other Unit's IR 001 will be reflected in IR 100 of each Unit. IR 001 is an input word and IR 100 is an output word

In the Master



In the Slave



1-6-5 NT Link 1:1 Mode Communications

This section explains communications with a Programmable Terminal with the communications mode set to NT Link in 1:1 mode. The peripheral port cannot be used for NT Link communications.

Settings

Set the communications mode to NT Link in 1:1 mode by setting DM 6645 to 4000. Be sure that pin 5 of the CPU Unit's DIP Switch is OFF.

For details on Programmable Terminal settings, refer to the Programming Terminal's Operation Manual.

Overview of NT Link 1:1 Mode Communications

NT Link communications were developed by OMRON to provide high-speed communications between the PC and a Programmable Terminal. There are two kinds of NT Link communications: 1:1 mode in which a single Programmable Terminal is connected to the PC and 1:N mode in which several Programmable Terminals can be connected to the PC. The CQM1H's built-in RS-232C port supports only 1:1 mode communications, but both 1:1 and 1:N modes can be used if an optional Serial Communications Board is installed in the PC.

Some Programmable Terminals are equipped with Programming Console functions which allow the Programmable Terminal to program and monitor the CQM1H. The Programmable Terminal's Programming Console functions cannot be used if a Programming Console is connected to the CQM1H's peripheral port. Refer to the Programming Terminal's Operation Manual for details on the Programming Console functions.

**Communications
Procedure**

With NT Link communications, the PC automatically responds to commands issued from the Programmable Terminal, so communications programming is not required in the CQM1H and there is no NT Link communications procedure to perform.

1-6-6 Wiring Ports

Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for information on wiring the communications ports.

1-7 Calculating with Signed Binary Data

The CQM1H PCs allow calculations on signed binary data. The following instructions manipulate signed binary data. Signed data is handled using 2's complements.

The following signed-binary instructions are available in CQM1H PCs:

Single-word Instructions

- 2'S COMPLEMENT – NEG(—)
- BINARY ADD – ADB(50)
- BINARY SUBTRACT – SBB(51)
- SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBS(—)
- SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBS(—)

Double-word (Long) Instructions

- DOUBLE 2'S COMPLEMENT – NEGL(—)
- DOUBLE BINARY ADD – ADBL(—)
- DOUBLE BINARY SUBTRACT – SBBL(—)
- DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBSL(—)
- DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBSL(—)

1-7-1 Definition of Signed Binary Data

The CQM1H provides instructions that operate on either one or two words of data. Signed binary data is manipulated using 2's complements and the MSB of the one- or two-word data is used as the sign bit. The range of data that can be expressed using one or two words is thus as follows:

- **One-word data:**
–32,768 to 32,767 (8000 to 7FFF hexadecimal)
- **Two-word data:**
–2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (8000 0000 to 7FFF FFFF hexadecimal)

The following table shows equivalents between decimal and hexadecimal data.

Decimal	16-bit Hex	32-bit Hex
2,147,483,647	—	7FFF FFFF
2,147,483,646	—	7FFF FFFE
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
32,768	—	0000 8000
32,767	7FFF	0000 7FFF
32,766	7FFE	0000 7FFE
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
2	0002	0000 0002
1	0001	0000 0001
0	0000	0000 0000
–1	FFFF	FFFF FFFF
–2	FFFE	FFFF FFFE
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
–32,767	8001	FFFF 8001
–32,768	8000	FFFF 8000
–32,769	—	FFFF 7FFF
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
–2,147,483,647	—	8000 0001
–2,147,483,648	—	8000 0000

1-7-2 Arithmetic Flags

The results of executing signed binary instructions is reflected in the arithmetic flags. The flags and the conditions under which it will turn ON are given in the following table. The flags will be OFF when these conditions are not met.

Flag	ON conditions
Carry Flag (SR 25504)	Carry in an addition. Negative results for subtraction.
Equals Flag (SR 25506)	The results of addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division is 0. Results of converting 2's complement is 0.
Overflow Flag (SR 25404)	32,767 (7FFF) was exceeded in results of 16-bit addition or subtraction. 2,147,483,647 (7FFF FFFF) was exceeded in results of 32-bit addition or subtraction.
Underflow Flag (SR 25405)	–32,768 (8000) was exceeded in results of 16-bit addition or subtraction, or conversion of 2's complement. –2,147,483,648 (8000 0000) was exceeded in results of 32-bit addition or subtraction, or conversion of 2's complement.

1-7-3 Inputting Signed Binary Data Using Decimal Values

Although calculations for signed binary data use hexadecimal expressions, inputs from the Programming Console or CX-Programmer can be done using decimal inputs and mnemonics for the instructions. The procedure for using the Programming Console to input using decimal values is shown in the *CQM1H Operation Manual*. Refer to the *CX-Programmer Operation Manual: C-series PCs* for details on using the CX-Programmer.

Input Instructions

Only 16-bit operands can be input for the following instructions: NEG(—), ADB(50), SBB(51), MBS(—), and DBS(—). Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for details on inputting instructions from the Programming Console.

1-7-4 Using Signed-binary Expansion Instructions

The following CQM1H instructions must be allocated function codes in the instructions table before they can be used.

- 2'S COMPLEMENT – NEG(—)
- DOUBLE 2'S COMPLEMENT – NEGL(—)
- DOUBLE BINARY ADD – ADBL(—)
- DOUBLE BINARY SUBTRACT – SBBL(—)
- SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBS(—)
- DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBSL(—)
- SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBS(—)
- DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBSL(—)

Allocating Function Codes

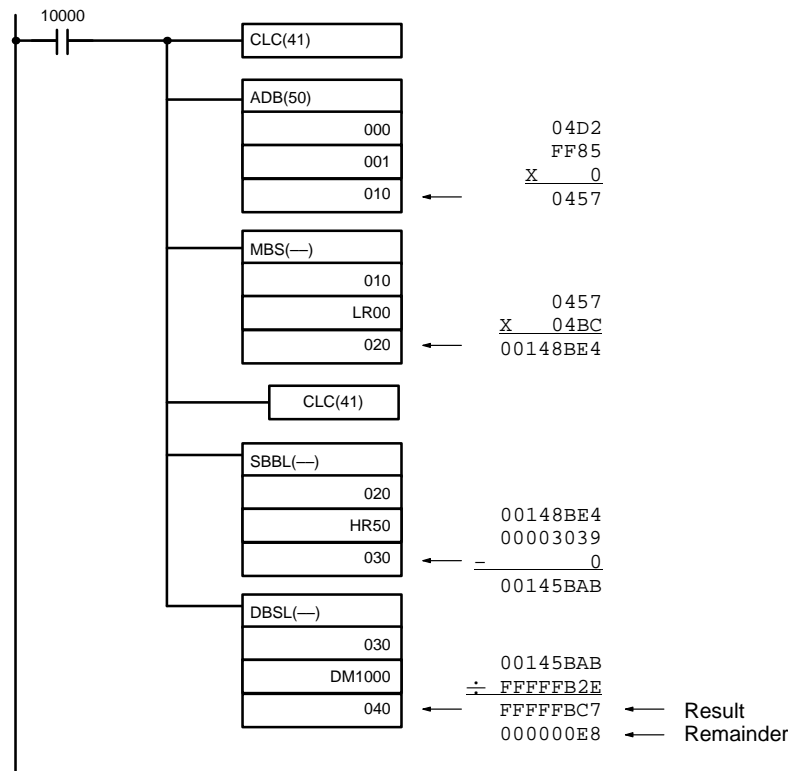
The procedure to using the Programming Console to allocate function codes is shown in the *CQM1H Operation Manual*. Be sure that pin 4 of the CQM1H's DIP switch is turned ON to enable use of a user-set instruction table before performing this operation.

1-7-5 Application Example Using Signed Binary Data

The following programming can be used to performed calculations such as the following in the CQM1H:

$((1234 + (-123)) \times 1212 - 12345) \div (-1234) = -1081, \text{ Remainder of } 232$

000	=	04D2	←	1234
001	=	FF85	←	-123
LR00	=	04BC	←	1212
HR50	=	3039	←	12345
HR51	=	0000	←	
DM1000	=	FB2E	←	-1234
DM1001	=	FFFF	←	



SECTION 2

Inner Boards

This section describes software applications information for the following Inner Boards: High-speed Counter Board, Pulse I/O Board, Absolute Encoder Interface Board, Analog Setting Board, Analog I/O Board, and Serial Communications Board. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for hardware information.

2-1	High-speed Counter Board
2-1-1	Model
2-1-2	Functions
2-1-3	Example System Configuration
2-1-4	Applicable Inner Board Slots
2-1-5	Names and Functions
2-1-6	Specifications
2-1-7	High-speed Counters 1 to 4
2-2	Pulse I/O Board
2-2-1	Model
2-2-2	Function
2-2-3	System Configuration
2-2-4	Applicable Inner Board Slot
2-2-5	Names and Functions
2-2-6	Specifications
2-2-7	High-speed Counters 1 and 2
2-2-8	Functions
2-2-9	Fixed Duty Factor Pulse Output
2-2-10	Variable Duty Factor Pulse Outputs
2-2-11	Determining the Status of Ports 1 and 2
2-2-12	Precautions When Using Pulse Output Functions
2-3	Absolute Encoder Interface Board
2-3-1	Model
2-3-2	Functions
2-3-3	System Configuration
2-3-4	Applicable Inner Board Slots
2-3-5	Names and Functions
2-3-6	Absolute Encoder Input Specifications
2-3-7	High-speed Counter Interrupts
2-4	Analog Setting Board
2-4-1	Model
2-4-2	Function
2-4-3	Applicable Inner Board Slots
2-4-4	Names and Functions
2-4-5	Specifications
2-5	Analog I/O Board
2-5-1	Model
2-5-2	Function
2-5-3	System Configuration
2-5-4	Applicable Inner Board Slot
2-5-5	Names and Functions
2-5-6	Specifications
2-5-7	Application Procedure
2-6	Serial Communications Board
2-6-1	Model Number
2-6-2	Serial Communications Boards
2-6-3	Features
2-6-4	System Configuration

2-1 High-speed Counter Board

2-1-1 Model

Name	Model	Specification
High-speed Counter Board	CQM1H-CTB41	Four pulse inputs Four external outputs of comparison result

2-1-2 Functions

The High-speed Counter Board is an Inner Board that handles four pulse inputs.

High-speed Counter Pulse Inputs 1 to 4

The High-speed Counter Board counts high-speed pulses from 50 to 500 kHz entering through ports 1 to 4, and performs tasks according to the number of pulses counted.

Input Modes

The following three Input Modes are available:

- Differential Phase Mode (1x/2x/4x)
- Up/Down Mode
- Pulse/Direction Mode

Comparison Operation

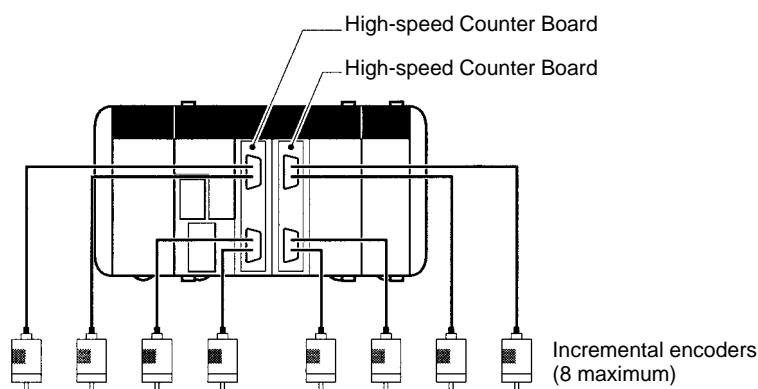
When the PV (present value) of the high-speed counter matches a specified target value or lies within a specified range, the bit pattern specified in the comparison table is stored in internal output bits and external output bits. A bit pattern can be set for each comparison result, and the external output bits can be output through an external output terminal as described below.

External Outputs

Up to four external outputs can be produced when either the target value is matched or a range comparison condition is satisfied.

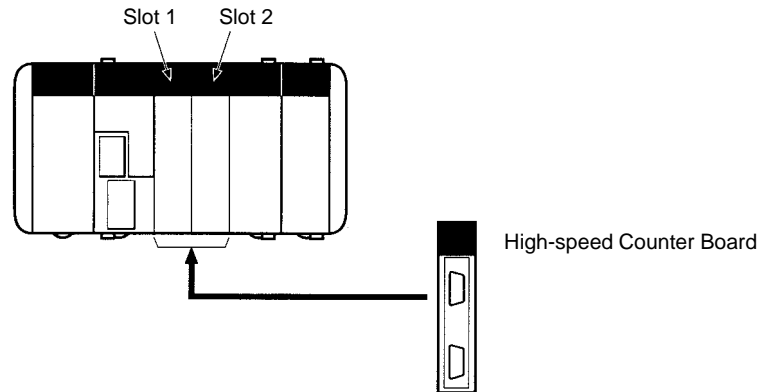
Note The High-speed Counter Board does not provide high-speed counter interrupts. It simply compares the PV to target values or comparison ranges, and produces internal and external bit outputs.

2-1-3 Example System Configuration



2-1-4 Applicable Inner Board Slots

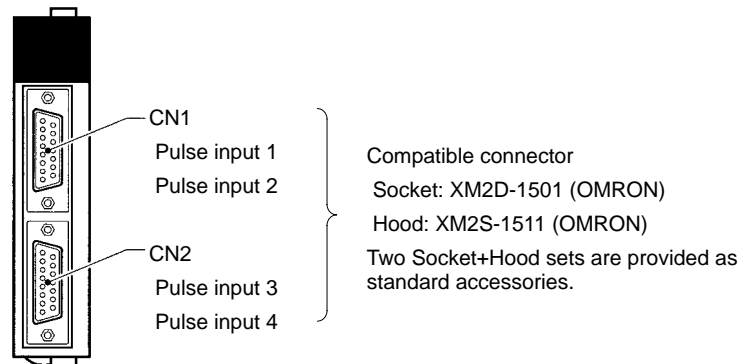
The High-speed Counter Board can be installed in either slot 1 (left slot) or slot 2 (right slot) of the CQM1H-CPU51/61 CPU Unit. Both slots can be used at the same time.



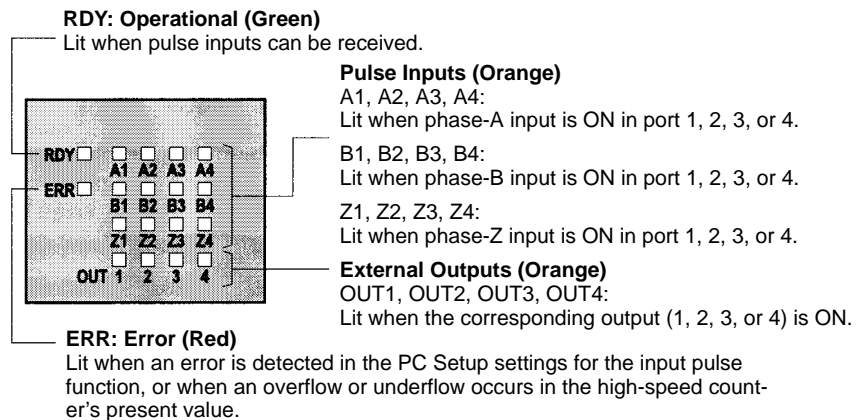
2-1-5 Names and Functions

One High-speed Counter Board provides two connectors that accept high-speed pulse inputs. CN1 is used for inputs 1 and 2, and CN2 is used for inputs 3 and 4.

CQM1H-CTB41 High-speed Counter Board



LED Indicators



2-1-6 Specifications

Instructions

Instruction	Meaning
CTBL(63)	Used to register target or range comparison tables or used to start comparisons for previously registered comparison tables. A table can be registered and comparison started with separate instructions or the same instruction.
INI(61)	Used to start or stop comparison using registered comparison table or used to change the PV of a high-speed counter.
PRV(62)	Used to read the PV or status of a high-speed counter.

Related Control Bits, Flags, and Status Information

Word		Bits	Name		Function
Slot 1	Slot 2				
IR 200	IR 232	00 to 15	Counter 1	PV (rightmost four digits)	<p>The PV of the high-speed counter on each port of the High-speed Counter Board is stored after each cycle.</p> <p>Note The form in which data is stored (BCD or hexadecimal) can be specified in the PC Setup (DM 6602 and DM 6611).</p>
IR 201	IR 233	00 to 15		PV (leftmost four digits)	
IR 202	IR 234	00 to 15	Counter 2	PV (rightmost four digits)	
IR 203	IR 235	00 to 15		PV (leftmost four digits)	
IR 204	IR 236	00 to 15	Counter 3	PV (rightmost four digits)	
IR 205	IR 237	00 to 15		PV (leftmost four digits)	
IR 206	IR 238	00 to 15	Counter 4	PV (rightmost four digits)	
IR 207	IR 239	00 to 15		PV (leftmost four digits)	
IR 208: Counter 1 IR 209: Counter 2 IR 210: Counter 3 IR 211: Counter 4	IR 240: Counter 1 IR 241: Counter 2 IR 242: Counter 3 IR 243: Counter 4	00 to 07	Comparison Results: Internal Output Bits 00 to 07		Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(63) when a condition is satisfied.
		08 to 11	Comparison Results: Bits for External Outputs 1 to 4		Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(63) when a condition is satisfied.
		12	Counter Operating Flag		0: Stopped 1: Operating
		13	Comparison Flag		Indicates whether or not a comparison is in progress. 0: Stopped 1: Operating
		14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag		Indicates whether or not an overflow or underflow has occurred. 0: Normal 1: Overflow or underflow has occurred
		15	SV Error Flag		0: Normal 1: Setting error

Word		Bits	Name	Function
Slot 1	Slot 2			
IR 212	AR 05	00	High-speed counter 1 Reset Bit	Phase Z and software reset 0: Counter not reset on phase Z 1: Counter reset on phase Z
		01	High-speed counter 2 Reset Bit	
		02	High-speed counter 3 Reset Bit	Software reset only 0: Counter not reset 0→1: Counter reset
		03	High-speed counter 4 Reset Bit	
		08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Start Bit	0 → 1: Comparison starts 1 → 0: Comparison stops
		09	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Start Bit	
		10	High-speed Counter 3 Comparison Start Bit	
		11	High-speed Counter 4 Comparison Start Bit	
		12	High-speed Counter 1 Stop Bit	0: Operation continues 1: Operation stops
		13	High-speed Counter 2 Stop Bit	
		14	High-speed Counter 3 Stop Bit	
		15	High-speed Counter 4 Stop Bit	
IR 213	AR 06	00	External Output 1 Force-set Bit	0: No effect on output status 1: Forces output ON
		01	External Output 2 Force-set Bit	
		02	External Output 3 Force-set Bit	
		03	External Output 4 Force-set Bit	
		04	External Output Force-set Enable Bit	0: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 disabled 1: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 enabled
SR 254		15	Inner Board Error Flag	0: No error 1: Error Turns ON when an error occurs in an Inner Board mounted in slot 1 or slot 2. The error code for slot 1 is stored in AR 0400 to AR 0407 and the error code for slot 2 is stored in AR 0408 to AR 0415.
AR 04		00 to 07	Error code for Inner Board in slot 1	00 Hex: Normal 01 or 02 Hex: Hardware error 03 Hex: PC Setup error
		08 to 15	Error code for Inner Board in slot 2	

Related PC Setup Settings

Word		Bits	Function	When setting is read
Slot 1	Slot 2			
DM 6602	DM 6611	00 to 03	Data format in which PVs of high-speed counters 1 to 4 are stored 0: Eight-digit hexadecimal (BIN) 1: Eight-digit BCD	When power is turned ON.
		04 to 07	Not used.	
		08 to 11	Sourcing/Sinking setting for external outputs 1 to 4 0: Sourcing (PNP) 1: Sinking (NPN)	
		12 to 15	Not used.	
DM 6640	DM 6643	00 to 03	Input Mode for high-speed counter 1 0 Hex: 1x Differential phase input 1 Hex: 2x Differential phase input 2 Hex: 4x Differential phase input 3 Hex: Up/Down pulse input 4 Hex: Pulse/Direction input	When operation starts.
		04 to 07	Count frequency, Numeric Range Mode and counter reset method of high-speed counter 1. Refer to the following table.	
		08 to 11	Input Mode of high-speed counter 2 (Refer to the explanation given above for high-speed counter 1.)	
		12 to 15	Count frequency, Numeric Range Mode, and counter reset method of high-speed counter 2 (Refer to the explanation given above for high-speed counter 1.)	
DM 6641	DM 6644	00 to 03	Input Mode of high-speed counter 3 (Refer to the explanation given above for high-speed counter 1.)	
		04 to 07	Count frequency, Numeric Range Mode, and counter reset method of high-speed counter 3 (Refer to the explanation given above for high-speed counter 1.)	
		08 to 11	Input Mode of high-speed counter 4 (Refer to the explanation given above for high-speed counter 1.)	
		12 to 15	Count frequency, Numeric Range Mode, and counter reset method of high-speed counter 4 (Refer to the explanation given above for high-speed counter 1.)	

Count Frequency, Numeric Range Mode, and Counter Reset Method of High-speed Counters

Value	Count frequency	Numeric Range Mode	Counter reset method
0 Hex	50 KHz	Linear Mode	Phase Z + software reset
1 Hex			Software reset only
2 Hex		Ring Mode	Phase Z + software reset
3 Hex			Software reset only
4 Hex	500 KHz	Linear Mode	Phase Z + software reset
5 Hex			Software reset only
6 Hex		Ring Mode	Phase Z + software reset
7 Hex			Software reset only

2-1-7 High-speed Counters 1 to 4

The High-speed Counter Board counts pulse signals entering through ports 1 to 4 from rotary encoders and outputs internal/external output bit patterns according to the number of pulses counted. The four ports can be used independently. An outline of the processing performed by high-speed counters 1 to 4 is provided below.

Overview of Process

Input Signals and Input Modes

High-speed counters 1 to 4 can be set to different Input Modes in response to the type of signal input.

Differential Phase Mode (Counting Speed: 25 kHz or 250 kHz)

Two phase signals (phase A and phase B) with phase difference multiples of 1x, 2x, or 4x are used together with a phase-Z signal for inputs. The count is incremented or decremented according to differences in the two phase signals.

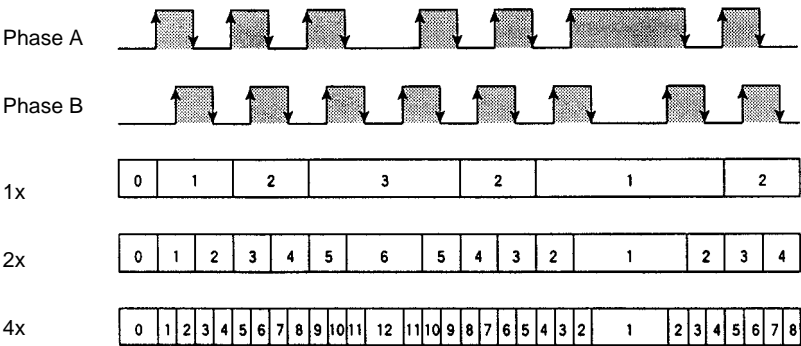
Up/Down Mode (Counting Speed: 50 kHz or 500 kHz)

Phase A is the incrementing pulse and phase B is the decrementing pulse. The counter increments or decrements according to the pulse that is detected.

Pulse/Direction Mode (Counting Speed: 50 kHz or 500 kHz)

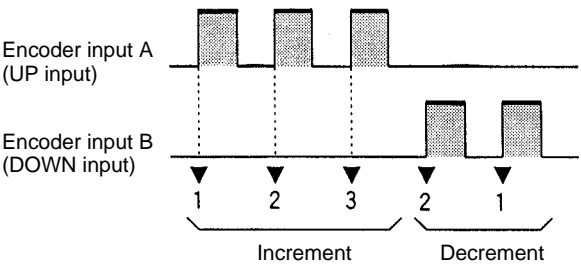
Phase A is the pulse signal and phase B is the direction signal. The counter increments when the phase-B signal is ON and decrements when it is OFF.

Differential Phase Mode

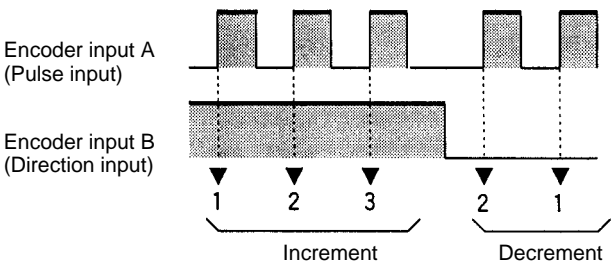


Phase A	Phase B	1x	2x	4x
↑	L	Increment	Increment	Increment
H	↑	---	---	Increment
↓	H	---	Increment	Increment
L	↓	---	---	Increment
L	↑	---	---	Decrement
↑	H	---	Decrement	Decrement
H	↓	---	---	Decrement
↓	L	Decrement	Decrement	Decrement

Up/Down Mode



Pulse/Direction Mode



Numeric Ranges

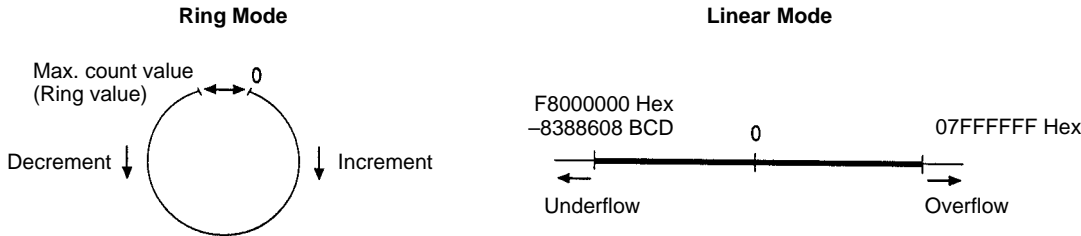
The values counted by high-speed counters 1 to 4 can be counted using the following two range settings:

Ring Mode

In Ring Mode, the maximum value of a numerical range can be set using CTBL(63), and when the count is increment beyond this maximum value, it returns to zero. The count never becomes negative. Similarly, if the count is decremented from 0, it returns to the maximum value. The number of points on the ring is determined by setting the maximum value (i.e., the ring value) to a value between 1 and 8388607 BCD or between 1 and 7FFFFFFF Hex. When the maximum value is set to 8388607, the range will be 0 to 8388607 BCD.

Linear Mode

In Linear Mode, the count range is always -8388608 to 8388607 BCD or F8000000 to 07FFFFFFF Hex. If the count decrements below -8388608 BCD or F8000000 Hex, an underflow is generated, and if it increments above 8388607 BCD or 07FFFFFFF Hex, an overflow is generated.



If an overflow occurs, the PV of the count will remain at 08388607 BCD or 07FFFFFFF Hex, and if an underflow occurs, it will remain at F8388608 BCD or F8000000 Hex. In either case, counting and comparison will stop, but the comparison table will be retained in memory. The PV Overflow/Underflow Flag shown below will turn ON to indicate the underflow or overflow.

Counter	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	IR 20814	IR 24014
High-speed counter 2	IR 20914	IR 24114
High-speed counter 3	IR 21014	IR 24214
High-speed counter 4	IR 21114	IR 24314

When restarting the counting operation, use the reset methods given below to reset high-speed counters 1 and 2. (Counters will be reset automatically when program execution starts and finishes.)

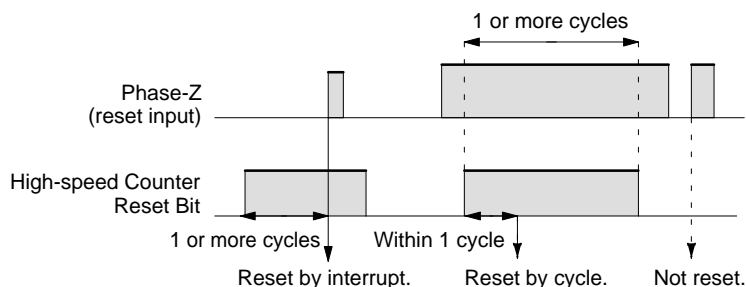
Reset Methods

The following two methods can be set to determine the timing at which the PV of the counter is reset (i.e., set to 0):

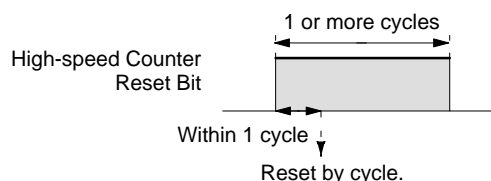
- Phase-Z signal + software reset
- Software reset

Phase-Z Signal (Reset Input) + Software Reset

The PV of the high-speed counter is reset in the first rising edge of the phase-Z signal after the corresponding High-speed Counter Reset Bit (see below) turns ON.

**Software Reset**

The PV is reset when the High-speed Counter Reset Bit turns ON. There are separate Reset Bits for each high-speed counter 1 to 4.



The Reset Bits of high-speed counters 1 to 4 are given in the following table.

Counter	Reset Bit	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	IR 21200	AR 0500
High-speed counter 2	IR 21201	AR 0501
High-speed counter 3	IR 21202	AR 0502
High-speed counter 4	IR 21203	AR 0503

Reset Bits for high-speed counters 1 to 4 are refreshed only once each cycle. A Reset Bit must be ON for a minimum of 1 cycle to be read reliably.

Note The comparison table registration and comparison execution status will not be changed when the PV is reset. If a comparison was being executed before the reset, it will continue.

Checking Methods for High-speed Counter Interrupts

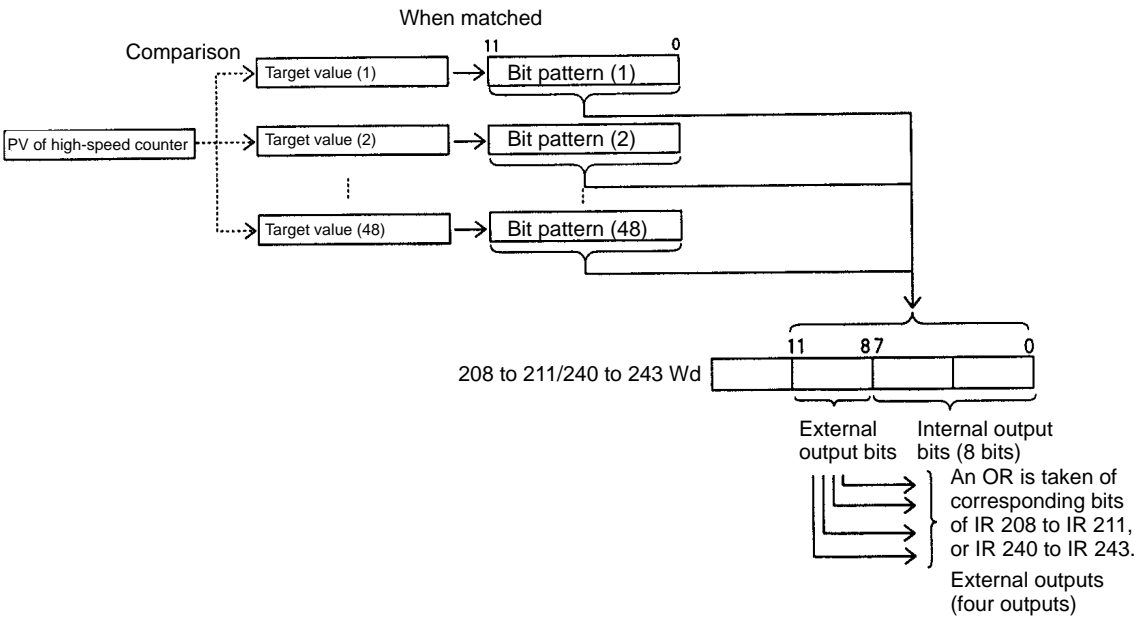
The following two methods are available to check the PV of high-speed counters 1 to 4. (These are the same methods as those used for built-in high-speed counter 0.)

- Target value method
- Range comparison method

Refer to page 31 for a description of each method.

For the target value method, a maximum of 48 target values can be registered in the comparison table. When the PV of the counter matches one of the 48 regis-

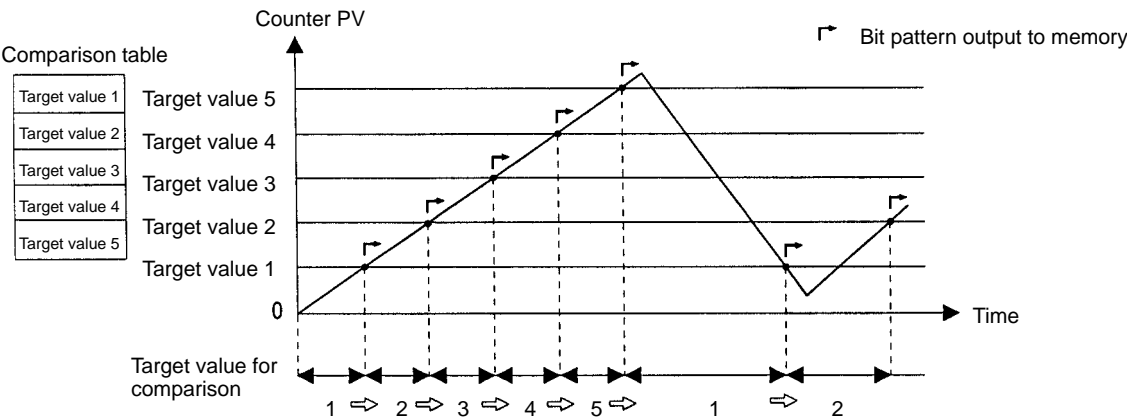
tered target values, the corresponding bit pattern (1 to 48) will be output to specific bits in memory.

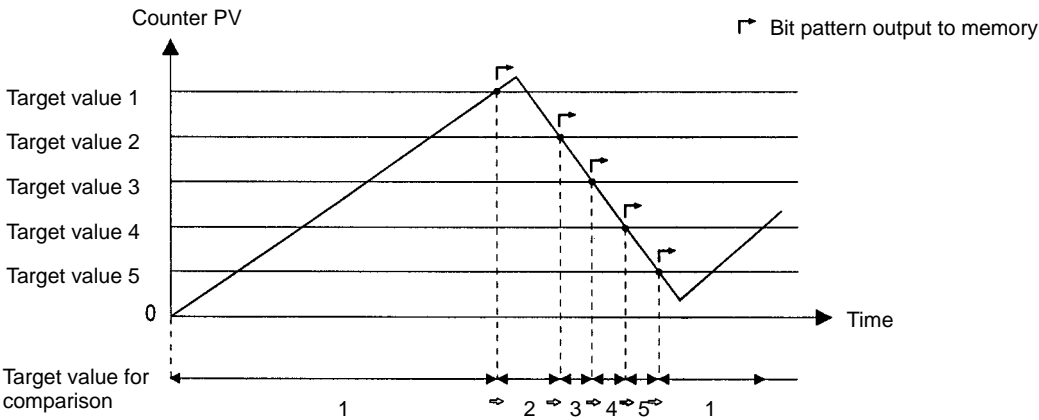


When using target values, comparison is made to each target value in the order of the comparison table until all values have been met, and then comparison will return to the first value in the table. With the High-speed Counter Board, it does not make any difference if the target value is reached as a result of incrementing or decrementing the PV.

Note With high-speed counter 0 in the CPU Unit or high-speed counter 1 or 2 on the Pulse I/O Board or Absolute Encoder Interface Board, the leftmost bit of the word containing the subroutine number in the comparison table determines if target values are valid for incrementing or for decrementing the PV.

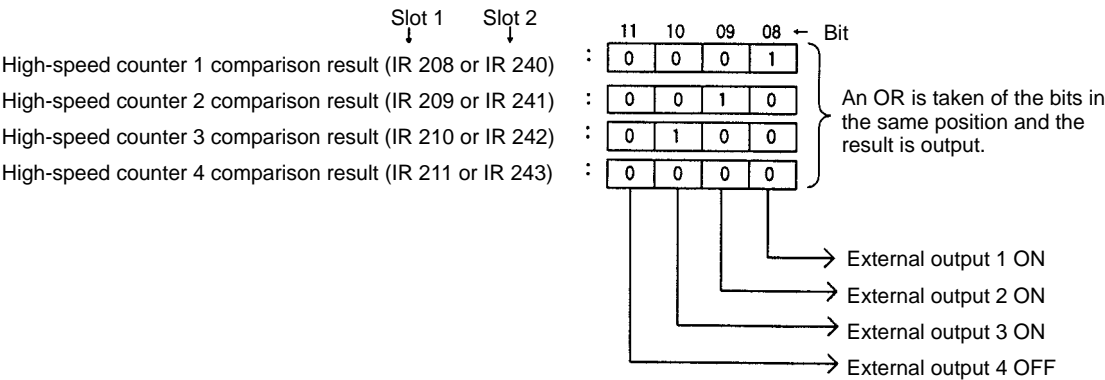
Examples of comparison table operation and bit pattern outputs are shown in the following diagrams.





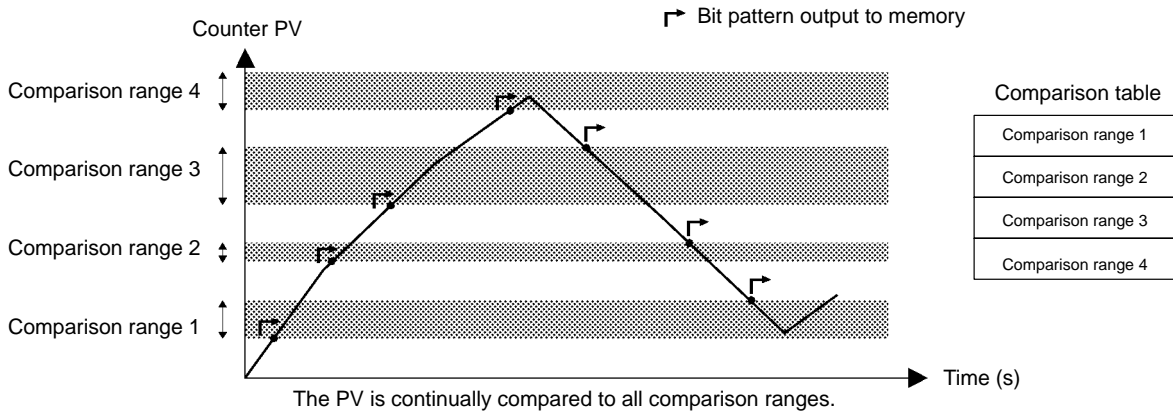
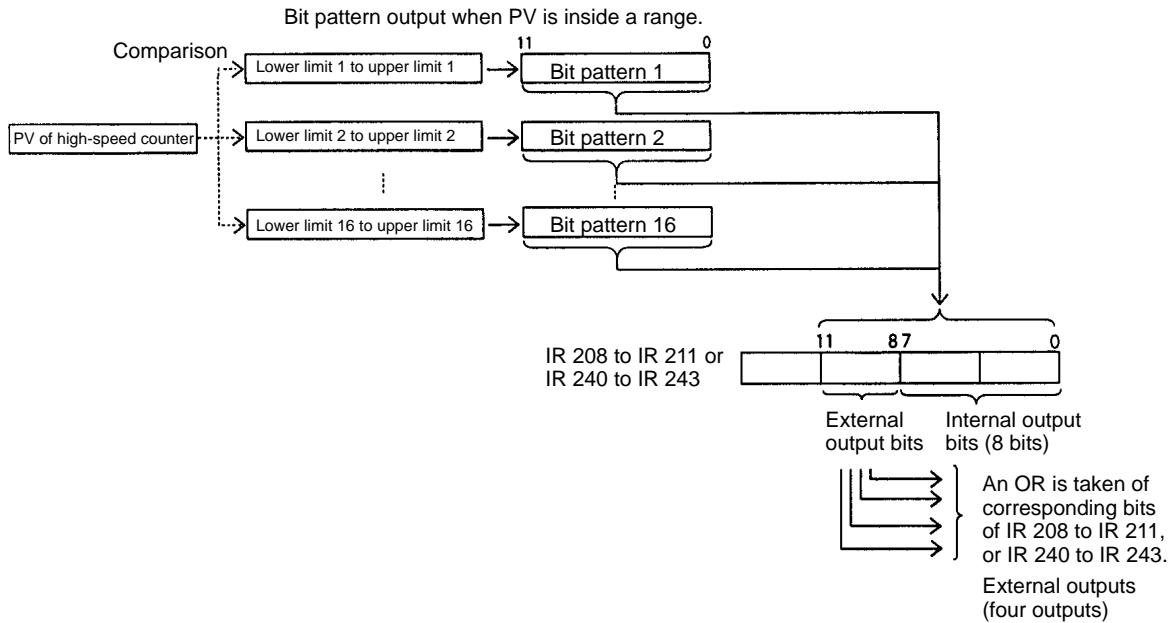
Comparison values 1 through 48 and bit patterns 1 through 48 are registered in the target value table. Of bits 00 to 11 of each of these bit patterns, bits 0 to 7 are stored as internal output bits, and bits 08 to 11 are stored as external output bits. As shown in the diagram below, the bits in the external bit pattern are used in an OR operation on the corresponding bits of high-speed counters 1 to 4, the results of which are then output as external outputs 1 to 4.

Example:



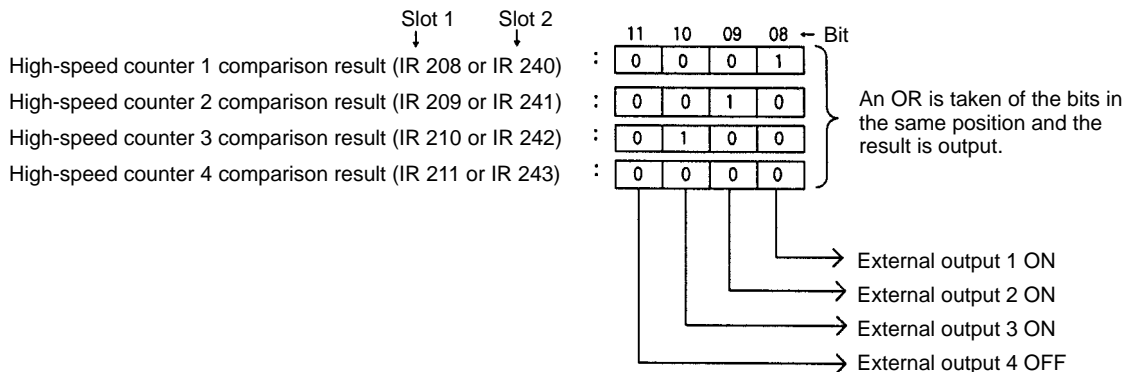
For the range comparison method, 16 comparison ranges are registered in the comparison table. When the PV of the counter first enters between the upper

and lower limits of one of the ranges 1 to 16, the corresponding bit pattern (1 to 16) will be output once to specific bits in memory.



Lower and upper limits for ranges 1 through 16 and bit patterns 1 through 16 are registered in the range comparison table. Of bits 0 to 11 of each of these bit patterns, bits 0 to 7 are stored as internal output bits, and bits 8 to 11 are stored as external output bits. As shown in the diagram below, the bits in the external bit pattern are used in an OR operation on the corresponding bits of high-speed counters 1 to 4, the results of which are then output as external outputs 1 to 4.

Example:



External outputs 1 to 4 are controlled by ORs performed on corresponding bits (i.e., bits with the same bit number) in the comparison result bits 08 to 11 for high-speed counters 1 to 4. The user must determine which outputs should be turned ON for each possible comparison result and set the bit patterns so that the OR operations will produce the desired result.

Note Range Comparison Flags are supported by the built-in high-speed counter (high-speed counter 0) and the Pulse I/O Board for ranges 1 to 8. These flags, however, are not supported by the High-speed Counter Board. The internal bit patterns must be used to produce the same type of output result.

Reading High-speed Counter Status

The following two methods can be used to read the status of high-speed counters 1 to 4:

- Using CPU Unit memory words
- Using PRV(62)

Using CPU Unit Memory Words

The memory area words and bits in the CPU Unit that indicate the status of high-speed counters 1 to 4 are given below.

Inner Board Error Codes

Word		Bits	Function	
Slot 1	Slot 2			
AR 04		00 to 07	Slot 1	The following 2-digit error codes are stored. 00 Hex: Normal 01 or 02 Hex: Hardware error 03 Hex: PC Setup error
		08 to 15	Slot 2	

Operating Status Words

High-speed counter	Word	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	IR 208	IR 240
High-speed counter 2	IR 209	IR 241
High-speed counter 3	IR 210	IR 242
High-speed counter 4	IR 211	IR 243

The functions of the bits in each operating status word are as follows:

Bits	Function
00 to 07	Comparison Results: Internal Output Bits
08 to 11	Comparison Results: External Output Bits for Outputs 1 to 4 The result of an OR operation on bits in same bit positions for all the high-speed counters 1 to 4 will be output. (See note.)
12	Counter Operating Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Running)
13	Comparison Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Running)
14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag (0: No; 1: Yes)
15	SV Error Flag (0: Normal; 1: Error)

Note The following table shows the relationship between external outputs 1 to 4 and Comparison Results External Output Bits.

High-speed counter	External output	Slot 1	Slot 2
Counter 1	External output 1	OR of bits 08 of IR 208 to IR 211	OR of bits 08 of IR 240 to IR 241
Counter 2	External output 2	OR of bits 09 of IR 208 to IR 211	OR of bits 09 of IR 240 to IR 241
Counter 3	External output 3	OR of bits 10 of IR 208 to IR 211	OR of bits 10 of IR 240 to IR 241
Counter 4	External output 4	OR of bits 11 of IR 208 to IR 211	OR of bits 11 of IR 240 to IR 241

Using PRV(62)

The status of high-speed counters 1 to 4 can be read using PRV(62) in the manner shown below.

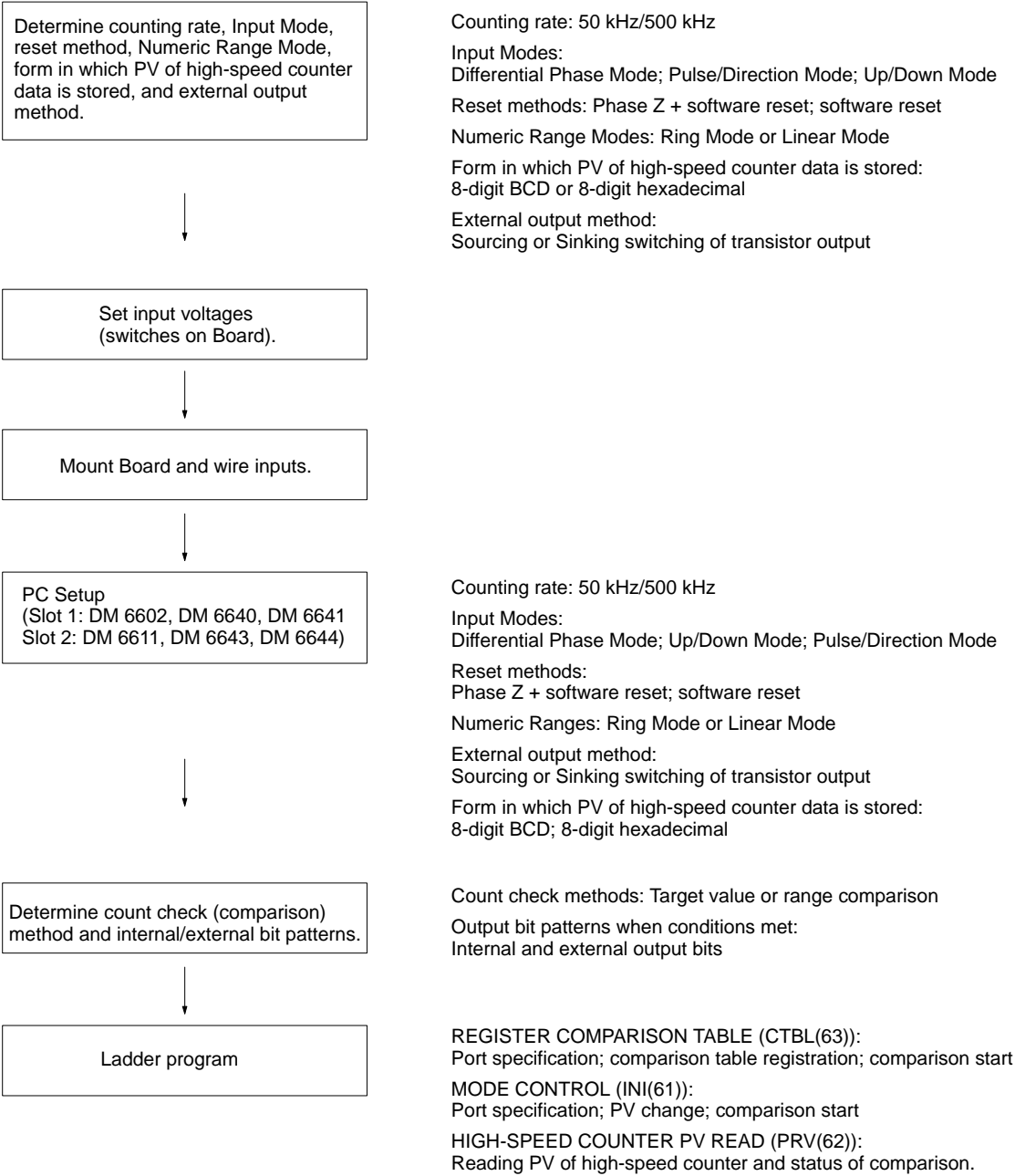
(@)PRV(62)	
P	P: Port specifier
C	C: 001
D	D: First destination word

High-speed counter	Value specified in P	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	101	001
High-Speed counter 2	102	002
High-speed counter 3	103	003
High-speed counter 4	104	004

The meaning of the individual bits of D, in which the status of high-speed counters 1 to 4 is stored, is given in the following table.

Bits	Function
00 to 07	Comparison Results: Internal Output Bits
08 to 11	Comparison Results: External Output Bits for Outputs 1 to 4 The result of an OR operation on bits in same bit positions for all the high-speed counters 1 to 4 will be output. (See note.)
12	Counter Operating Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Running)
13	Comparison Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Running)
14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag (0: No; 1: Yes)
15	SV Error Flag (0: Normal; 1: Error)

Procedure for Using High-speed Counters



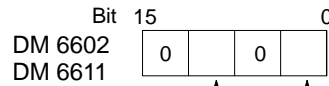
Preliminary PC Setup Settings

To use high-speed counters 1 to 4, make the following settings in PROGRAM mode.

Data Format and Sourcing/Sinking Setting for External Outputs

Slot 1: DM 6602

Slot 2: DM 6611



External Outputs 1 to 4 Transistor Selector

0 Hex: Sourcing (PNP)

1 Hex: Sinking (NPN)

High-speed Counters 1 to 4 PV Data Format

0 Hex: 8-digit hexadecimal (BIN)

1 Hex: 8-digit BCD

Default: 0000 (8-digit hexadecimal and sourcing (PNP))

Input Mode, Count Frequency, Numeric Range Mode, and Counter Reset Method

High-speed counter 1

Slot 1: Bits 00 to 07 of DM 6640 Slot 2: Bits 00 to 07 of DM 6643

High-speed counter 2

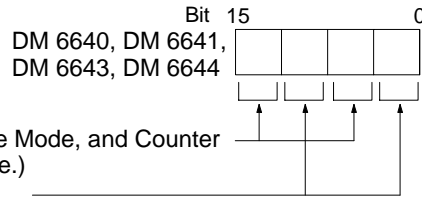
Slot 1: Bits 08 to 15 of DM 6640 Slot 2: Bits 08 to 15 of DM 6643

High-speed counter 3

Slot 1: Bits 00 to 07 of DM 6641 Slot 2: Bits 00 to 07 of DM 6644

High-speed counter 4

Slot 1: Bits 08 to 15 of DM 6641 Slot 2: Bits 08 to 15 of DM 6644



Count Frequency, Numeric Range Mode, and Counter Reset Method (See following table.)

High-speed Counter Input Mode

0 Hex: 1x Differential phase input

1 Hex: 2x Differential phase input

2 Hex: 4x Differential phase input

3 Hex: Up/Down pulse input

4 Hex: Pulse/Direction input

Default: 0000 (1x differential phase input, 50 kHz, Linear Mode, phase-Z + software reset)

Count Frequency, Numeric Range Mode, and Reset Method

Value	Count frequency	Numeric Range Mode	Counter reset method
0 Hex	50 KHz	Linear Mode	Phase Z + software reset
1 Hex			Software reset only
2 Hex		Ring Mode	Phase Z + software reset
3 Hex			Software reset only
4 Hex	500 KHz	Linear Mode	Phase Z + software reset
5 Hex			Software reset only
6 Hex		Ring Mode	Phase Z + software reset
7 Hex			Software reset only

Usage

High-speed counters are programmed as follows:

- The count operation is started as soon as valid settings are made.

- The PV is reset to 0 when power is turned ON and when program execution is started or stopped.
- The count operation alone does not start the comparison operation with the comparison table.
- The PV can be monitored using the words shown in the following table.

High-speed counter	Word	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	IR 200, IR 201	IR 232, IR 233
High-speed counter 2	IR 202, IR 203	IR 234, IR 235
High-speed counter 3	IR 204, IR 205	IR 236, IR 237
High-speed counter 4	IR 206, IR 207	IR 238, IR 239

Starting Comparison Operation

The comparison table is registered in the CQM1H and the comparison started with CTBL(63). Comparison can also be started using the relevant control bits (IR 21208 to IR 21211 for slot 1 AR 0508 to AR 0511 for slot 2).

Starting Comparison with CTBL(63)

(@)CTBL(63)
P
C
TB

P: Port

C: Mode

000: Target value table registration and comparison start
 001: Range comparison table registration and comparison start
 002: Target value table registration only
 003: Range comparison table registration only

TB: First word of comparison table

High-speed counter	Value specified in P	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	101	001
High-speed counter 2	102	002
High-speed counter 3	103	003
High-speed counter 4	104	004

Setting 000 as the value of C registers a target value comparison table, and setting 001 registers a range comparison table. Comparison begins upon completion of this registration. While comparison is being executed, a bit pattern is stored as internal output bits and external output bits, as determined by the comparison table. Refer to the description of CTBL(63) for details on comparison table registration.

Note Although setting the value of C to 002 registers a target value comparison table, and setting C to 003 registers a range comparison table, comparison does not start automatically for these values. A control bit or INI(61) must be used to start the comparison operation.

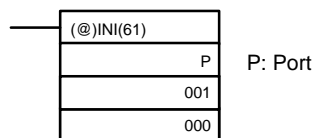
Starting Comparison with Control Bits

The comparison operation will start when the bit corresponding to the high-speed counter in IR 21208 to IR 21211 for slot 1 or AR 0508 to AR 0511 for slot 2 is turned ON. It is necessary to have registered a comparison table beforehand. Comparisons cannot be performed in PROGRAM mode.

Note The High-speed Counter Board outputs the results of comparison as bit patterns to specific bits in memory, and does not execute interrupt subroutines. Bit patterns consist of internal bits and external bits, and the external bits are output on external output 1 to 4.

Stopping Comparison Operation

To halt a comparison operation, execute INI(61) as shown below. Halting a comparison can also be accomplished using a control bit.

Stopping Comparison with INI(61)

High-speed counter	Value set in P	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	101	001
High-speed counter 2	102	002
High-speed counter 3	103	003
High-speed counter 4	104	004

Stopping Comparison with Control Bits

The comparison operation will stop when the bit corresponding to the high-speed counter in IR 21208 to IR 21211 for slot 1 or AR 0508 to AR 0511 for slot 2 is turned OFF.

- Note**
1. To restart a comparison, either execute INI(61) with the port number as the first operand and 000 (execute comparison) as the second operand, or change the status of the control bit from 0 to 1.
 2. Once a table has been registered, it is retained in the CQM1H throughout the operation (i.e., while a program is running) until a new table is registered.

Reading the PVs

The following two methods can be used to read the PVs of the high-speed counters 1 to 4:

- Reading the PV words in memory
- Using PRV(62)

Reading PV Words in Memory

The PVs of high-speed counters 1 to 4 are stored in memory in the following way. The form in which the PV data is stored is determined by the setting of bits 00 to 03 of DM 6602 for slot 1, and DM 6611 for slot 2. The default setting is 8-digit hexadecimal.

Slot 1:	Leftmost four digits	Rightmost four digits	
Port 1	IR 201	IR 200	Linear Mode
Port 2	IR 203	IR 202	Ring Mode
Port 3	IR 205	IR 204	8-digit Hex: F8000000 to 07FFFFFF Hex 00000000 to 07FFFFFF Hex
Port 4	IR 207	IR 206	8-digit BCD: F8388608 to 08388607 00000000 to 08388607
			(The leftmost digit will be F if the number is negative.)

Slot 2:	Leftmost four digits	Rightmost four digits	
Port 1	IR 233	IR 232	Linear Mode
Port 2	IR 235	IR 234	Ring Mode
Port 3	IR 237	IR 236	8-digit Hex: F8000000 to 07FFFFFF Hex 00000000 to 07FFFFFF Hex
Port 4	IR 239	IR 238	8-digit BCD: F8388608 to 08388607 00000000 to 08388607
			(The leftmost digit will be F if the number is negative.)

Note These words are refreshed only once every cycle, so the value read may differ slightly from the actual PV.

Using PRV(62)

PRV(62) can also be used to read the PVs of high-speed counters 1 to 4.

(@)PRV(62)	
P	P: Port
C	C: 000
D	D: First destination word

High-speed counter No.	Value specified in P	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	101	001
High-speed counter 2	102	002
High-speed counter 3	103	003
High-speed counter 4	104	004

The PVs of high-speed counters 1 to 4 are stored as shown in the following diagram.

Leftmost four digits	Rightmost four digits	Linear Mode	Ring Mode
D + 1	D	8-digit Hex: F8000000 to 07FFFFFF Hex 8-digit BCD: F8388608 to 08388607 BCD	00000000 to 07FFFFFF Hex 00000000 to 08388607 BCD
(The leftmost digit will be F if the number is negative.)			

Note PRV(62) reads the current PV when it is executed.

Changing PVs

The following 2 methods can be used to change the PVs of high-speed counters 1 to 4:

- Reset the counter (i.e., setting the counter to 0) using one of the reset methods
- Using INI(61)

The following is an explanation of the use of INI(61). Refer to *Reset Methods* on page 65 for an explanation of the use of the reset methods.

Changing PV with INI(61)

INI(61) is used to change the PV of high-speed counters 1 to 4.

(@)INI(61)	
P	P: Port specifier
C	C: 002
P1	P1: First PV word

High-speed counter No.	Value specified in P	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	101	001
High-speed counter 2	102	002
High-speed counter 3	103	003
High-speed counter 4	104	004

Leftmost four digits	Rightmost four digits	Ring Mode	Ring Mode
P1 + 1	P1	F8000000 to 07FFFFFF Hex F8388608 to 08388607 BCD	00000000 to 07FFFFFF Hex 00000000 to 08388607 BCD
(The leftmost digit will be F Hex if the number is negative.)			

Note After matching the final target value in a target value comparison table, the comparison process returns automatically to the first target value in the table. There-

fore, following completion of a sequence of comparisons, the process can be repeated by initializing the PV.

Stopping and Restarting the Counting Operation

It is possible to stop the counting operation of one of the high-speed counters 1 to 4 by turning ON a control bit. The PV of the counter will be retained.

The counting operation can be stopped by turning ON bits 12 to 15 of IR 212 for slot 1 or AR 05 for slot 2. These bits correspond to high-speed counters 1 to 4. Turn OFF these bits to restart the counting operation. The high-speed counter will restart from the value at which it was stopped.

Note The Counter Operating Flag can be used to determine whether the count operation is running or stopped (0: Stopped; 1: Operating).

High-speed counter	Counter Operating Flag	
	Slot 1	Slot 2
High-speed counter 1	IR 20812	IR 24012
High-speed counter 2	IR 20912	IR 24112
High-speed counter 3	IR 21012	IR 24212
High-speed counter 4	IR 21112	IR 24312

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of high-speed counter 1 on a High-speed Counter Board mounted in slot 2. Target value comparison is performed to turn ON bits in the internal/external bit patterns stored in memory according to the PV of the counter. The status of the internal output bits is used to control the frequency of a contact pulse output.

The Reset Bit is kept ON in the program so that the PV of the counter is reset on the phase Z signal after the last target value has been reached.

Before running the program, the PC Setup should be set as shown below, and the CQM1H restarted to enable the new setting in DM 6611.

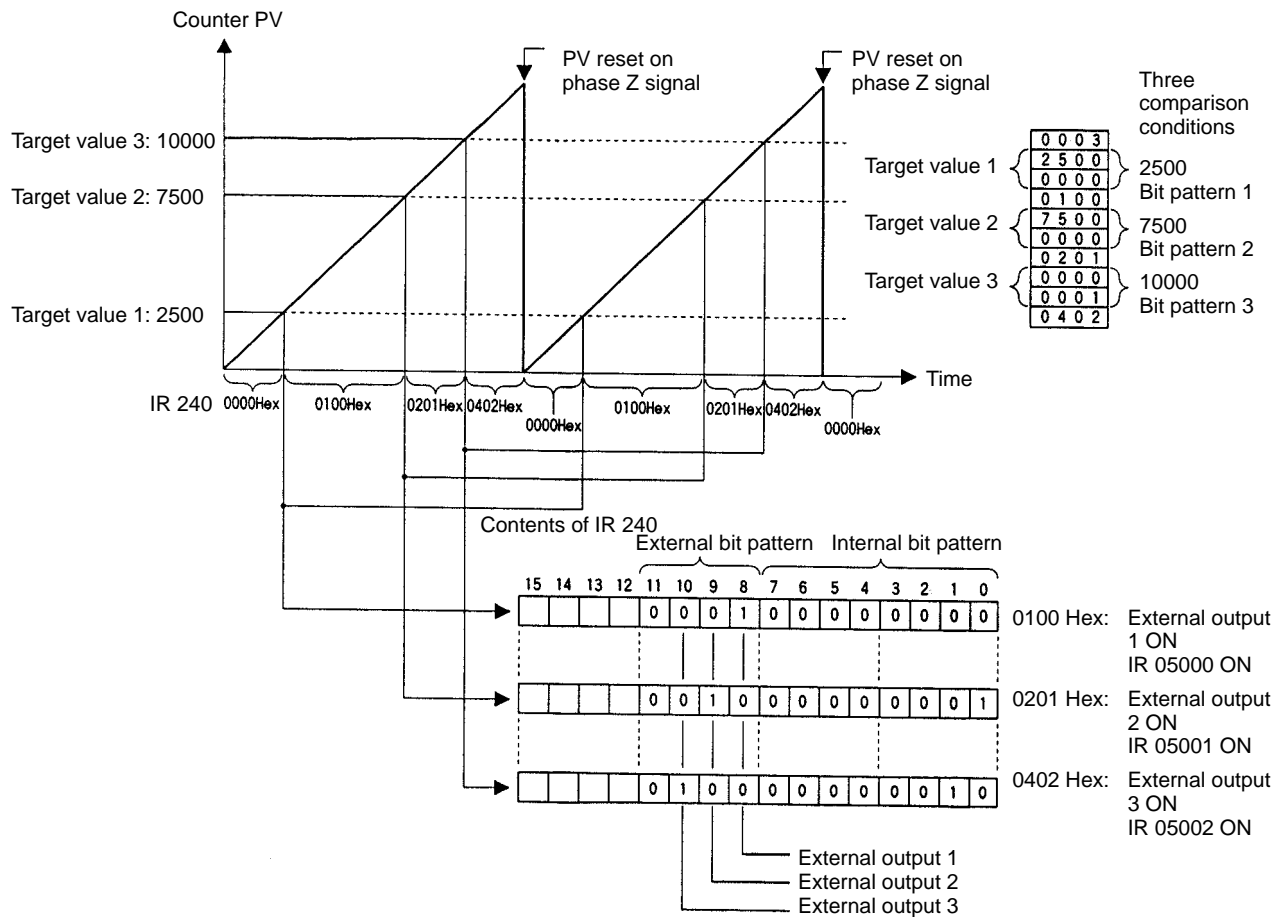
DM 6611: 0001 (Sourcing outputs for external outputs 1 to 4, 8-digit BCD for PV storage of high-speed counters 1 to 4)

DM 6643: 0003 (High-speed counter 1: Count frequency of 50 kHz; Linear Mode; phase-Z signal + software reset; Up/Down Mode).

When the PV reaches 2500, IR 05000 will be turned ON and external output 1 will be turned ON.

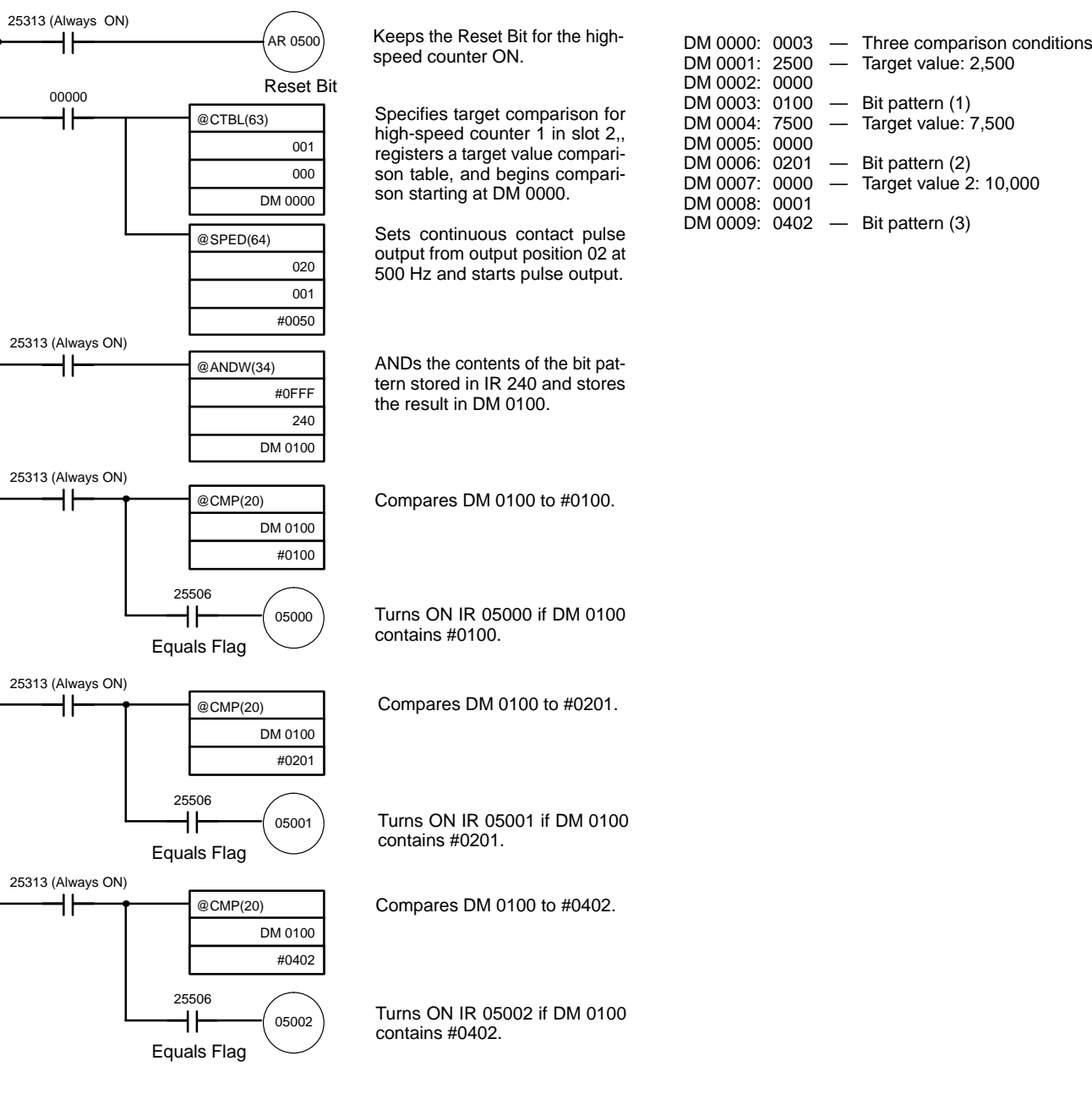
When the PV reaches 7500, IR 05001 will be turned ON and external output 2 will be turned ON.

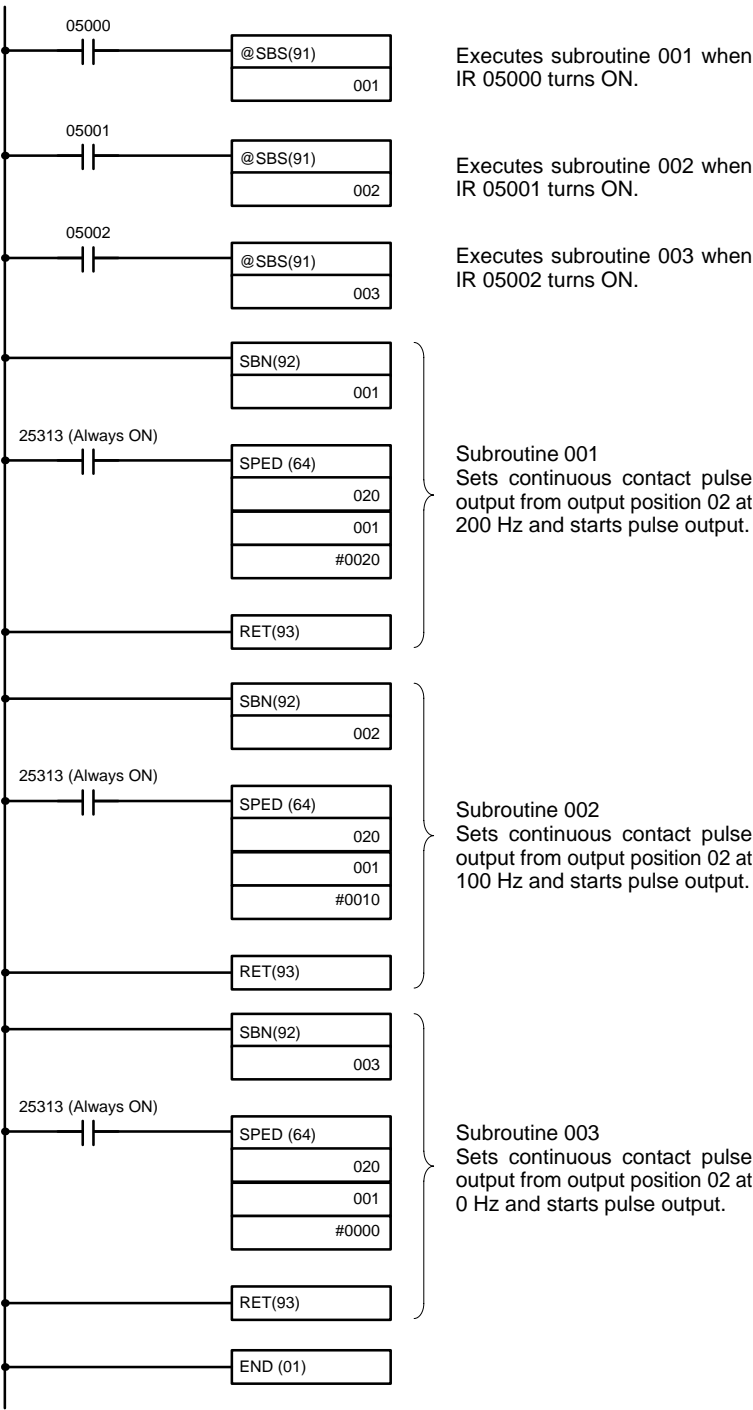
When the PV reaches 10000, IR 05002 will be turned ON and external output 3 will be turned ON.



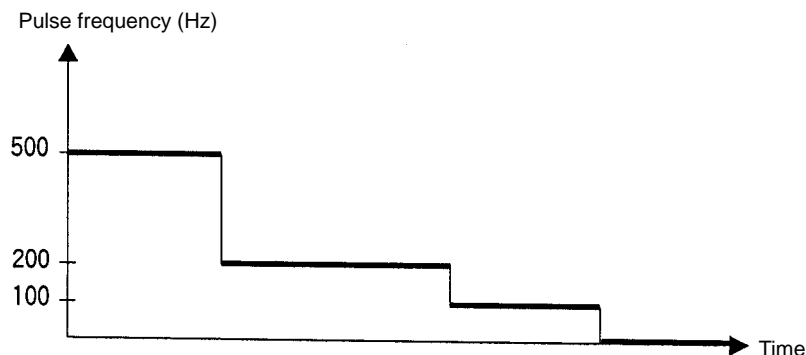
As shown in the following programming example, the frequency of the contact pulse output is changed from the value of 500 Hz set when CTBL(63) is execut-

ed to 200 Hz, 100 Hz, and then 0 Hz when IR 05000, IR 05001, and then IR 05002 turn ON.





Operation will be as illustrated below when the program is executed.



2-2 Pulse I/O Board

2-2-1 Model

Name	Model	Specifications
Pulse I/O Board	CQM1H-PLB21	Two pulse input points and two pulse output points

2-2-2 Function

The Pulse I/O Board is an Inner Board that supports two pulse inputs and two pulse outputs.

Pulse Inputs 1 and 2

Pulse inputs 1 and 2 can be used as high-speed counters to count pulses input at either 50 kHz (signal phase) or 25 kHz (differential phase). Interrupt processing can be performed based on the present values (PV) of the counters.

Input Mode

The following three Input Modes are available:

- Differential Phase Mode (4x)
- Pulse/Direction Mode
- Up/Down Mode

Interrupts

The Board can be set to execute an interrupt subroutine when the value of the high-speed counter matches a specified target value, or an interrupt subroutine when the PV falls within a specified comparison range.

Pulse Outputs 1 and 2

Two 10 Hz to 50 kHz pulses can be output from port 1 and port 2. Both fixed and variable duty factors can be used.

- The fixed duty factor can raise or lower the frequency of the output from 10 Hz to 50 kHz smoothly.
- The variable duty factor enables pulse output to be performed using a duty factor ranging from 1% to 99%.

Note While pulse inputs and pulse outputs can be performed simultaneously, it is not possible to use all high-speed counter and pulse output functionality at the same time. The Port Mode Setting (High-speed Counter Mode/Simple Positioning Mode) in the PC Setup (DM 6611) will determine which has full functionality enabled.

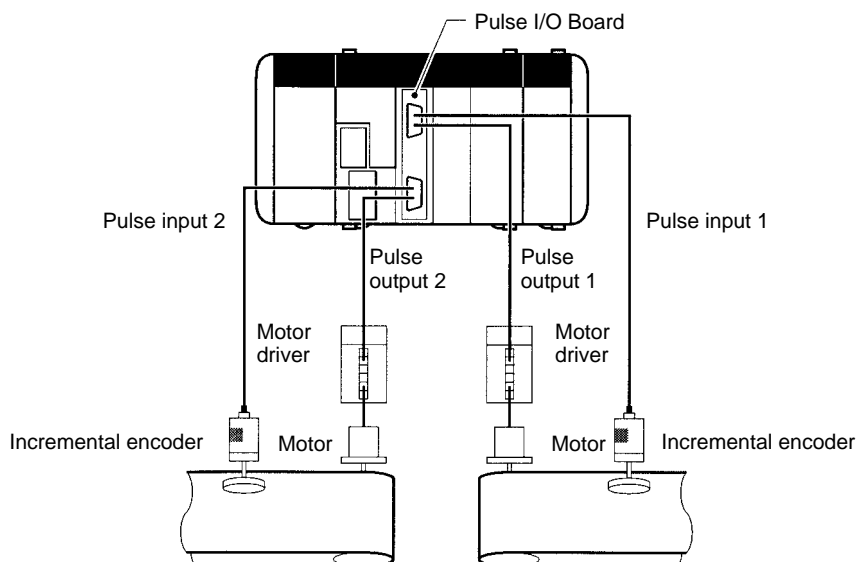
Ports 1 and 2

Two pulse inputs (high-speed counter) and two pulse outputs can be used simultaneously via ports 1 and 2. To determine which has functional priority, the appropriate Port Mode setting must be entered in the PC Setup (DM 6611).

Mode	Content	High-speed counter functions		Pulse output functions			DM 6611 setting
		Reading PV with PRV(62)	High-speed counter interrupts with CTBL(63)	No trapezoidal acceleration/deceleration (SPED(64))	Identical acceleration/deceleration rates (PLS2(—))	Separate acceleration/deceleration rates (ACC(—))	
High-speed Counter Mode	High-speed counter given priority. All high-speed counter functions are enabled. Trapezoidal acceleration/deceleration for pulse outputs is limited.	Yes	Yes	Yes		Mode 0 disabled (Modes 1 to 3 enabled) See note 1.	0000 Hex
Simple Positioning Mode	Pulse output given priority. All pulse output functions are enabled. Interrupts for the high-speed counter are disabled.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0001 Hex

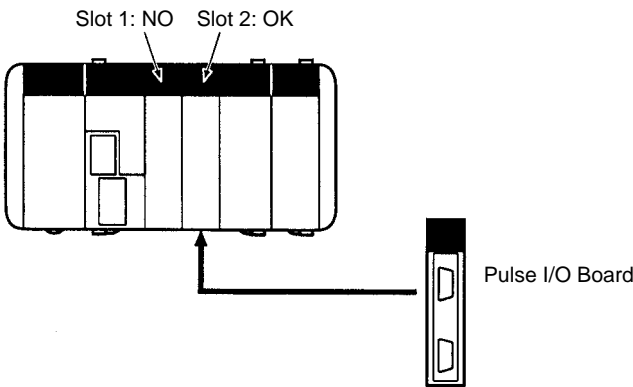
- Note**
1. Mode 0: Acceleration + Independent Mode; Mode 1: Acceleration + Continuous Mode; Mode 2: Deceleration + Independent Mode; Mode 3: Deceleration + Continuous Mode.
 2. The port modes for both ports 1 and 2 is always set to the same mode, i.e., either High-speed Counter Mode and Simple Positioning Mode. The mode cannot be set separately for each port.

2-2-3 System Configuration



2-2-4 Applicable Inner Board Slot

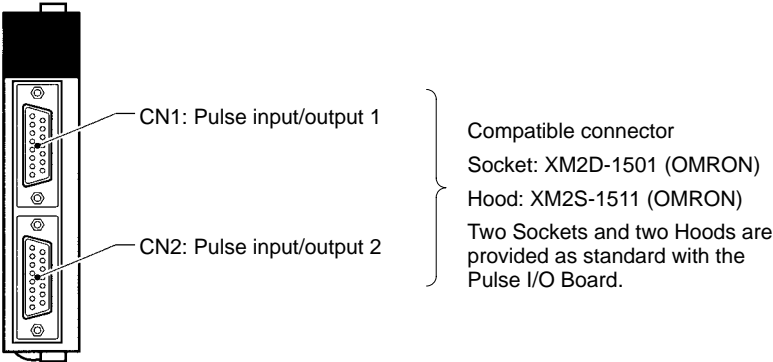
The Pulse I/O Board can only be mounted in slot 2 (right slot) of the CQM1H-CPU51/61 CPU Unit.



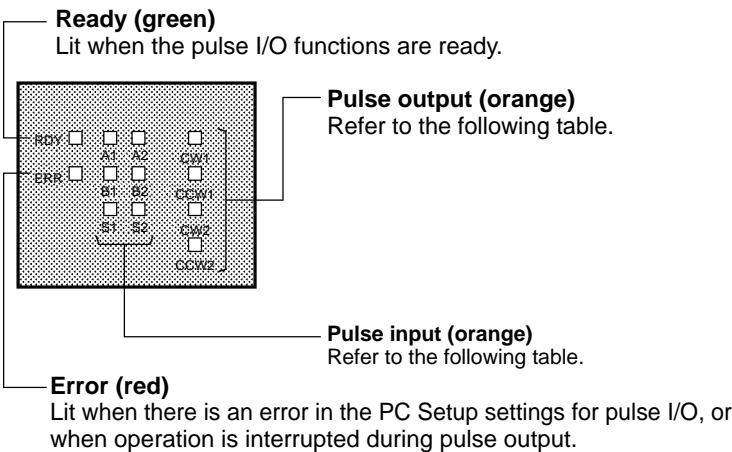
2-2-5 Names and Functions

The CQM1H-PLB21 Pulse I/O Board has a CN1 connector for pulse input 1 and pulse output 1, and a CN2 connector for pulse input 2 and pulse output 2.

CQM1H-PLB21 Pulse I/O Board



LED Indicators



Pulse Output Indicators

Indicator	Port	Function
CW1	Port 1	Lit during CW pulse output to port 1.
CCW1		Lit during CCW pulse output to port 1.
CW2	Port 2	Lit during CW pulse output to port 2.
CCW2		Lit during CCW pulse output to port 2.

Pulse Input Indicators

Port 1	Port 2	Function
A1	A2	Lit when the phase-A pulse input is ON at the port.
B1	B2	Lit when the phase-B pulse input is ON at the port.
Z1	Z2	Lit when the phase-Z pulse input is ON at the port.

2-2-6 Specifications

High-speed Counter Specifications

Instructions

Instruction	Control	Meaning
(@)CTBL(63)	Range comparison table registration + comparison start	Registers range comparison table and starts comparison.
	Target value table registration + comparison start	Registers target value table and starts comparison.
	Range comparison table registration	Registers range comparison table.
	Target value table registration	Registers target value table.
(@)INI(61)	Comparison start	Starts comparison using registered comparison table.
	Comparison stop	Stops comparison.
	PV change	Changes PV of high-speed counter.
(@)PRV(62)	PV read	Reads PV of high-speed counter.
	Status read	Reads status of high-speed counter.
	Range comparison result read	Reads range comparison result.
(@)INT(89)	Masking all interrupts	asking all interrupts, such as input interrupts, interval timer interrupts, and high-speed counter interrupts.
	Clearing interrupt masks	Clears masks from interrupts.

Relevant Flags and Control Bits for Pulse Inputs

Bits for Slot 2 of Inner Board when Using Pulse I/O Board

Word	Bits	Name		Function
IR 232	00 to 15	Port 1	PV word (rightmost four digits)	The PV of the high-speed counter for each port of the Pulse I/O Board is stored as an 8-digit BCD value after each cycle.
IR 233	00 to 15		PV word (leftmost four digits)	
IR 234	00 to 15	Port 2	PV word (rightmost four digits)	
IR 235	00 to 15		PV word (leftmost four digits)	

SR Area Bits

Word	Bit	Name	Function
SR 252	01	High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit (port 1)	Phase Z and software reset 0: Counter not reset on phase Z 1: Counter reset on phase Z
	02	High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit (port 2)	Software reset only 0: Counter not reset 0→1: Counter reset

AR Area Flags

Word	Bit	Name		Function	
AR 05	00	Port 1	High-speed Counter 1 Range Comparison Flags	ON when meeting first condition.	When the high-speed counter is used for range comparisons, a flag turns ON when the corresponding condition is met.
	01			ON when meeting second condition.	
	02			ON when meeting third condition.	
	03			ON when meeting fourth condition.	
	04			ON when meeting fifth condition.	
	05			ON when meeting sixth condition.	
	06			ON when meeting seventh condition.	
	07			ON when meeting eighth condition.	
	08			High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Flag		Indicates the status of the comparison operation. 0: Stopped 1: Running
	09	High-speed Counter 1 Overflow/Underflow Flag	Indicates the overflow/underflow status of the PV. 0: Normal (No overflow/underflow) 1: Overflow/Underflow has occurred.		
AR 06	00	Port 2	High-speed Counter 2 Range Comparison Flags	ON when meeting first condition.	When the high-speed counter is used in range comparison format, a flag turns ON when the corresponding condition is met.
	01			ON when meeting second condition.	
	02			ON when meeting third condition.	
	03			ON when meeting fourth condition.	
	04			ON when meeting fifth condition.	
	05			ON when meeting sixth condition.	
	06			ON when meeting seventh condition.	
	07			ON when meeting eighth condition.	
	08			High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Flag		Indicates the status of the comparison operation. 0: Stopped 1: Running
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Overflow/Underflow Flag	Indicates the overflow/underflow status of the PV. 0: Normal (No overflow/underflow) 1: Overflow/Underflow has occurred.		

SR Area Flags

Word	Bit	Function
SR 254	15	Inner Board Error Flag

AR Area Flags

Word	Bit	Function
AR 04	08 to 15	Error codes for Inner Board in slot 2 00 Hex: Normal 01,02 Hex: Hardware error 03 Hex: PC Setup error

Relevant PC Setup Settings

Word	Bits	Function		When activated
DM 6611	00 to 15	Port Mode Setting (for ports 1 and 2) 0000 Hex: High-speed Counter Mode 0001 Hex: Simple Positioning Mode		When power is turned ON.
DM 6643	00 to 03	Port 1	High-speed counter input mode 0 Hex: Differential phase input 1 Hex: Pulse/Direction input 2 Hex: Up/Down pulse input	When operation starts.
	04 to 07		High-speed counter reset method 0 Hex: Phase-Z signal + software reset 1 Hex: Software reset	
	08 to 11		High-speed counter numeric range 0 Hex: Linear Mode 1 Hex: Ring Mode	
	12 to 15		(Setting for pulse output use.)	
DM 6644	00 to 03	Port 2	High-speed counter input mode 0 Hex: Differential phase input 1 Hex: Pulse/Direction input 2 Hex: Up/Down pulse input	
	04 to 07		High-speed counter reset method 0 Hex: Phase-Z signal + software reset 1 Hex: Software reset	
	08 to 11		High-speed counter numeric range 0 Hex: Linear Mode 1 Hex: Ring Mode	
	12 to 15		(Setting for pulse outputs.)	

Pulse Output Specifications**Instructions**

Pulse outputs are controlled using the seven instructions shown in the following table. The table also shows the relationship between the instruction and the type of pulse output.

Instruction	Control summary	Single-phase pulse output without acceleration/deceleration	Single-phase pulse output with same acceleration/deceleration rates	Single-phase pulse output with separate acceleration/deceleration rates	Variable duty factor pulse output
PULS(65) (SET PULSES)	Sets number of output pulses.	Yes (Independent Mode only)	---	Yes (Independent Mode only)	---
SPED(64) (SPEED OUTPUT)	Controls pulse outputs without acceleration/deceleration.	Yes	---	---	---
PLS2(—) (PULSE OUTPUT)	Controls trapezoidal acceleration/deceleration pulse outputs having same acceleration/deceleration rate.	---	Yes	---	---
ACC(—) (ACCELERATION CONTROL)	Controls trapezoidal acceleration/deceleration pulse outputs having separate acceleration/deceleration rate.	---	---	Yes	---
PWM(—) (PULSE WITH VARIABLE DUTY FACTOR)	Controls variable duty factor pulse outputs.	---	---	---	Yes
INI(61) (MODE CONTROL)	Halts pulse output.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PRV(62) (HIGH-SPEED COUNTER PV READ)	Reads pulse output status.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Instructions Applicable during Output

Some instructions relating to pulse output cannot be altered once output has begun. The following table lists those instructions that can and cannot be executed to change pulse output after another instruction has been executed (i.e., while pulse output is being performed as a result of a former instruction).

Instruction that started pulse output	Instruction used to change pulse output										
	SPED (Independent)	SPED (Continuous)	PULS (0 or 1: Pulse setting)	PULS (2 or 3: pulse acceleration/deceleration setting)	PULS (4 or 5: No pulse setting)	PLS2	ACC Mode 0 (Acceleration + Independent)	ACC Mode 1 (Acceleration + Continuous)	ACC Mode 2 (Deceleration + Independent)	ACC Mode 3 (Deceleration + Continuous)	PWM
SPED(64) (Independent Mode)	Enabled	---	---	---	---	---	Enabled	---	Enabled	---	---
SPED(64) (Continuous Mode)	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	---	---	---	Enabled	---	Enabled	---
PULS(65) 0,1 (Pulse setting)	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	---	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	---
PULS(65) 2,3 (Pulse acceleration/deceleration setting)	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	---
PULS(65) 3,4 (No pulse setting)	---	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	---	Enabled	---	Enabled	---
PLS2(—)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Enabled when stopped	---	---
ACC(—) Mode 0 (Acceleration + Independent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Enabled	---	---
ACC(—) Mode 1 (Acceleration + Continuous)	---	Enabled for constant speed	Enabled (see note)	Enabled (see note)	---	---	---	Enabled for constant speed	---	Enabled	---
ACC(—) Mode 2 (Deceleration + Independent)	Enabled for constant speed	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Enabled	---	---
ACC(—) Mode 3 (Deceleration + Continuous)	---	Enabled for constant speed	Enabled (see note)	Enabled (see note)	Enabled (see note)	---	---	Enabled for constant speed	---	Enabled	---
PWM(—)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Enabled

Note The number of pulses can be changed, but the direction cannot be changed.

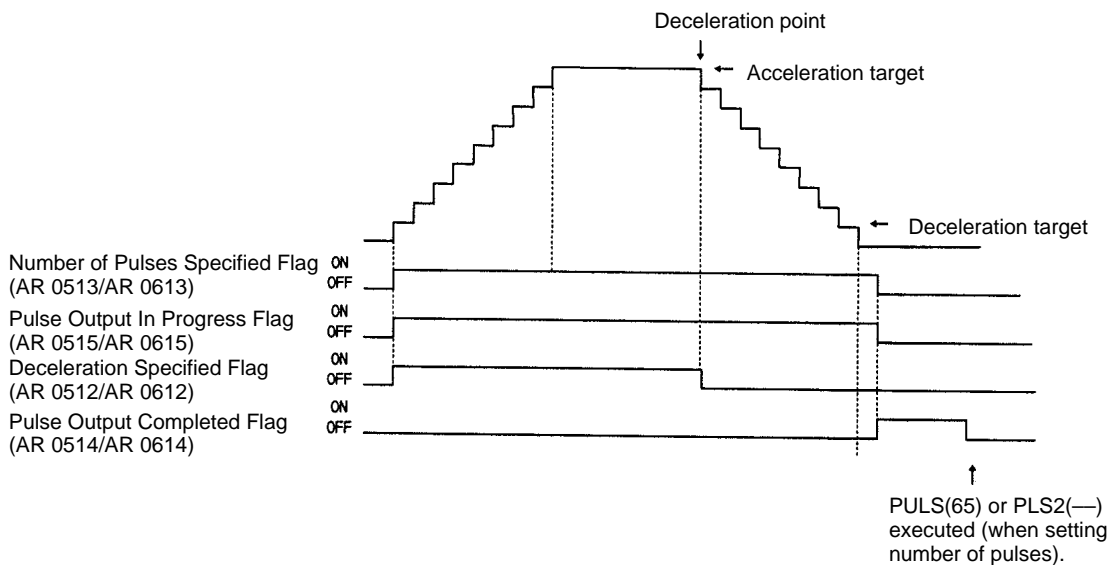
Relevant Flags and Control Bits (for Pulse Output)

Bits for Slot 2 of Inner Board when Using Pulse I/O Board

Word	Bits	Name		Function
IR 236	00 to 15	Port 1	PV word (rightmost four digits)	The PV of the pulse output associated with each port of the Pulse I/O Board is stored as an 8-digit BCD after each cycle. When pulse output is not used, these bits can be used as internal auxiliary bits.
IR 237	00 to 15		PV word (leftmost four digits)	
IR 238	00 to 15	Port 2	PV word (rightmost four digits)	
IR 239	00 to 15		PV word (leftmost four digits)	

AR Area Flags

Word	Bit	Name		Function
AR 05	12	Port 1 Pulse Output Flags	Deceleration Specified Flag	Indicates passage through deceleration point when deceleration is specified. 0: Not specified 1: Specified
	13		Number of Pulses Specified Flag	Indicates whether or not the number of pulses has been set using PULS(65). 0: Not specified 1: Specified
	14		Pulse Output Completed Flag	Indicates completion of the pulse output by SPED(64), PLS2(—), or ACC(—). 0: Not completed 1: Completed
	15		Pulse Output In Progress Flag	Indicates the execution status of the pulse output. 0: No pulse output 1: Pulse output in progress
AR 06	12	Port 2 Pulse Output Flags	Deceleration Specified Flag	Indicates passage through deceleration point when deceleration is specified. 0: Not specified 1: Specified
	13		Number of Pulses Specified Flag	Indicates whether or not the number of pulses has been set using PULS(65). 0: Not specified 1: Specified
	14		Pulse Output Completed Flag	Indicates completion of the pulse output by SPED(64), PLS2(—), or ACC(—). 0: Not completed 1: Completed
	15		Pulse Output In Progress Flag	Indicates the execution status of the pulse output. 0: No pulse output 1: Pulse output in progress

Operation Timing Example

Note The status of the AR Area flags shown above may differ from the actual pulse output status due to the output frequency.

Relevant PC Setup Settings

Word	Bit	Function		When setting is activated
DM 6611	00 to 15	Port Mode Setting (ports 1 and 2) 0000 Hex: High-speed Counter Mode 0001 Hex: Simple Positioning Mode		When power is turned ON.
DM 6643	00 to 11	Port 1	(Setting for pulse input.)	When operation starts.
	12 to 15		Fixed/Variable setting of pulse output duty factor 0 Hex: Use fixed duty factor pulse output (default). 1 Hex: Use variable duty factor pulse output.	
DM 6644	00 to 11	Port 2	(Setting for pulse input.)	
	12 to 15		Fixed/Variable setting of pulse output duty factor 0 Hex: Use fixed duty factor pulse output (default). 1 Hex: Use variable duty factor pulse output.	

2-2-7 High-speed Counters 1 and 2

Pulse signals from rotary encoders to ports 1 and 2 of the Pulse I/O Board can be counted at high speed, and interrupt processing can be executed according to the number of pulses counted. The two ports can be used independently, and the counters used for ports 1 and 2 are high-speed counter 1 and high-speed counter 2.

This section describes how to use high-speed counters 1 and 2.

Note The instructions that can be used are limited by the port mode setting of the Board, which is set in the DM 6611 of the PC Setup.

Port Mode Setting and Applicable Instructions

In Simple Positioning Mode, CTBL(63) (REGISTER COMPARISON TABLE) cannot be used, and high-speed counter interrupts cannot be performed. Only PV reads can be performed.

Instruction	CTBL(63)	INI(61)	PRV(62)
Function	Comparison table registration Comparison start	PV change Comparison start/stop	PV read Comparison status read Range comparison result read
High-speed Counter Mode	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
Simple Positioning Mode	Disabled	Enabled (PV change only)	Enabled

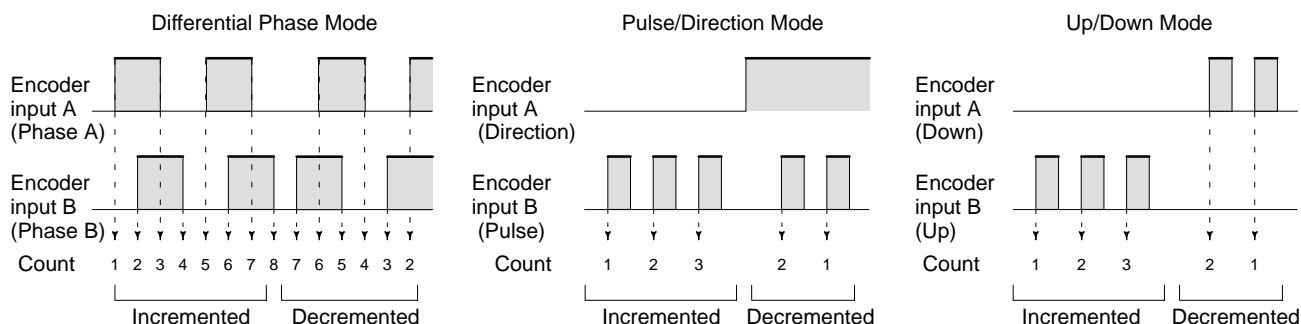
Processing

Input Signals and Input Modes

The Input Modes that can be used for high-speed counters 1 and 2 are determined by the signal types.

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. Differential Phase Mode (Counting Rate = 25 kHz):
Two phase-difference 4x signals (phase A and phase B) and a phase-Z signal are used for inputs. The count is incremented or decremented according to differences in the two phase signals.
 2. Pulse/Direction Mode (Counting Rate = 50 kHz):
Phase A is the direction signal and phase B is the count pulse. The counter increments when the phase-A signal is OFF and decrements when it is ON.
 3. Up/Down Mode (Counting Rate = 50 kHz):
Phase A is the decrementing signal and phase B is the incrementing signal.

The counter decrements when an A-phase pulse is detected and increments when a phase-B pulse is detected.



Numeric Ranges

The range of values counted by high-speed counters 1 and 2 are determined by the following two modes.

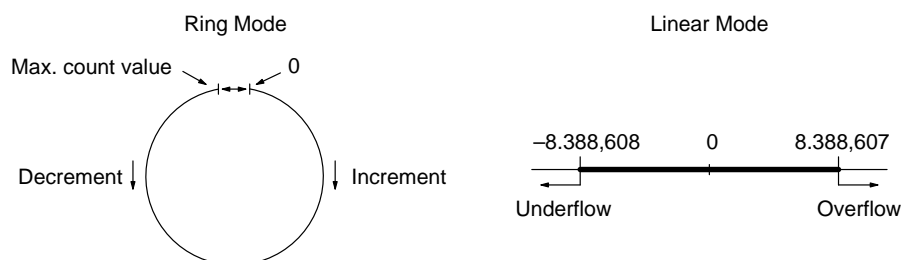
1, 2, 3...

1. Ring Mode

In Ring Mode, the maximum value of the counting range can be set with CTBL(63). The counter will go from the maximum count value to 0 when incrementing, and from 0 to the maximum count value when decrementing; there are no negative values. The maximum count value + 1 (i.e., the ring value) is entered as the setting. Settings can range from 1 to 65,000, making the counting range 0 to 64,999.

2. Linear Mode

The counting range in Linear Mode is fixed at -8,388,608 to 8,388,607. If the count falls below the lower limit an underflow is generated, and if it exceeds the upper limit an overflow is generated. The PV will remain at 0838 8607 for overflows and F838 8608 for underflows, counting or comparison will be stopped (and the comparison table retained), and AR 0509 (port 1) or AR 0609 (port 2) will be turned ON.



One of the methods in the following section should be used to reset the counter when restarting the counting operation. The counter will be reset automatically when program execution is started or stopped.

Note The following signal transitions are handled as forward (incrementing) pulses: Phase-A leading edge → phase-B leading edge → phase-A trailing edge → phase-B trailing edge.

The following signal transitions are handled as reverse (decrementing) pulses: Phase-B leading edge → phase-A leading edge → phase-B trailing edge → phase-A trailing edge.

Reset Methods

The following two methods can be used to determine the timing by which the PV of the counter is reset (i.e., set to 0):

- Phase-Z signal + software reset
- Software reset

Either the phase-Z signal + software reset or software reset alone may be used to reset the PV of the count. These resets operate in the same way as for high-

speed counter 0 (the built-in high-speed counter). Refer to page 31 for details.
The Reset Bits of high-speed counters 1 and 2 are as follows:
Reset Bit of high-speed counter 1: SR 25201
Reset Bit of high-speed counter 2: SR 25202

- Note**
1. Since the reset bits for high-speed counters 1 and 2 (SR 25201 and SR 25202) are refreshed during each cycle, a flag must be ON for a minimum of 1 full cycle to be read reliably.
 2. Even after a reset, the comparison table registration status, comparison execution status, and range comparison results are retained unchanged. (If a comparison was being executed before the reset, it will continue.)

Count Check Methods for High-speed Counter Interrupts

Just as for high-speed counter 0, the following two count check methods can be used for high-speed counters 1 and 2:

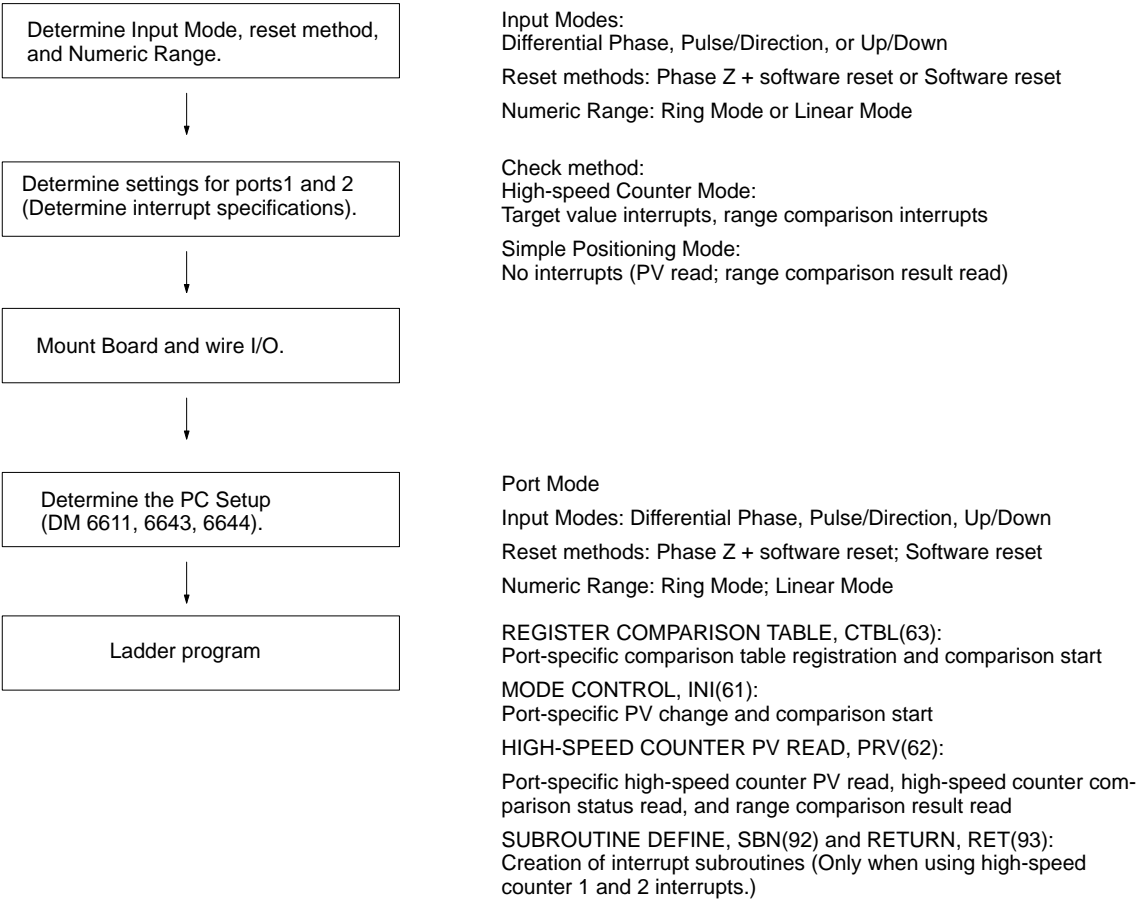
- Target value method
- Range comparison method

Refer to page 31 for a description of each method.

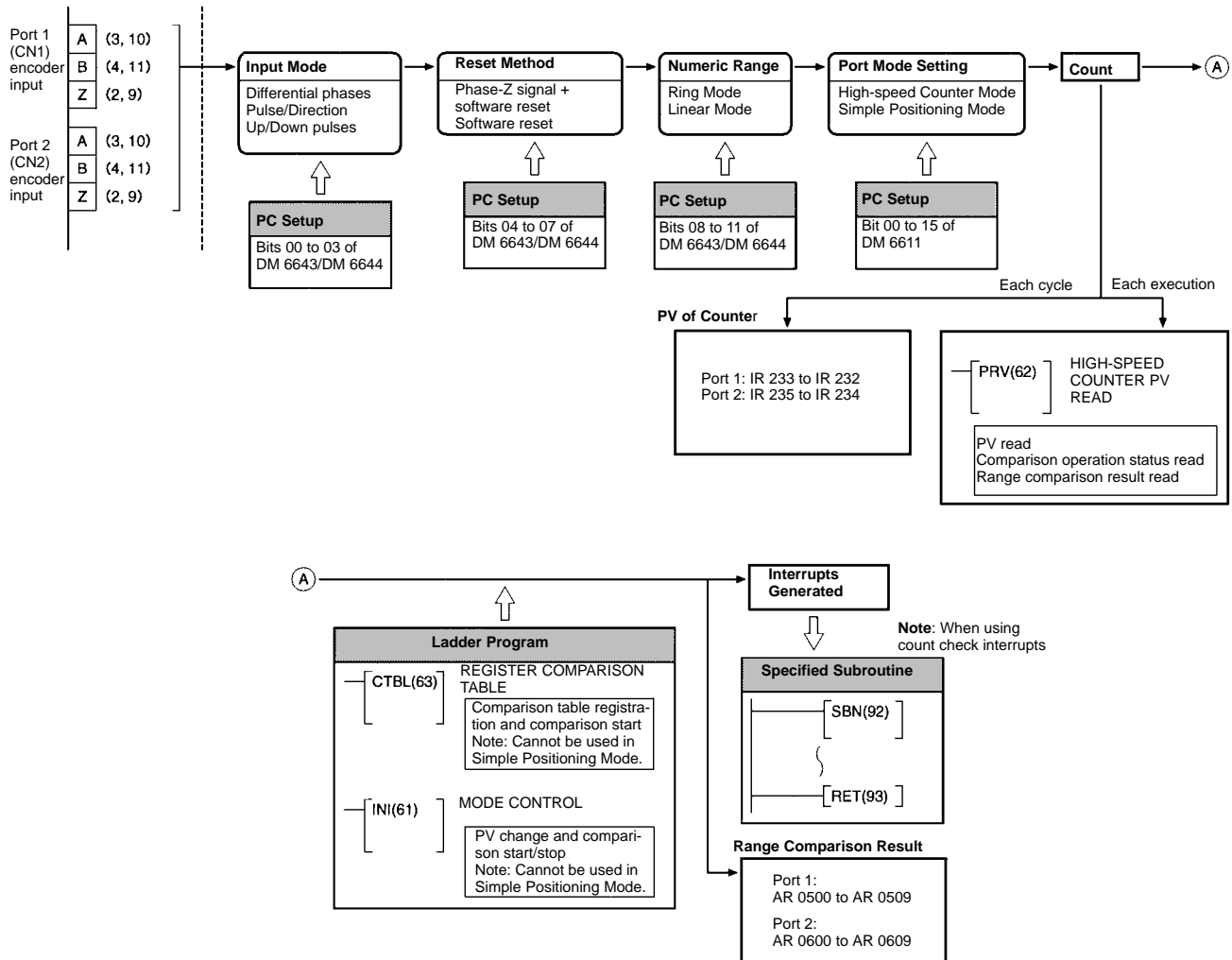
For the target value method, up to 48 conditions can be registered in the comparison table. When the PV of the counter matches one of the 48 registered comparison values, the corresponding interrupt subroutine will be executed.

For the range comparison method, 8 comparison conditions are always registered in the comparison table. When the PV of the counter lies within the upper and lower limits for one of the ranges 1 to 8, the corresponding interrupt subroutine will be executed.

Procedure for Use



Pulse I/O Board: High-speed Counter Function

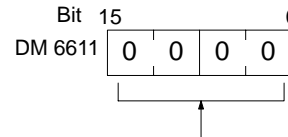


Preliminary PC Setup

Before using high-speed counters 1 and/or 2, enter the following settings in PROGRAM mode.

Port Mode Setting (DM 6611)

Specify High-speed Counter Mode for ports 1 and 2. This setting is read when the PC is turned ON. If it is changed, the PC must be restarted.

**Port Mode Setting**

0000 Hex: High-speed Counter Mode

(Must be set to High-speed Counter Mode when using high-speed counter interrupts.)

0001 Hex: Simple Positioning Mode

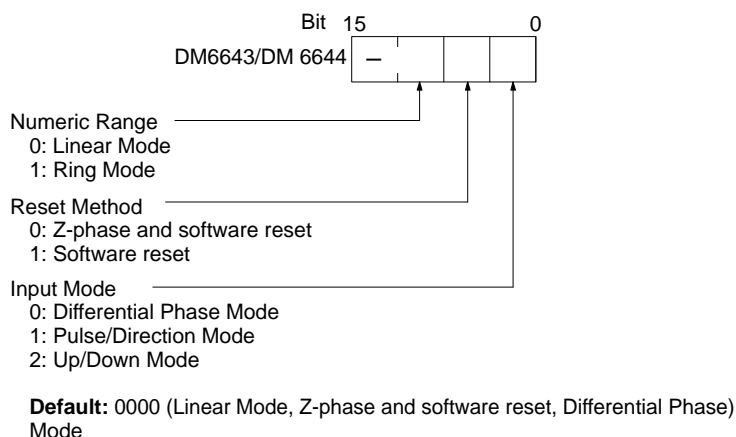
Default: 0000 (High-speed Counter Mode)

- Note**
1. When using high-speed counter 1 and 2 interrupts, the port must be set to High-speed Counter Mode. Although the PV of the high-speed counter can be read in Simple Positioning Mode, high-speed counter 1 and 2 interrupts cannot be used.
 2. This setting is only recognized when the CQM1H is started. To change the setting, turn the power OFF and then ON again before executing the program.

3. If DM 6611 is used to set ports 1 and 2 to Simple Positioning Mode, it is possible to use the BCMP(68) instruction to check the contents of the PV words of high-speed counters 1 and 2 (IR 232 to IR 235) and use this information in place of high-speed counter 1 and 2 interrupts. However, the PV obtained using this method may vary slightly from the actual PV.

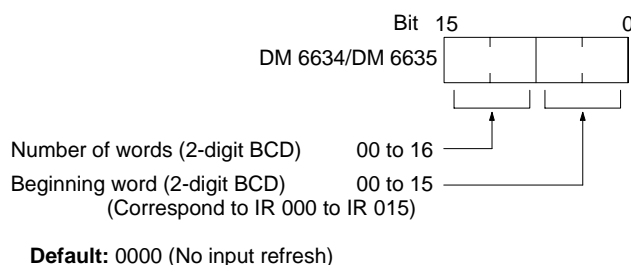
Port 1 and Port 2 Operation Settings

DM 6643 contains the settings for port 1, and DM 6644 contains the settings for port 2. These settings determine the operating parameters for these high-speed counters. Use settings that match the operating environment of each port.



Input Refresh Word Settings

DM 6634 and DM 6635 contain the input refresh word settings for high-speed counters 1 and 2 respectively. Make these settings when it is necessary to refresh inputs before interrupt execution.



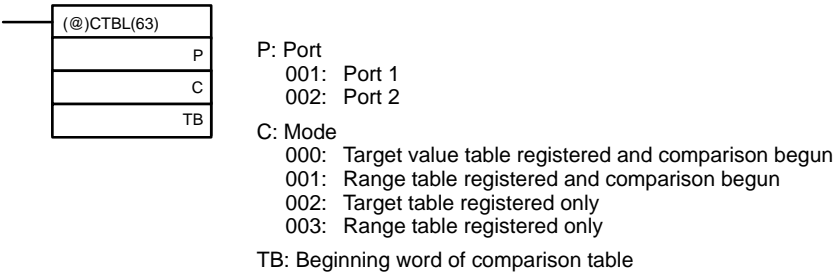
Programming

Use the following steps to program high-speed counters 1 and 2.

- Note**
1. High-speed counters 1 and 2 begin counting when the proper PC Setup settings are made.
 2. The PVs of high-speed counters 1 and 2 are reset to 0 when power is turned ON, when operation begins, and when operation stops.
 3. Comparison with the comparison table and interrupts will not be performed using the count operation alone.
 4. The PV of high-speed counter 1 is stored in IR 232 and IR 233, and the PV of high-speed counter 2 is stored in IR 234 and IR 235.

Starting and Stopping Comparison

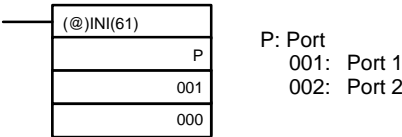
- 1, 2, 3...
1. Use CTBL(63) to save the comparison table in the CQM1H and begin comparisons.



If C is set to 000, then comparisons will be made using the target value method; if 001, they will be made using the range comparison method. In both cases the comparisons will begin after the comparison table is registered. While comparisons are being performed, high-speed counter 1 and 2 interrupts will be executed according to the comparison table. Refer to the explanation of CTBL(63) in *Section 5 Instruction Set* for details on the contents of the comparison tables that are saved.

Note Although setting the value of C to 002 registers a target value comparison table, and setting C to 003 registers a range comparison table, comparison does not start automatically. In these cases, INI(61) must be used to start the comparison operation.

2. To stop comparisons, execute INI(61) as shown below. Specify port 1 or 2 in P (P=001 or 002).



- Note

1. To restart comparisons, set the first operand to the port number, and the second operand to "000" (execute comparison), and execute the INI(61) instruction.

2. A table that has been registered will be retained in the CQM1H during operation (i.e., during program execution) until a new table is registered.

Reading the PV of High-speed Counters 1 and 2

The following two methods can be used to read the PVs of high-speed counters 1 and 2:

- Reading the PV from memory
- Using PRV(62)

Reading the PV from Memory

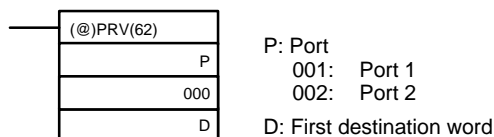
The PVs of high-speed counters 1 and 4 are stored in the corresponding data area words in the following way.

Leftmost four digits	Rightmost four digits	Linear Mode	Ring Mode
Port 1: IR 233	IR 232	F8388608 to 08388607 (−8,388,608 to 8,388,607)	00000000 to 00064999
Port 2: IR 235	IR 234	(The leftmost digit becomes F when the number is negative.)	

Note These words are refreshed only once every cycle, so they may differ from the actual PV.

Using PRV(62)

PRV(62) is used to read the PVs of high-speed counters 1 and 2. Specify high-speed counter 1 or 2 in P (P=001 or 002).



The PV of each high-speed counter is stored as shown below. In Linear Mode, the leftmost bit will be F for negative values.

Leftmost four digits	Rightmost four digits	Linear Mode	Ring Mode
D+1	D	F8388608 to 08388607 (-8,388,608 to 8,388,607)	00000000 to 0006499

Note The PV can be read accurately at the time PRV(62) is executed.

Changing the PV

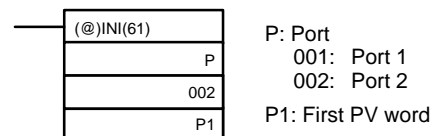
There are two ways to change the PV of high-speed counters 1 and 2.

- Resetting to 0 using one of the reset methods
- Using INI(61)

The method using INI(61) is explained here. Refer to *Reset Methods* on page 65 for an explanation of the use of the reset methods.

Changing the PV with INI(61)

Change the PV of high-speed counters 1 and 2 by using INI(61) as shown below.



Leftmost four digits	Rightmost four digits	Linear Mode	Ring Mode
P1+1	P1	F8388608 to 08388607	00000000 to 0006499

To specify a negative number in Linear Mode, set F Hex in the leftmost digit.

Reading Status of High-speed Counters 1 and 2

There are 2 ways to read the status of high-speed counters 1 and 2:

- Reading the relevant flags in the AR area of the CQM1H
- Using PRV(62)

Reading the Relevant AR Area Flags

The CQM1H data words relating to high-speed counters 1 and 2 are shown below. It is possible to know the status of high-speed counters 1 and 2 by reading these words.

• Inner Board Error Codes

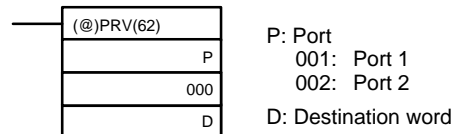
Word	Bits	Function	
AR 04	08 to 15	Slot 2	The stored error codes are as follows: 00 Hex: Normal 01, 02 Hex: Hardware error 03 Hex: PC Setup error

• Operating Status

Word		Bit	Name	Function	
Counter 1	Counter 2				
AR 05	AR 06	00	High-speed Counter Range Comparison Flags	ON when meeting first condition.	When the high-speed counter is used in range comparison format, a bit turns ON when the corresponding condition is met.
		01		ON when meeting second condition.	
		02		ON when meeting third condition.	
		03		ON when meeting fourth condition.	
		04		ON when meeting fifth condition.	
		05		ON when meeting sixth condition.	
		06		ON when meeting seventh condition.	
		07		ON when meeting eighth condition.	
		08	High-speed Counter Comparison Flag	Indicates the status of the comparison operation. 0: Stopped 1: Running	
		09	High-speed Counter Overflow/Underflow Flag	Indicates the overflow/underflow status of the PV. 0: Normal (No overflow/underflow) 1: Overflow/Underflow has occurred	

Using PRV(62)

The status of high-speed counters 1 and 2 can also be determined by executing PRV(62). Specify high-speed counter 1 or 2 (P=001 or 002) and the destination word D. The status information will be written to bits 00 and 01 of D. Bits 02 to 15 will be set to 0.



The status of the specified high-speed counter is stored in bits 00 and 01 of P1, as shown in the following table.

Bit	Function
00	Comparison Operation Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Running)
01	High-speed Counter 1 and 2 PV Overflow/Underflow Flag (0: Normal; 1: Underflow or overflow occurred)

Bits 04 to 07 indicate the pulse output status; all other bits are 0.

Example

This example shows a program that outputs standard pulses from port 1 while counting those pulses with high-speed counter 1. The high-speed counter operates in Up/Down Mode, with the pulse output's CW pulses incrementing the counter (B-phase input) and the CCW pulses decrementing the counter (A-phase input). Before executing the program, set the PC Setup as follows and restart the PC to enable the DM 6611 settings.

DM 6611: 0000 (High-speed Counter Mode).

DM 6643: 0002 (Port 1: Fixed duty factor pulse output, Linear Mode, Z-phase signal with software reset, and Up/Down Mode).

Other PC Setup settings use the default settings. (Inputs are not refreshed before interrupt processing.)

In addition, the following data is stored for the comparison table:

DM 0000: 0003 — Number of target values: 3

DM 0001: 2500 — Target value 1: 2,500

DM 0002: 0000

DM 0003: 0100 — Comparison 1 interrupt processing routine No.: 100

DM 0004: 7500 — Target value 2: 7,500

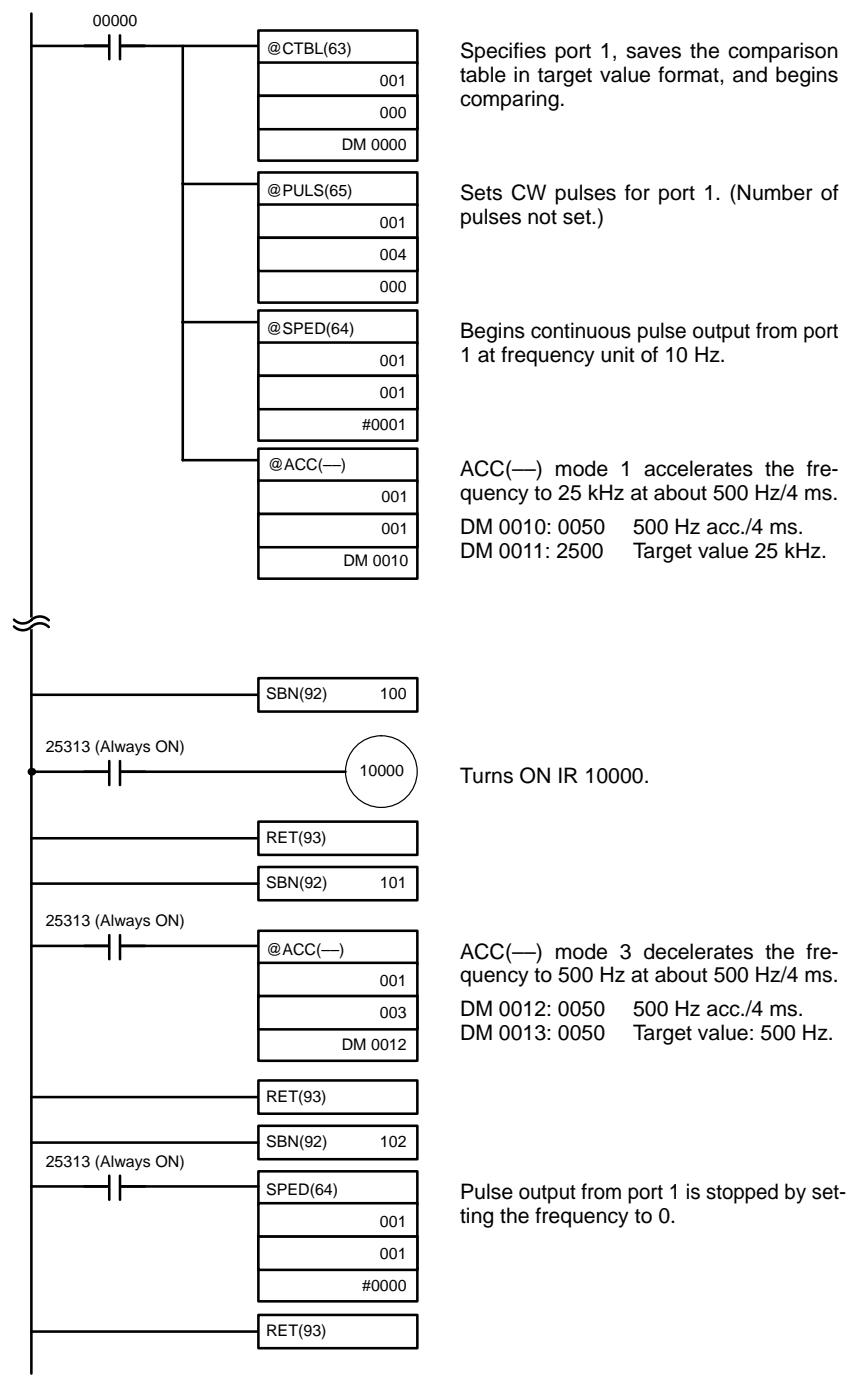
DM 0005: 0000

DM 0006: 0101 — Comparison 2 interrupt processing routine No.: 101

DM 0007: 0000 — Target value 3: 10,000

DM 0008: 0001

DM 0009: 0102 — Comparison 3 interrupt processing routine No.: 102



2-2-8 Functions

The pulse output functions of the Pulse I/O Board are given in the following table.

Classification	Characteristics	Instructions used
Ports 1 and 2 pulse output (Fixed duty factor)	10 Hz to 50 (20) kHz frequency. Fixed duty factor. Bidirectional output (CW and CCW). Frequency can be changed smoothly.	Set number of pulses: PULS(65) Start pulse output: SPED(64) Change frequency: SPED(64) Stop pulse output: SPED(64)/INI(61) Acceleration/Deceleration at same rate: PLS2(—) Acceleration/Deceleration at separate rates: ACC(—)
Ports 1 and 2 pulse output (Variable duty factor)	91.6 Hz, 1.5 kHz, or 5.9 kHz frequency. Duty factor variable between 1% to 99%. Unidirectional output only.	Start pulse output: PWM(—) Stop pulse output: INI(61)

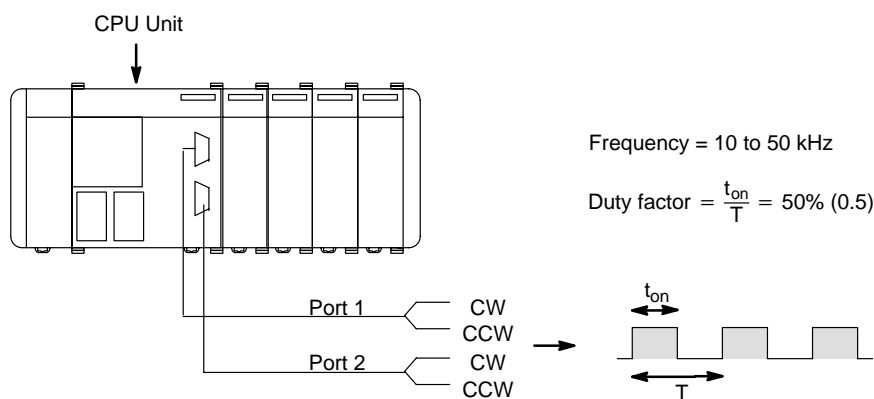
Note When a stepping motor is connected to the pulse output of port 1 or 2, use a maximum frequency not exceeding 20 kHz.

2-2-9 Fixed Duty Factor Pulse Output

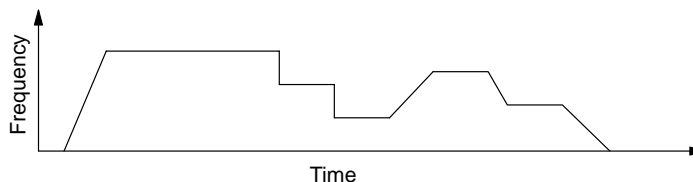
The following is a description of the procedure for performing pulse outputs from ports 1 and 2 using a duty factor of 50%.

Outline

Pulse outputs from ports 1 and 2 are performed as shown in the diagram below. Ports 1 and 2 can be used simultaneously. The pulse output of each port can be switched to either CW (clockwise) or CCW (counterclockwise) direction.



When outputting pulses from ports 1 and 2, the frequency can be changed in steps or by a specified rate, as shown in the following diagram.



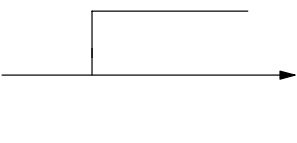
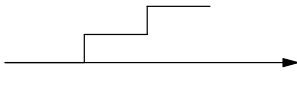
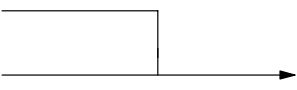

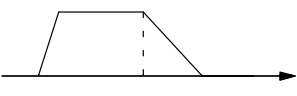
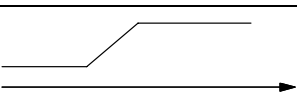
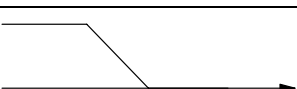
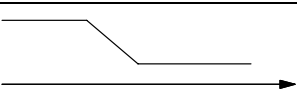
Pulse output from ports 1 and 2 can be performed in the following two modes:

- Continuous Mode: Pulse output continues until it is stopped by either a SPED(64) instruction or an INI(61) instruction.
- Independent Mode: Pulse output stops automatically when a specified number of pulses has been output. Output can also be stopped by a SPED(64) or INI(61) instruction.

Note Use INI(61) when pulse output has to be stopped immediately, as for an emergency stop, etc. Pulse output will not stop even if a SPED(64), PLS2(—), or ACC(—) signal turns input OFF.

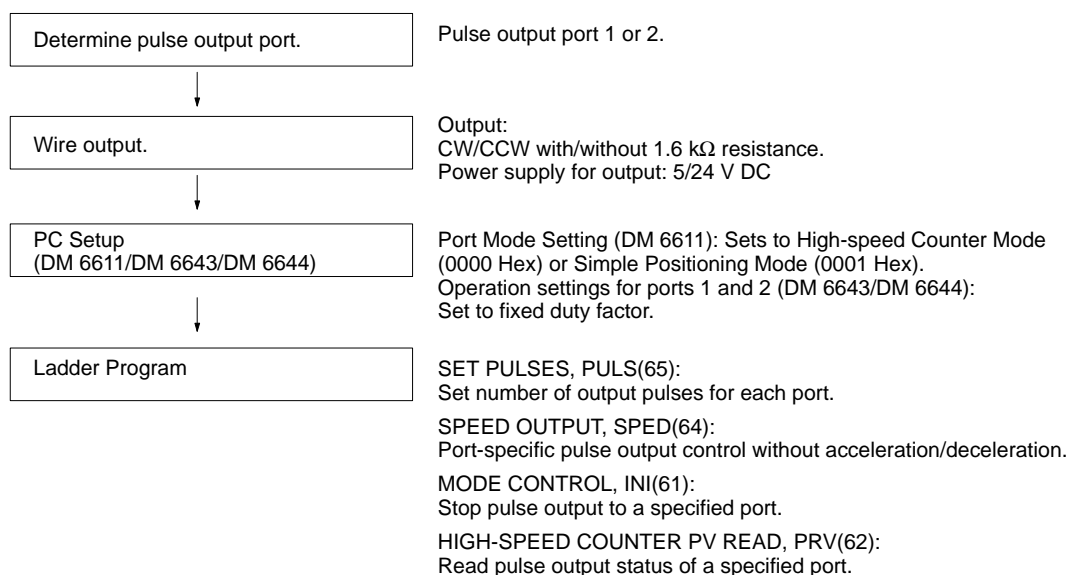
Only stop pulse output when it is actually being output. Confirm the status of pulse output using the Pulse Output In Progress Flag (AR0515/AR0615).

The following table shows the types of frequency changes that can be made with combinations of PULS(65), SPED(64), INI(61), PLS2(—), and ACC(—).

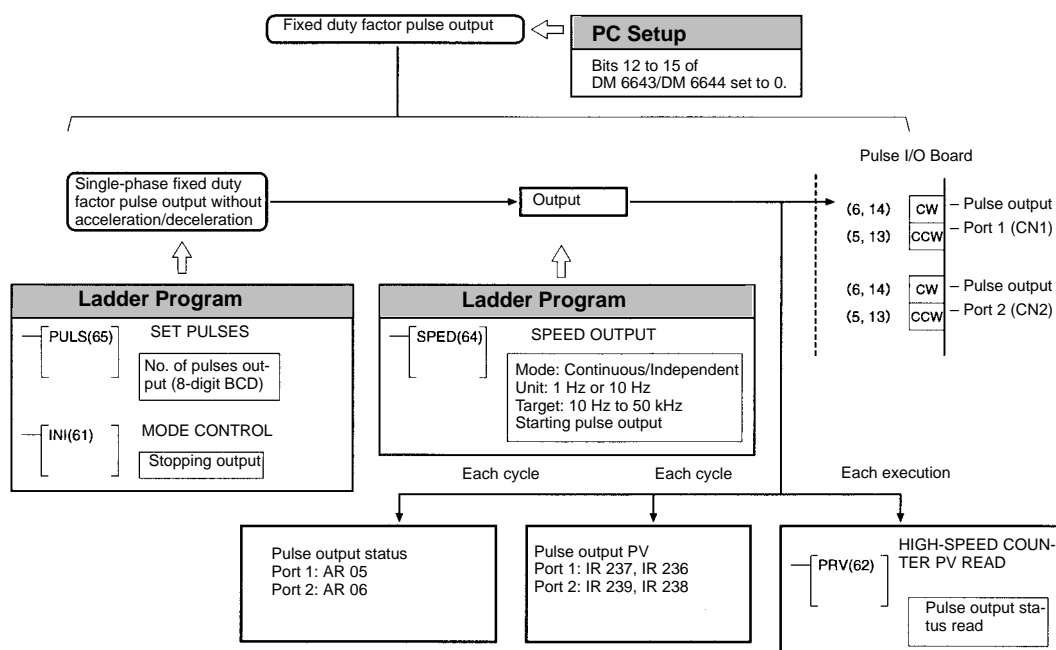
Frequency change		Instruction	Operand settings	Page
	Start pulse output at the specified frequency. Execute PULS(65) followed by SPED(64).	PULS(65)	CW/CCW (Number of pulses)	105
		SPED(64)	Port Continuous/Independent Frequency	
	Change frequency by steps during pulse output.	SPED(64)	Port Continuous/Independent Frequency	
	Stop pulse output with an instruction. Execute SPED(64) or INI(61).	SPED(64)	Port Frequency= 0	107
		INI(61)	Set control data to stop pulse output.	
	Outputs a specified number of pulses. The pulse output accelerates to the target frequency at a specified rate, and decelerates to a stop at the same rate.	PLS2(—)	Port CW/CCW Acceleration/Deceleration rate Target frequency Number of pulses	108
	Outputs a specified number of pulses. The pulse output accelerates to the target frequency at a specified rate, and decelerates to a stop at another specified rate. ACC(—) instruction mode 0: Acceleration + Independent Mode Execute PULS(65) followed by ACC(—).	PULS(65)	CW/CCW Number of pulses Deceleration point	109
		ACC(—) (Mode 0)	Port Acceleration rate Target frequency 1 Deceleration rate Target frequency 2	
	Accelerates pulse output from the current frequency to the target frequency at a specified rate. Pulse output will continue. Execute PULS(65) followed by ACC(—). ACC(—) instruction mode 1: Acceleration + Continuous Mode	PULS(65)	CW/CCW	109
		ACC(—) (Mode 1)	Port Acceleration rate Target frequency	
	Decelerates pulse output from the current frequency to the target frequency at a specified rate. Pulse output will stop when the specified number of pulses have been output. Execute PULS(65) followed by ACC(—). ACC(—) instruction mode 2: Deceleration + Independent Mode	PULS(65)	CW/CCW Number of pulses	110
		ACC(—) (Mode 2)	Port Deceleration rate Target frequency	
	Decelerates pulse output from the current frequency to the target frequency at a specified rate. Pulse output will continue. Execute PULS(65) and then ACC(—). ACC(—) instruction mode 3: Deceleration + Continuous Mode	PULS(65)	CW/CCW	110
		ACC(—) (Mode 3)	Port Deceleration rate Target frequency	

Single-phase Fixed Duty Factor Pulse Outputs

The following flowchart shows the procedure for using PULS(65) and SPED(64) to perform single-phase fixed duty factor pulse outputs without acceleration or deceleration.

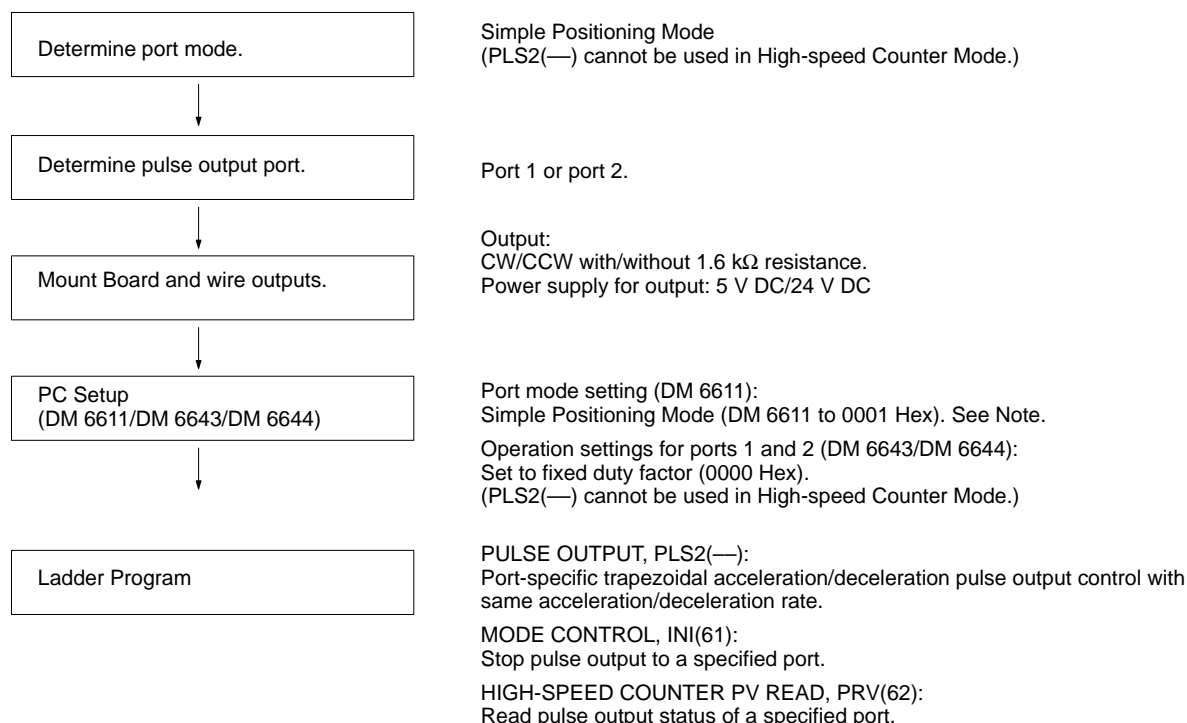


Single-phase Fixed Duty Factor Pulse Output without Acceleration/Deceleration

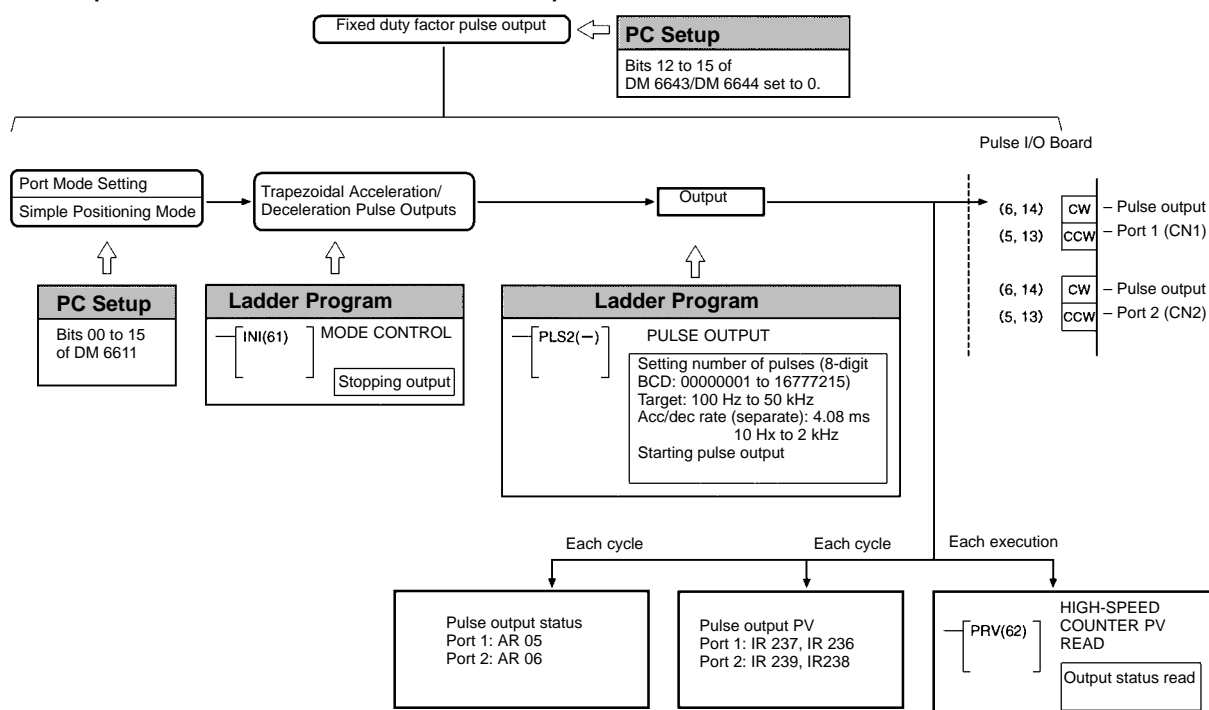


Trapezoidal Pulse Output With Same Acceleration/Deceleration

The following flowchart shows the procedure for using PLS2(—) to perform trapezoidal pulse outputs with the same acceleration/deceleration rate.

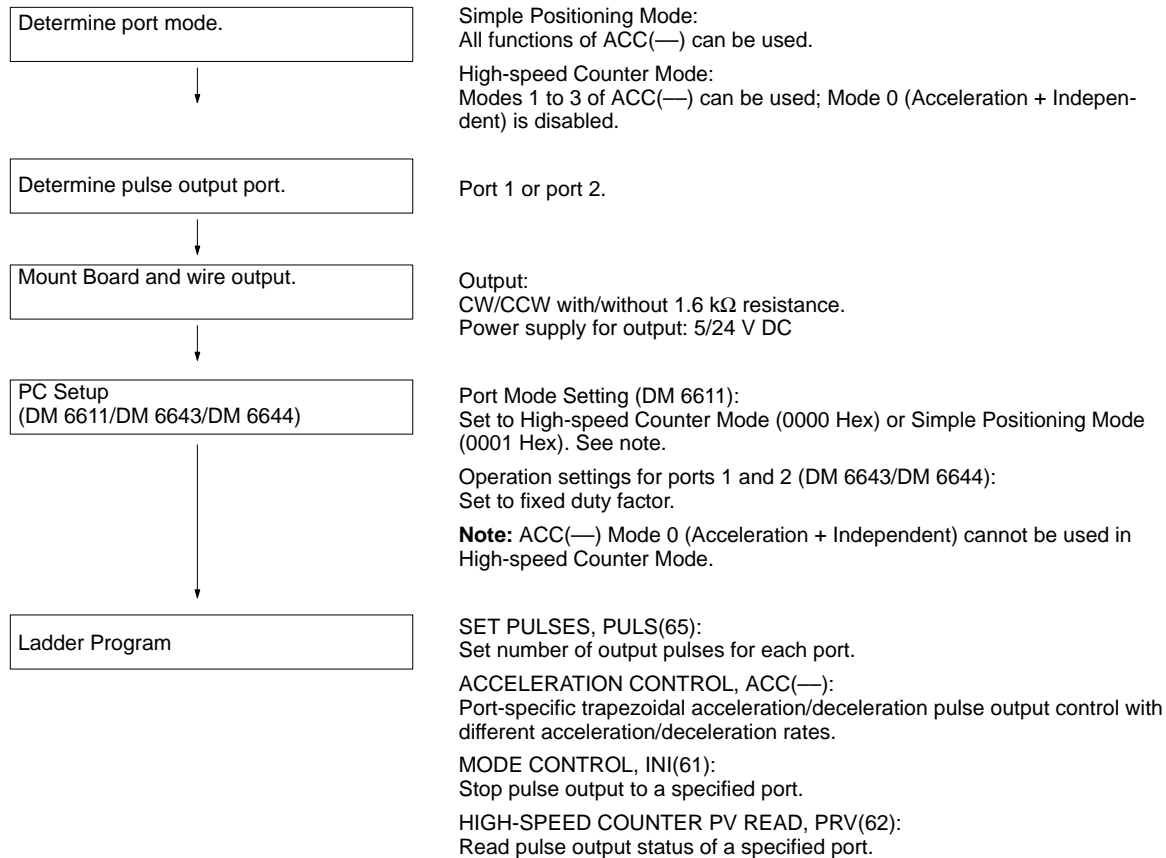


Trapezoidal Acceleration/Deceleration Pulse Outputs

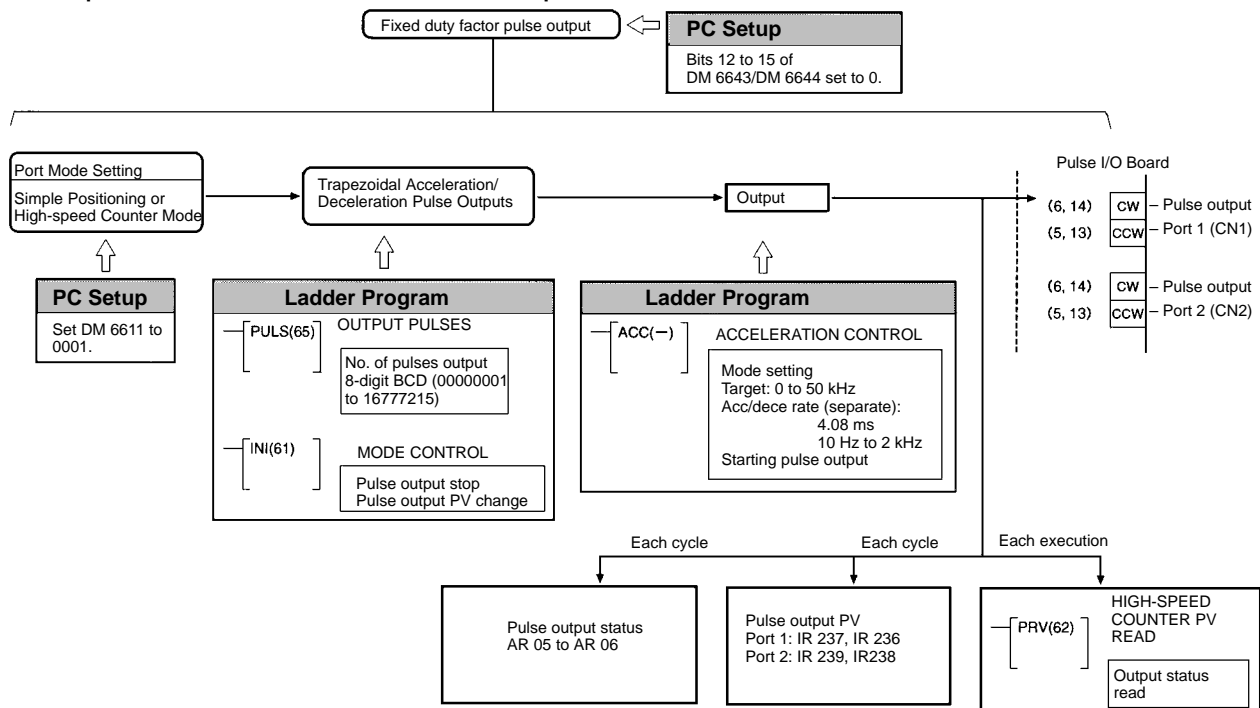


Trapezoidal Pulse Output With Different Acceleration/Deceleration

The following flowchart shows the procedure for using PULS(65) and ACC(—) to perform trapezoidal pulse outputs with different acceleration/deceleration rates.

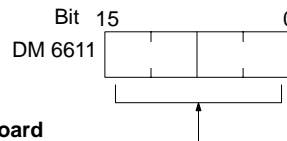


Trapezoidal Acceleration/Deceleration Pulse Outputs



PC Setup Settings

Before outputting pulses from port 1 or 2, switch the PC to PROGRAM mode and enter the following settings in the PC Setup.

Port Mode Setting (DM 6611)**Port Mode Setting for Pulse I/O Board**

0000 Hex: High-speed Counter Mode

0001 Hex: Pulse Output Mode

Default: 0000 (High-speed Counter Mode)

The instructions that can be used are limited by the Port Mode setting for ports 1 and 2 of the Pulse I/O Board. The Port Mode is specified in the PC Setup (DM 6611).

Port Mode Setting and Instructions

The following tables show the port mode settings and the instructions that can be used with various pulse outputs.

Pulse Output without Trapezoidal Acceleration/Deceleration

All instructions can be used regardless of the port mode setting.

Instruction	PULS(65)	SPED(64)	INI(61)	PRV(62)
Function	Sets number of pulses	Sets frequency	Stops pulse output	Reads pulse output status
	(Used in combination.)			
High-speed Counter Mode	Enabled			
Simple Positioning Mode	Enabled			

Pulse Output with Trapezoidal Acceleration/Deceleration and the Same Acceleration/Deceleration Rate

PLS2(—) (PULSE OUTPUT) cannot be used in High-speed Counter Mode. It is not possible to perform trapezoidal acceleration/deceleration pulse output using the same acceleration/deceleration rates.

Instruction	PLS2(—)	INI(61)	PRV(62)
Function	Sets number of pulses	Stops pulse output	Reads pulse output status
High-speed Counter Mode	Disabled	Enabled	
Simple Positioning Mode	Enabled		

Pulse Output with Trapezoidal Acceleration/Deceleration and Separate Acceleration/Deceleration Rates

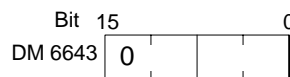
The only limitation that exists is that ACC(—) (ACCELERATION CONTROL) in Mode 0 (Acceleration + Independent) cannot be used in High-speed Counter Mode.

Instruction	PULS(65)	ACC(—)	INI(61)	PRV(62)
Function	Sets number of pulses	Acceleration/Deceleration rates (separate settings) Sets frequency Starts pulse output	Stops pulse output	Reads pulse output status
	(Used in combination.)			
High-speed Counter Mode	Enabled	Mode 0 (Acc.+ Independent): Disabled Mode 3: Enabled	Enabled	
Simple Positioning Mode	Enabled			

The setting in DM 6611 is read only when the CQM1H is started. If this setting is changed, the PC must be turned OFF and ON again to enable the new value.

Operation Settings for Ports 1 and 2 (DM 6643 and DM 6644)

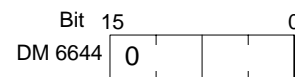
The diagram below shows how port 1 (DM 6643) and port 2 (DM 6644) are set to perform fixed duty factor pulse output, which is the default pulse output format. The settings for ports 1 and 2 can differ.



Port 1 Pulse Type

0: Fixed duty factor pulse output
Set to fixed duty factor when performing standard pulse output.
1: Variable duty factor pulse output

Default: 0
(Fixed duty factor pulse output)



Port 2 Pulse Type

0: Fixed duty factor pulse output
Set to fixed duty factor when performing standard pulse output.
1: Variable duty factor pulse output

Default: 0
(Fixed duty factor pulse output)

Variable duty factor pulses cannot be output from a port if it has been set to perform standard pulse output.

Examples

The following examples show programs that controls pulse output from ports 1 and 2. Before running the programs, check that the settings in the PC Setup are as follows:

DM 6611: 0001 (Simple Positioning Mode)

DM 6643: 0000 (Fixed duty factor pulse output from port 1)

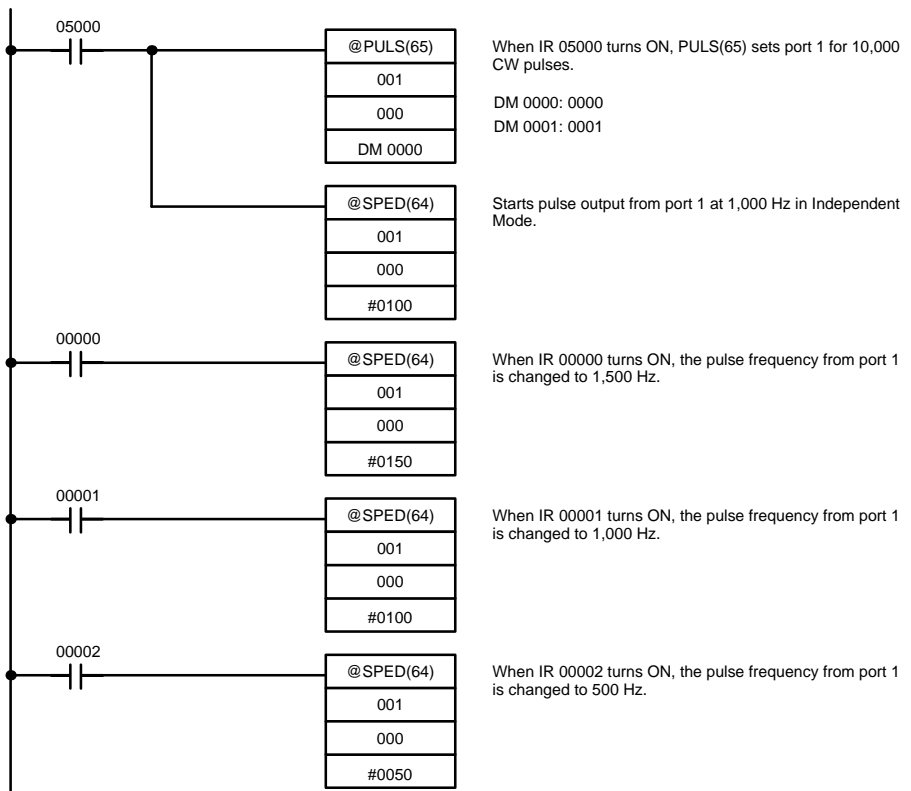
DM 6644: 0000 (Fixed duty factor pulse output from port 2)

Example 1: Starting Pulse Output with PULS(65) and SPED(64)

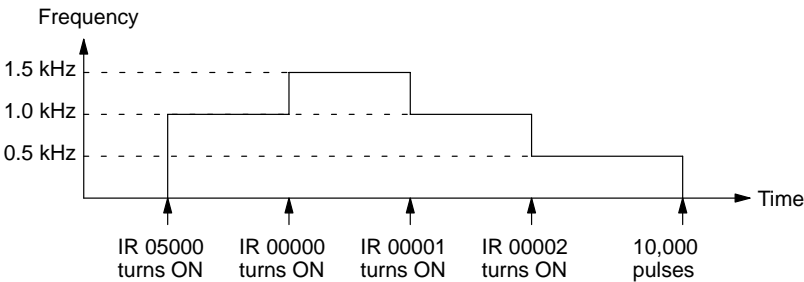
Starting Pulse Output at Specified Frequency

The following example shows PULS(65) and SPED(64) used to control a pulse output from port 1. The number of pulses specified in PULS(65) (10,000) are out-

put as the frequency is changed by executions of SPED(64) with different frequency settings.



The following diagram shows the frequency of pulse outputs from port 1 as the program is executed.

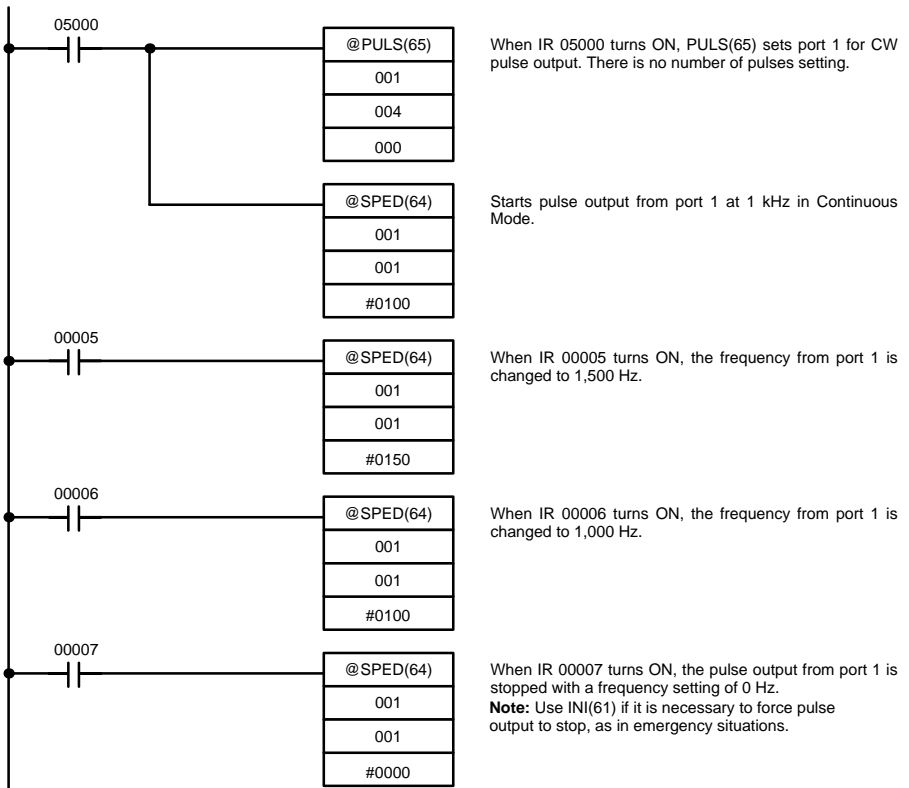


Caution Be sure that the pulse frequency is within the motor's self-starting frequency range when starting and stopping the motor.

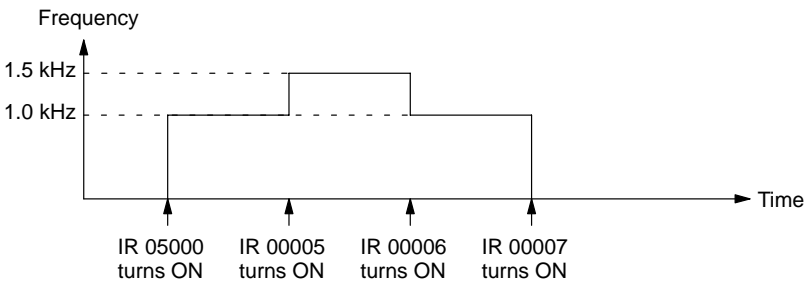
Note Speed control timing will be accurate when frequency changes are performed as input interrupt processes.

Example 2: Stopping Pulse Output with SPED(64)

The following example shows PULS(65) and SPED(64) used to control a pulse output from port 1. The frequency is changed by executions of SPED(64) with different frequency settings and finally stopped with a frequency setting of 0.



The following diagram shows the frequency of pulse outputs from port 1 as the program is executed.



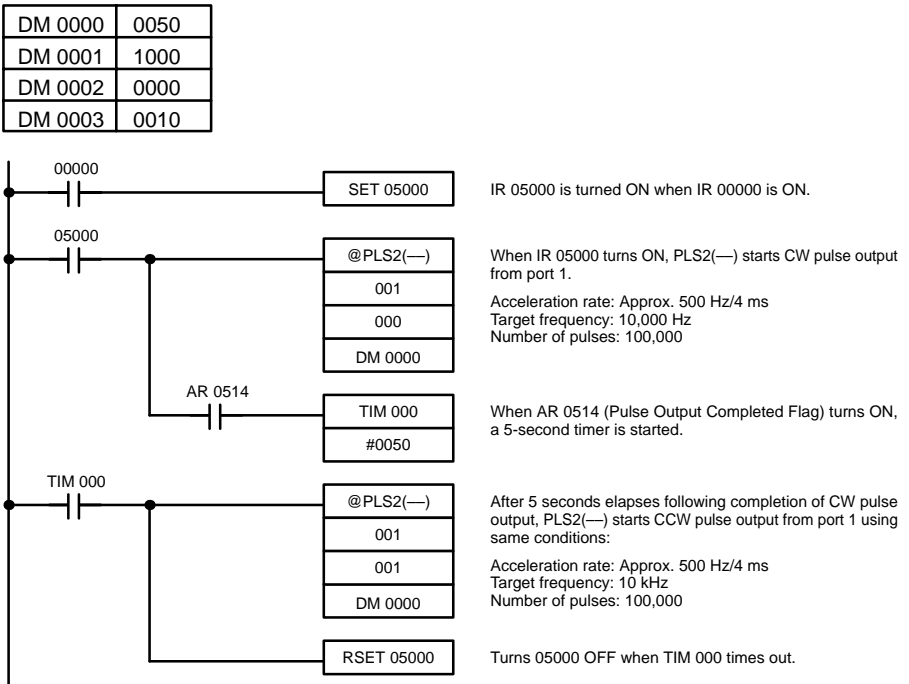
Caution

Be sure that the pulse frequency is within the motor's self-starting frequency range when starting and stopping the motor.

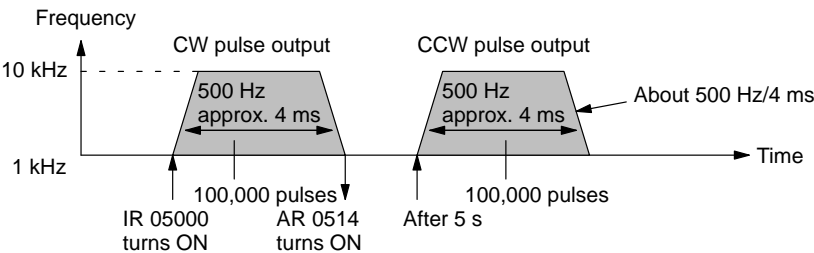
Example 3: Using PLS2(—) to Accelerate/Decelerate the Frequency at the Same Rate

The following example shows PLS2(—) used to output 100,000 CW pulses from port 1. The frequency is accelerated to 10 kHz at approximately 500 Hz/4 ms and decelerated at the same rate.

Five seconds after the CW pulses have been output, another PLS2(—) instruction outputs 100,000 CCW pulses with the same settings.



The following diagram shows the frequency of pulse outputs from port 1 as the program is executed.

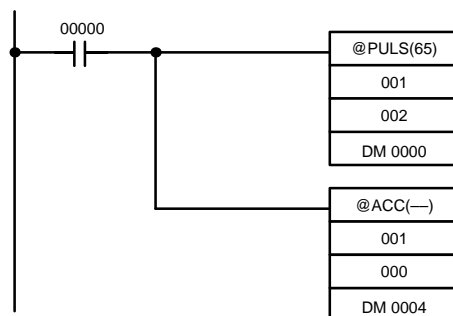


Example 4: Using ACC(—) to Accelerate/Decelerate the Frequency at Different Rates

The following example shows Mode 0 of ACC(—) used to output 10,000 CW pulses from port 1. The frequency is accelerated to 10 kHz at approximately 1 kHz/4 ms and decelerated to 1 kHz at approximately 250 Hz/4 ms. Deceleration begins after 9,100 pulses have been output.

DM 0000	0000
DM 0001	0001
DM 0002	9100
DM 0003	0000

DM 0004	0100
DM 0005	1000
DM 0006	0025
DM 0007	0050

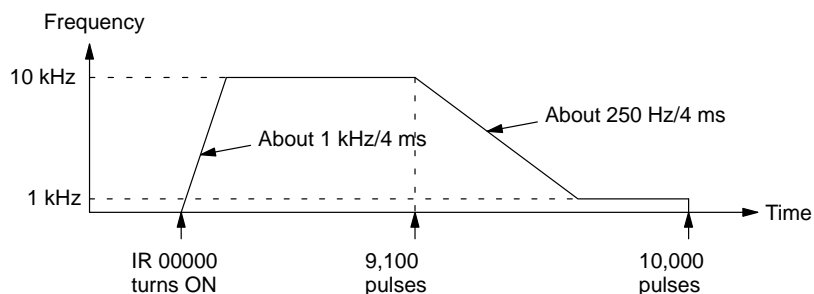


When IR 00000 turns ON, PULS(65) sets port 1 for CW pulse output. The total number of pulses is set to 10,000 and the deceleration point is set to 9,100 pulses.

Starts CW pulse output from port 1.

Acceleration rate: Approx. 1000 Hz/4 ms
 Target frequency after acceleration: 10,000 Hz
 Deceleration rate: Approx. 250 Hz/4 ms
 Target frequency after deceleration: 1 kHz
 Following deceleration, pulse output starts at target frequency of approx. 500 Hz/4 ms.

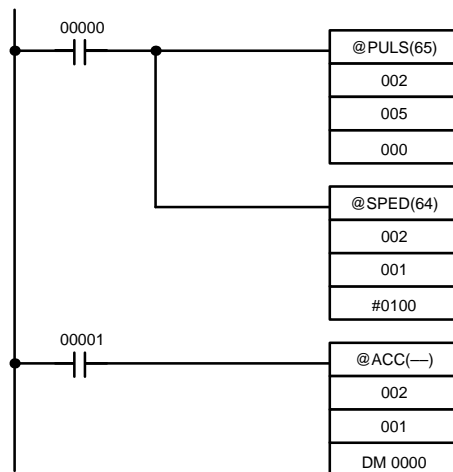
The following diagram shows the frequency of pulse outputs from port 1 as the program is executed.



Example 5: Using ACC(—) to Accelerate the Frequency at a Specified Rate

The following example shows Mode 1 of ACC(—) used to increase the frequency of a pulse output from port 1. The frequency is accelerated from 1 kHz to 20 kHz at approximately 500 Hz/4 ms.

DM 0000	0050
DM 0001	2000

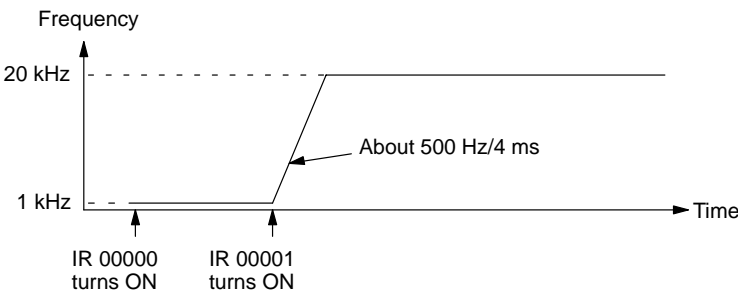


When IR 00000 turns ON, PULS(65) sets port 2 for CCW pulse output. The number of pulses is not set.

Starts 1,000 Hz (1 kHz) pulse output from port 2 in Continuous Mode.

When IR 00001 turns ON, ACC(—) begins accelerating the port 2 pulse output at about 500 Hz/4 ms until it reaches the target frequency of 20,000 Hz.

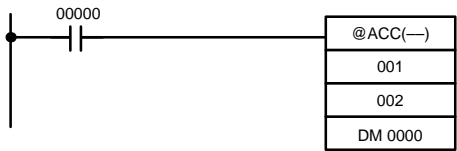
The following diagram shows the frequency of pulse outputs from port 2 as the program is executed.



Example 6: Using ACC(—) to Decelerate the Frequency at a Specified Rate and Stop Output

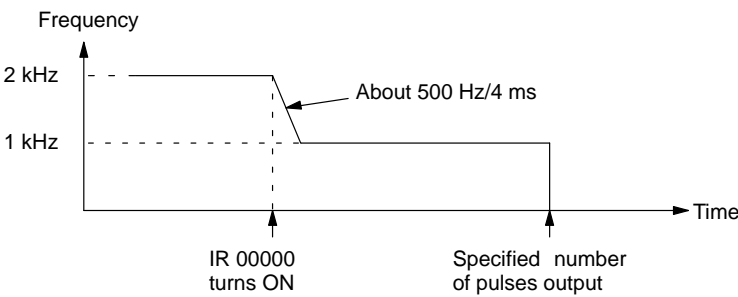
The following example shows Mode 2 of ACC(—) used decrease the frequency of a pulse output from port 1. The 2-kHz pulse output is already in progress in independent mode and stops automatically when the number of pulses is reached.

DM 0000	0050
DM 0001	0001



When IR 00000 turns ON, ACC(—) begins decelerating the port 1 pulse frequency at about 500 Hz/4 ms until it reaches the target frequency of 10 Hz. Pulse output stops when the specified number of pulses is reached.

The following diagram shows the frequency of pulse outputs from port 1 as the program is executed.

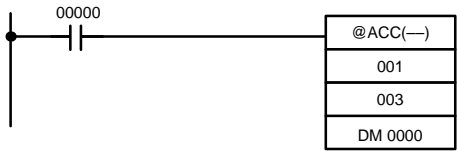


Note The pulse output can be stopped by executing ACC(—) Mode 2 with a target frequency of 0. However, since the pulse output cannot be stopped at the correct number of pulses, this method should not be used except for emergency stops.

Example 7: Using ACC(—) to Decelerate the Frequency at a Specified Rate

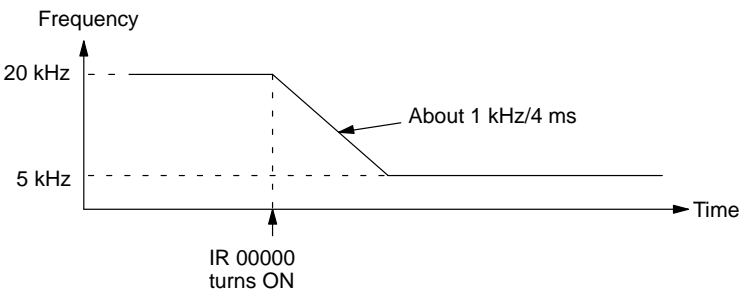
The following example shows Mode 3 of ACC(—) used to decrease the frequency of a pulse output from port 1. The 20-kHz pulse output is already in progress in Continuous Mode.

DM 0000	0100
DM 0001	0500



When IR 00000 turns ON, ACC(—) begins decelerating the port 1 pulse output at about 1,000 Hz/4 ms until it reaches the target frequency of 5,000 Hz.

The following diagram shows the frequency of pulse outputs from port 1 as the program is executed.

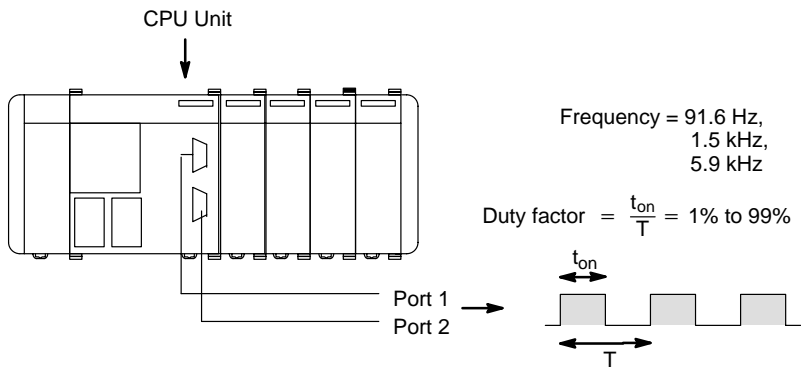


2-2-10 Variable Duty Factor Pulse Outputs

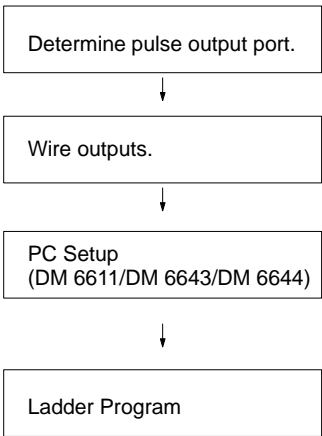
The following is the procedure for outputting pulses with varying duty factors (i.e., the ratio of the pulse ON time and the pulse cycle) from ports 1 and/or 2. This function can be used for various kinds of control outputs, such as light intensity output or speed control output to an inverter.

Outline

Variable duty factor pulse outputs from ports 1 and/or 2 are executed as shown in the diagram below. Ports 1 and 2 can be used at the same time.

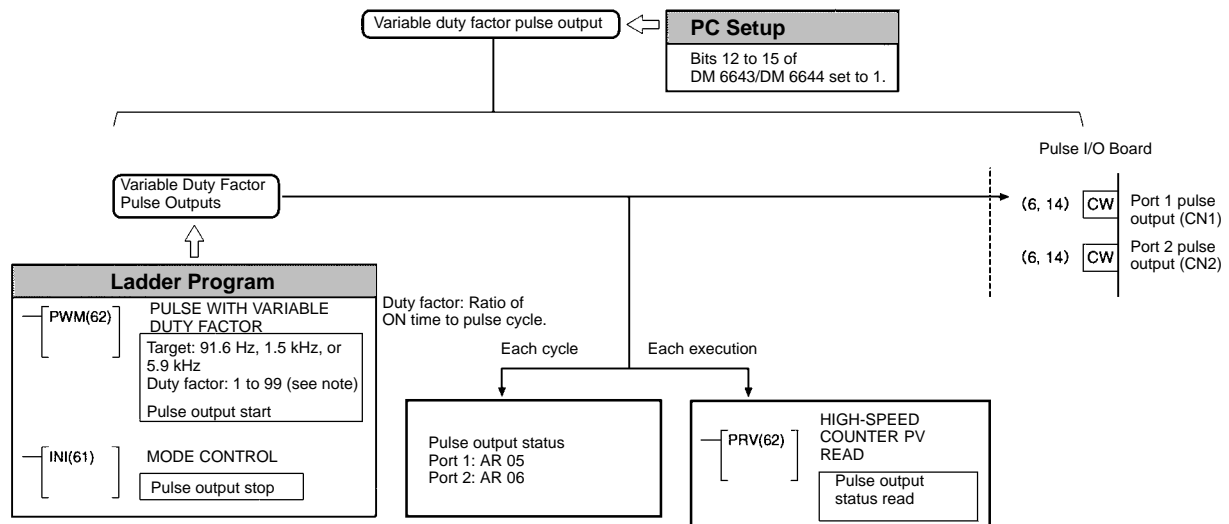


Variable Duty Factor Pulse Outputs Using PWM(—)



- Port 1 or port 2.
- Output:
PWM(—) with/without 1.6 kΩ resistance.
Power supply for output: 5/24 V DC
- Port Mode Setting (DM 6611):
High-speed Counter Mode (0000 Hex) or Simple Positioning Mode (0001 Hex)
- Operation settings for ports 1 and 2 (DM 6643/DM 6644):
Set to variable duty factor (1000 Hex).
- PULSE WITH VARIABLE DUTY FACTOR, PWM(—):
Set frequency and duty factor.
- MODE CONTROL, INI(61):
Stop pulse output to a specified port.
- HIGH-SPEED COUNTER PV READ, PRV(62):
Read pulse output status of a specified port.

Variable Duty Factor Pulse Outputs

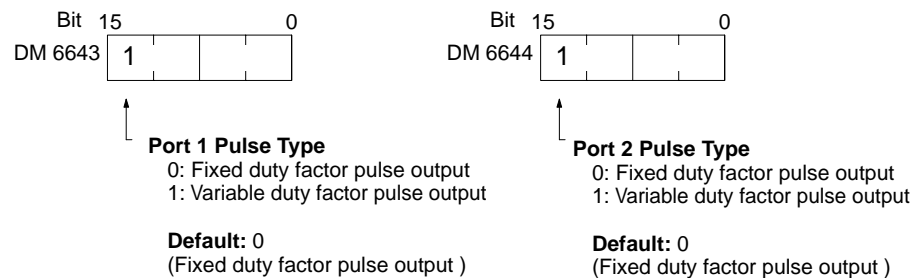


PC Setup Settings

Before outputting variable duty factor pulses from port 1 or 2, switch the PC to PROGRAM Mode and make the following settings in the PC Setup.

Operation Settings of Ports 1 and 2

Make the following settings to set port 1 (DM 6643) or port 2 (DM 6644) to variable duty factor pulse output mode. Ports 1 and 2 can be set separately.

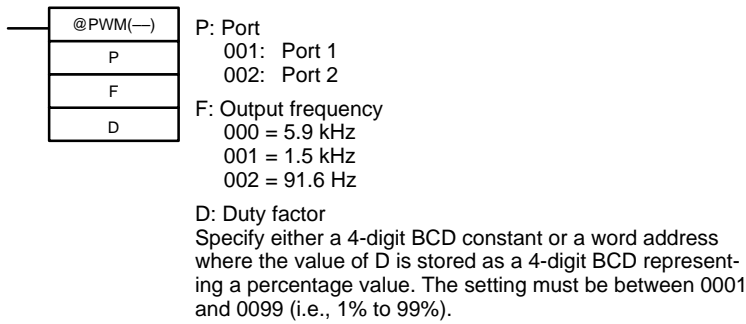


- Note**
1. When a port is set to variable duty factor pulse output, it cannot output fixed duty factor pulses.
 2. When using variable duty factor pulse output, all instructions can be used, regardless of the Port Mode.

Instruction	PWM(—)	INI(61)	PRV(62)
Function	Frequency setting Duty factor setting Pulse output start	Pulse output stop	Pulse output status read
High-speed Counter Mode	Enabled		
Simple Positioning Mode	Enabled		

Starting the Pulse Output

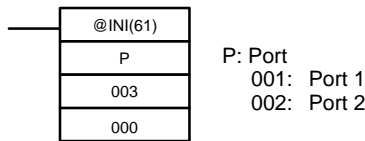
PWM(—) is used to specify the port number, the pulse frequency, and the duty factor, and to start pulse output.



Pulse output will start using the settings specified by PWM(—), and will continue with those settings until PWM(—) is executed again with different settings, or until INI(61) is executed to stop pulse outputs from the specified port.

Stopping the Pulse Output

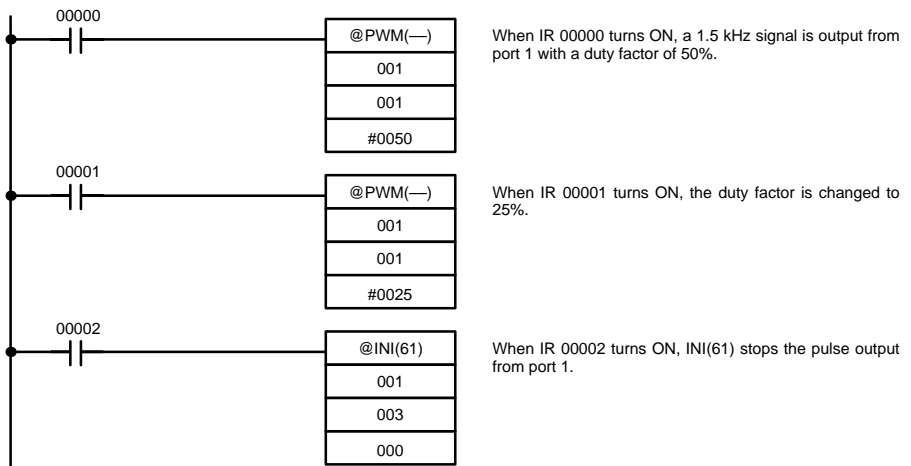
The pulse output from a port can be stopped by executing INI(61) with C=003. Specify port 1 or 2 (P=001 or 002).



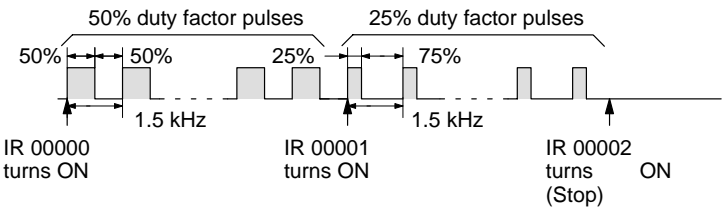
Example: Using PWM(—)

The following example shows PWM(—) used to start a 1.5 kHz pulse output from port 1 and then change the duty factor from 50% to 25%.The pulse output is then stopped with INI(61). Before running the program, check that the settings in the PC Setup are as follows:

DM 6643: 1000 (variable duty factor pulse setting for port 1).



The following diagram shows the duty factor of the pulse output from port 1 as the program is executed.



2-2-11 Determining the Status of Ports 1 and 2

The status of pulse outputs (fixed or variable duty factor pulses) of ports 1 and 2 can be determined either by reading the status of the relevant flags in the SR and AR areas or by executing PRV(62).

Reading Flag Status

The memory words associated with the status of pulse outputs from ports 1 and 2 are shown in the following tables. The pulse output status can be determined by reading the contents of the words and flags shown in these words.

• Inner Board Error Codes

Word	Bits	Slot	Function
AR 04	08 to 15	Slot 2	Error codes are stored as two-digit hexadecimal: 00 Hex: Normal 01 and 02 Hex: Hardware error 02 Hex: PC Setup error 03 Hex: PC stopped during pulse output

• Operation Status Indicators

Word		Bit	Name	Function
Port 1	Port 2			
AR 05	AR 06	12	Deceleration Flag	Indicates the passage through a deceleration point when deceleration is specified. 0: Not specified 1: Specified
		13	Number of Pulses Flag	Stores whether or not the number of pulses have been specified. 0: Not specified 1: Specified
		14	Pulse Output Completed Flag	Indicates the completion status of the pulse output. 0: Not completed 1: Completed
		15	Pulse Output Status Flag	Indicates the operation status of the pulse output. 0: Pulse output stopped 1: Pulse output in progress

Using PRV(62)

The status of pulse outputs can be determined by using PRV(62). Specify port 1 or 2 (P=001 to 002) and the destination word D.

@PRV(62)	
P	P: Port specifier
001	C: 001
D	D: First destination word

The bits comprising the pulse output status information stored in D have the following meanings:

Bit	Function	Description
04	Deceleration Flag	Indicates deceleration. (0: Not decelerating; 1: Decelerating)
05	Number of Pulses Flag	Indicates whether the total number of pulses have been specified. (0: Not specified; 1: Specified.)
06	Pulse Output Completed Flag	Indicates whether pulse output has been completed. (0: Not completed; 1: Completed.)
07	Pulse Output Status Flag	Indicates whether pulses are being output. (0: No output; 1: Output in progress.)

In addition to the above, bits 0 and 1 store information about the status of the high-speed counter. All other bits are 0.

Note When PRV(62) is used to read a port's status, the most recent information will be read regardless of the PC's cycle time.

2-2-12 Precautions When Using Pulse Output Functions

The Pulse I/O Board divides the 500 kHz source clock by an integer value to generate an output pulse frequency. For this reason, the frequency setting and the frequency actually produced may differ. Refer to the following formula to calculate the actual frequency.

Pulse Output Structure

Setting frequency:

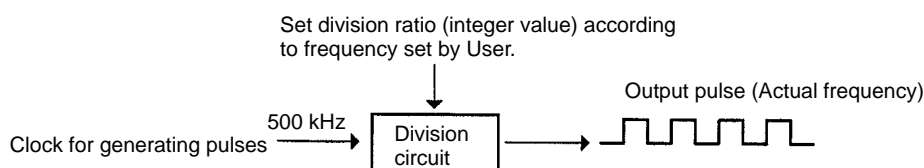
Output frequency set by User.

Division ratio:

An integer value set at the division circuit to generate output pulses of the set frequency.

Actual frequency:

Actual output pulse frequency produced by the division circuit.



$$\text{Actual frequency (kHz)} = 500 \text{ (kHz)} / \text{INT}(500 \text{ (kHz)} / \text{Set frequency (kHz)})$$

INT: Function to derive integer value
 INT (500 / Set frequency): Division ratio

The difference between the set frequency and the actual frequency increases as the frequency increases, as shown in the examples in the following table.

Set frequency (kHz)	Actual frequency (kHz)
45.46 to 50.00	50.00
41.67 to 45.45	45.45
38.47 to 41.66	41.67
31.26 to 33.33	33.33
29.42 to 31.25	31.25
27.78 to 29.41	29.41
20.01 to 20.83	20.83
19.24 to 20.00	20.00
18.52 to 19.23	19.23
10.01 to 10.20	10.20
9.81 to 10.00	10.00
9.62 to 9.80	9.80
5.01 to 5.05	5.05
4.96 to 5.00	5.00
4.90 to 4.95	4.95
3.02 to 3.03	3.03
3.00 to 3.01	3.01
2.98 to 2.99	2.99

2-3 Absolute Encoder Interface Board

2-3-1 Model

Name	Model	Specifications
Absolute Encoder Interface Board	CQM1H-ABB21	2 inputs for absolute encoders

2-3-2 Functions

Absolute High-speed Counter with Interrupt Function

The Absolute Encoder Interface Board is an Inner Board that counts two gray binary code inputs from an absolute (ABS) rotary encoder.

The Absolute Encoder Interface Board reads binary gray codes (inverted binary codes) input from an absolute encoder through ports 1 and 2 at a maximum counting rate of 4 kHz, and performs processing according to the input values.

Operating Modes

BCD Mode and 360° Mode.

Resolutions

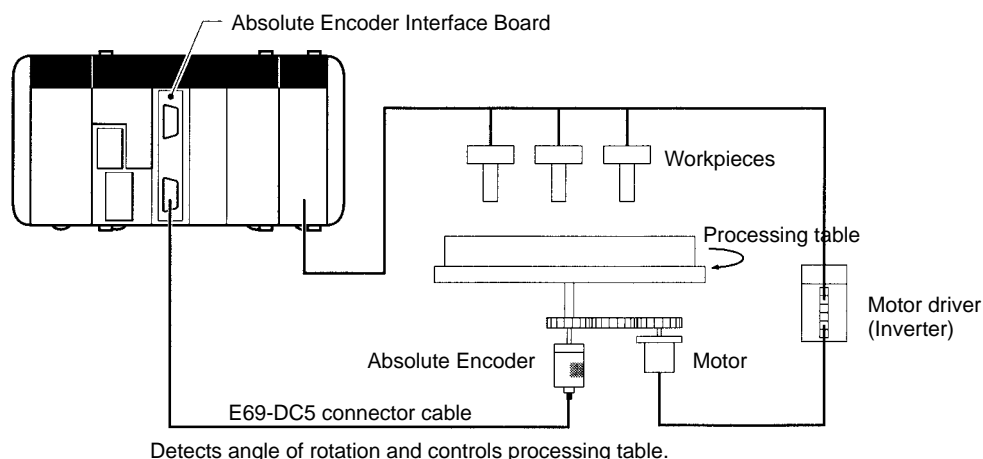
One of the following can be set: 8 bits (0 to 255), 10 bits (0 to 1023), or 12 bits (0 to 4095). The resolution should be set to match that of the encoder connected.

Interrupts

An interrupt subroutine can be executed when the PV (present value) of the absolute high-speed counter matches a specified target value or lies within a specified comparison range.

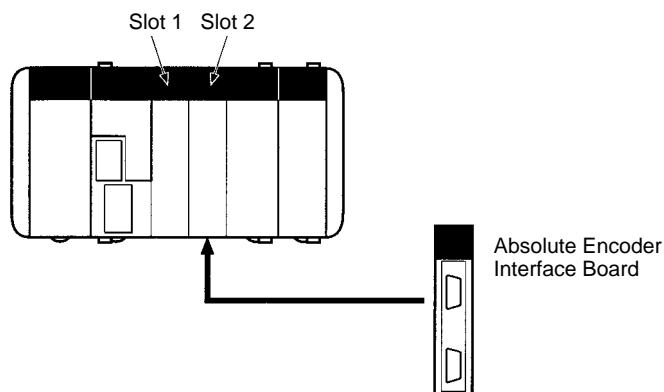
Note The use of an absolute encoder means that the position data can be retained even during power interrupts, removing the need to perform an origin return when power is returned. In addition, the origin compensation function allows the user to specify any position as the origin.

2-3-3 System Configuration



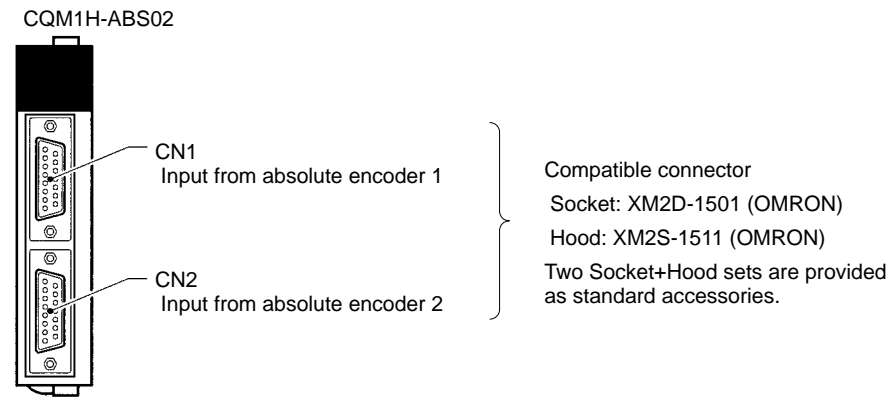
2-3-4 Applicable Inner Board Slots

The Absolute Encoder Interface Board can only be mounted in slot 2 (right slot) of the CQM1-CPU51/61 CPU Unit.

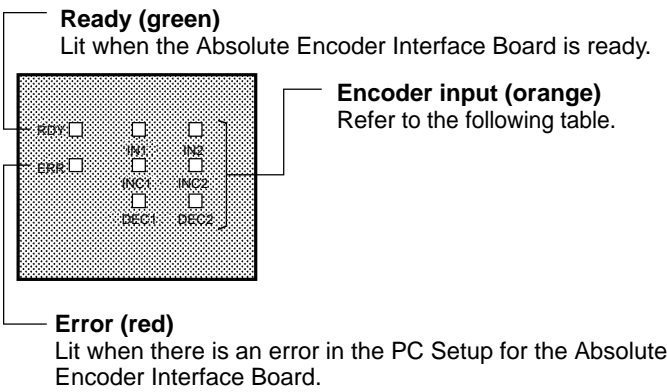


2-3-5 Names and Functions

The Absolute Encoder Interface Board is provided with port 1 connector CN1 and port 2 connector CN2 to receive binary gray code input from absolute rotary encoders.



LED Indicators



Encoder input indicators		Function
Port 1	Port 2	
IN1	IN2	Lit when input bit 0 is ON.
INC1	INC2	Lit when value input is incremented.
DEC1	DEC2	Lit when value input is decremented.

2-3-6 Absolute Encoder Input Specifications

Instructions

Instruction	Meaning
(@)CTBL(63)	Used to register target or range comparison tables or to start comparisons for previously registered comparison tables.
(@)INI(61)	Used to start or stop comparison using registered comparison table or to change the PV of a high-speed counter.
(@)PRV(62)	Used to read the PV or status of a high-speed counter.
(@)INT(89)	Used to perform mask all interrupts, such as input interrupts, interval timer interrupts, and high-speed counter interrupts.

Relevant Flags and Bits

Bits for Absolute Encoder Interface Board in Slot 2

Word	Bits	Name		Function
IR 232	00 to 15	Port 1	PV word (rightmost four bits)	The PV of the absolute high-speed counter attached to port 1 of the Absolute Encoder Interface Board is stored as an 8-digit BCD after each cycle.
IR 233	00 to 15		PV word (leftmost four bits)	
IR 234	00 to 15	Port 2	PV word (rightmost four bits)	
IR 235	00 to 15		PV word (leftmost four bits)	
IR 236 to IR 243	00 to 15		Not used.	---

AR Flags

Word	Bit	Name		Function	
AR 05	00	Port 1	High-speed Counter Range Comparison Flags	ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1	When using high-speed counter 1 in range comparison mode, each bit turns ON when the corresponding condition is satisfied.
	01			ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2	
	02			ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3	
	03			ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4	
	04			ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5	
	05			ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6	
	06			ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7	
	07			ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8	
	08			High-speed Counter Comparison Flag		Indicates status of comparison operation. OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	AR 06	00	Port 2	High-speed Counter Range Comparison Flags	ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1	When using high-speed counter 2 in range comparison mode, each bit turns ON when the corresponding condition is satisfied.
01		ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2			
02		ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3			
03		ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4			
04		ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5			
05		ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6			
06		ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7			
07		ON when counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8			
08		High-speed Counter Comparison Flag			Indicates status of comparison operation. OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing

SR Area Flags

Word	Bit	Function
IR 252	01	Absolute High-speed Counter 1 Origin Compensation Bit (Port 1)
	02	Absolute High-speed Counter 2 Origin Compensation Bit (Port 2)
IR 254	15	Inner Board Error Flag

AR Area Bits

Word	Bits	Name	Function
AR 04	08 to 15	Error code for Inner Board in slot 2	00 Hex: No error 01 or 02 Hex: Hardware error 03 Hex: PC Setup error

Related PC Setup Settings

Word	Bits	Function		When setting is activated
DM 6611	00 to 15	Stored origin compensation value (BCD) for port 1	0000 to 4095 (4-digit BCD) The origin is compensated when the Origin Compensation Bit (SR 25201 for port 1, SR 25202 for port 2) is turned ON. The compensation value is set as a 4-digit BCD between 0000 and 4095 in either BCD Mode or 360° Mode.	When Origin Compensation Bit turns ON in PROGRAM mode.
DM 6612	00 to 15	Stored origin compensation value (BCD) for port 2		
DM 6643	00 to 07	Port 1	Resolution 00 Hex: 8 bits 01 Hex: 10 bits 02 Hex: 12 bits	When operation starts.
	08 to 15		Operating mode settings 00 Hex: BCD Mode 01 Hex: 360° Mode	
DM 6644	00 to 07	Port 2	Resolution 00 Hex: 8 bits 01 Hex: 10 bits 02 Hex: 12 bits	
	08 to 15		Operating mode settings 00 Hex: BCD Mode 01 Hex: 360° Mode	

2-3-7 High-speed Counter Interrupts

The Absolute Encoder Interface Board interfaces an absolute encoder. Interrupt processing can be performed in response to binary gray code signals input to ports 1 or 2 from an absolute rotary encoder.

The two ports can be operated separately. The counter for port 1 is called absolute high-speed counter 1 and the counter for port 2 is called absolute high-speed counter 2. This section describes how to use absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2. The counting rate is 4 kHz.

Processing**Input Signals and Operating Modes**

There are two operating modes that can be used for absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2.

1, 2, 3...

1. BCD Mode:

The absolute rotary encoder's binary gray code is first converted to normal binary (hexadecimal) data, and then converted to BCD.

2. 360° Mode:

With the maximum value of the resolution taken to be 360°, the input from

the absolute rotary encoder is converted to an angle between 0° and 359°. CTBL(63) settings are made in 5° units.

The resolution of the binary gray code inputs to ports 1 and 2 must be one of the three resolutions listed in the following table. The table also shows the range of values associated with each resolution in each operating mode.

Resolution	Possible PVs	
	BCD Mode	360° Mode
8-bit	0 to 255	PV output: 0° to 359° (1° units) Comparison table settings: 0° to 355° (5° units)
10-bit	0 to 1023	
12-bit	0 to 4095	

Setting Absolute High-speed Counter in 360° Mode

The following table shows how the settings, which are made in units of 5°, are converted into binary gray codes according to the resolution.

5° to 45°

Resolution	5°	10°	15°	20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	45°
8-bit	4	7	11	14	18	21	25	28	32
10-bit	14	28	43	57	71	85	100	114	128
12-bit	57	114	171	228	284	341	398	455	512

50° to 355°

Based on the conversions in the range 5° to 45° given above, conversions for the remaining values are calculated as follows:

Setting (°) ÷ 45° = A with B(°) remaining.

Conversion = (Conversion of 45°) x A + (Conversion of B)

E.g., 145° at a resolution of 8 bits

145° ÷ 45° = 3 with 10° remaining.

Therefore, converted value = 32 x 3 + 7 = 103

At resolutions of 10 and 12 bits, it is possible that small differences in computations may result in interrupt processing not being executed even when the PV matches the comparison conditions.

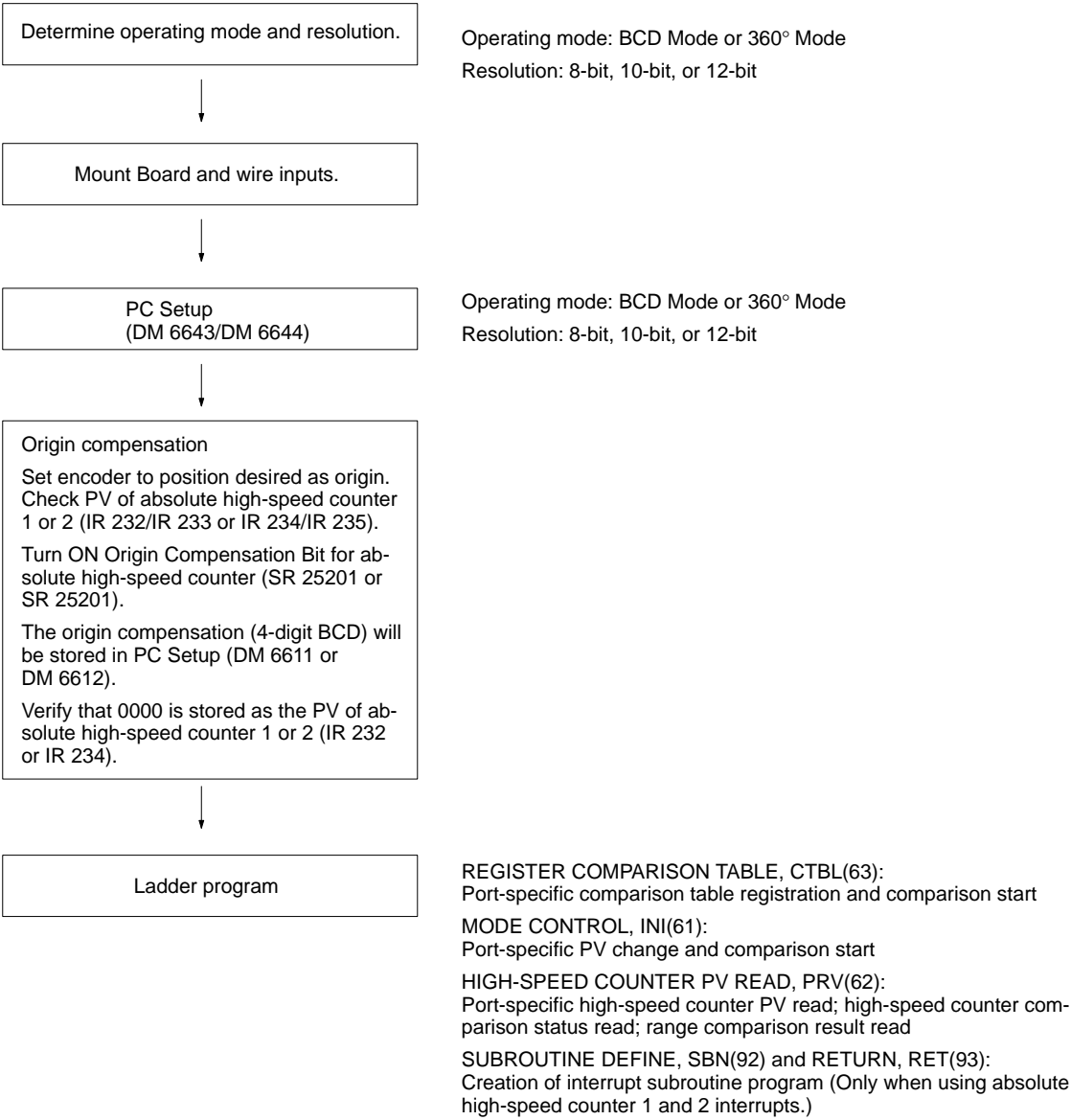
Absolute High-speed Counter Interrupt Count

The counter's PV can be checked using the following two methods:

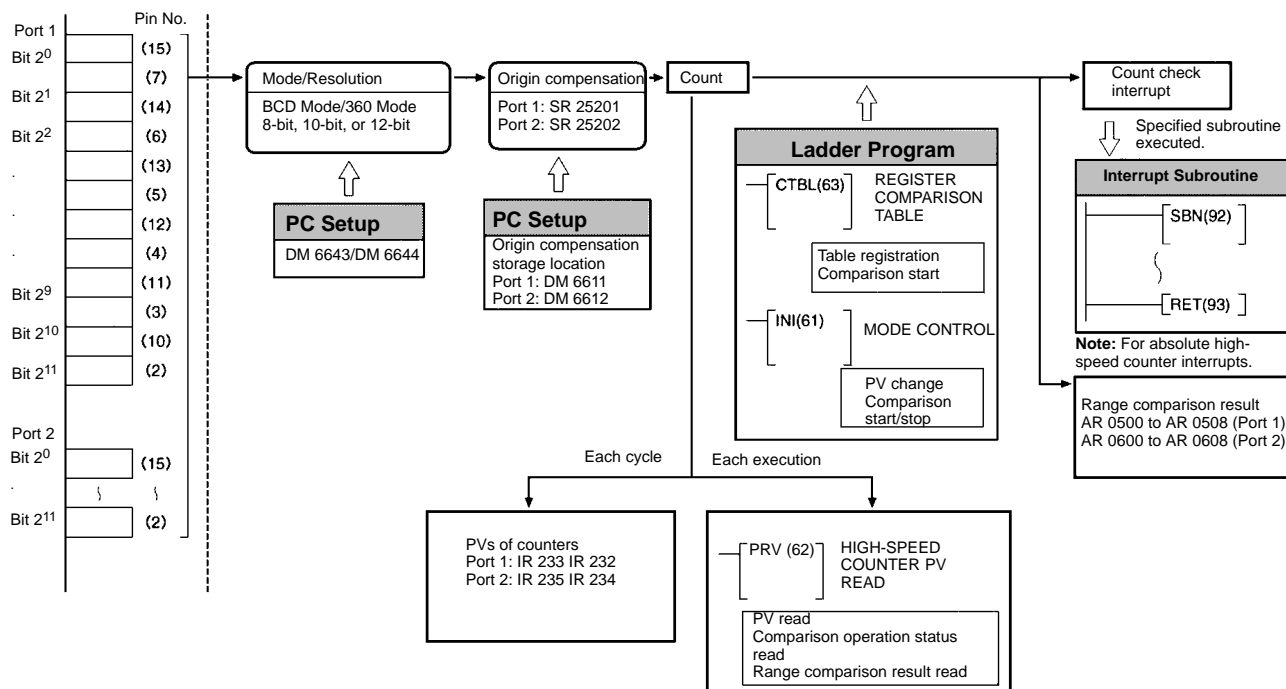
- Target value method
- Range comparison method

Refer to page 31 for a description of each method.

Procedure for Using Absolute High-speed Counters



High-speed Counter Function

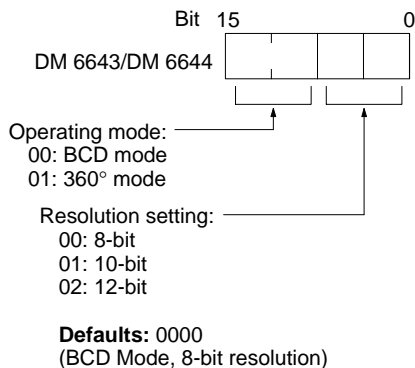


Preliminary PC Setup

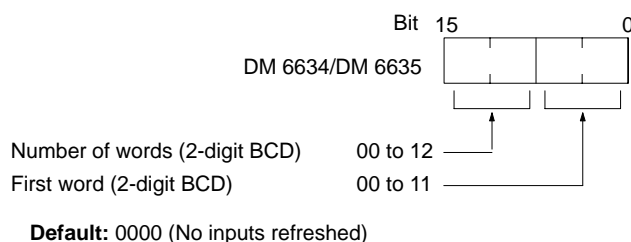
Make the following settings in PROGRAM mode before using absolute high-speed counter 1 or 2 interrupts in a program.

Absolute High-speed Counter Settings

DM 6643 contains the settings for absolute high-speed counter 1, and DM 6644 contains the settings for absolute high-speed counter 2. These words determine the operating modes and resolution settings.

**Input Refresh Word Settings**

DM 6634 contains the input refresh word settings for absolute high-speed counter 1, and DM 6635 contains the settings for absolute high-speed counter 2. Make these settings when it is necessary to refresh inputs.



Origin Compensation

It is possible to compensate for a discrepancy between an absolute encoder's origin and the actual origin. After origin compensation has been set, the data from the absolute encoder will be adjusted before being output as the PV. Once set, the origin compensation will remain in effect until the next origin compensation is executed; it remains in effect even after power has been turned OFF. Origin compensation can be set separately for ports 1 and 2.

The default setting is for no origin compensation.

Follow the procedure below to set origin compensation.

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Set the absolute encoder to the desired origin location.
2. Make sure that pin 1 of the CQM1H CPU Unit's DIP switch is OFF (enabling Programming Devices to write DM 6144 through DM 6568), then switch the PC to PROGRAM mode.
3. Set the absolute resolution in DM 6643 or DM 6644.
4. Make sure that a fatal error or FALS 9C error has not occurred.
5. Read the absolute high-speed counter's PV from IR 232 and IR 233 (port 1) or IR 234 and IR 235 (port 2) to determine the value before origin compensation.
6. Turn ON the Absolute High-speed Counter 1 Origin Compensation Bit (SR 25201) or Absolute High-speed Counter 2 Origin Compensation Bit (SR 25202) from a Programming Device.
The compensation value will be written to DM 6611 (port 1) or DM 6612 (port 2) and the Origin Compensation Bit will be turned OFF automatically. The compensation value will be stored as a 4-digit BCD between 0000 and 4095 regardless of whether the counter is set to BCD mode or 360° mode.
7. Read the high-speed counter's PV word to verify that origin compensation has completed normally. (The PV should be 0000 after origin compensation.)

The compensation value will remain in effect until it is changed again by the procedure above.

Programming

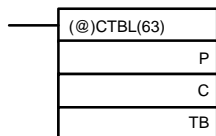
Use the following steps to program absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2.

Absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2 begin counting when the PC Setup settings are enabled, but comparisons will not be made with the comparison table and interrupts will not be generated unless the CTBL(63) instruction is executed.

The PV of absolute high-speed counter 1 is maintained in IR 232 and IR 233, and the PV of absolute high-speed counter 2 is maintained in IR 234 and IR 235.

Starting and Stopping Comparisons

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Use the CTBL(63) instruction to save the comparison table in the CQM1H and begin comparisons.



P: Port

001: Port 1

002: Port 2

C: Mode (3-digit BCD)

000: Target value table registration and comparison start

001: Range comparison table registration and comparison start

002: Target value table registration only

003: Range comparison table registration only

TB: First word of comparison table

P specifies the port. Set P=001 to specify absolute high-speed counter 1 (i.e., port 1), or P=002 to specify absolute high-speed counter 2 (port 2).

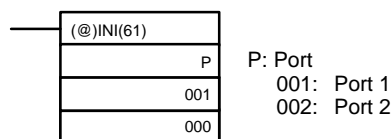
Setting 000 as the value of C registers a target value comparison table, and setting 001 registers a range comparison table. Comparison begins upon completion of this registration. While comparisons are being performed, ab-

solute high-speed counter interrupts will be executed according to the applicable comparison table. Refer to 5-16-7 REGISTER COMPARISON TABLE –CTBL(63) for details on comparison table registration.

If C is set to 002, then comparisons will be made using the target value method; if 003, then they will be made using the range comparison method. In both cases the comparison table will be saved but comparisons will not actually begin until INI(61) is used.

Note Unlike other high-speed counters, the interrupts of absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2, the target value, and upper and lower limits registered in the comparison table are all set in one word each.

2. To stop comparisons, execute INI(61) as shown below. Specify port 1 or 2 in P (P=001 or 002).



To restart comparisons, set the first operand to the port number, and the second operand to 000 (execute comparison), and execute INI(61).

A table that has been saved will be retained in the CQM1H during operation (i.e., during program execution) until a new table is saved.

Reading the PV of Absolute High-speed Counters 1 and 2

The following two methods can be used to read the PVs of absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2:

- Reading PVs from memory (IR 232 or IR 234)
- Using PRV(62)

Reading PVs from Memory

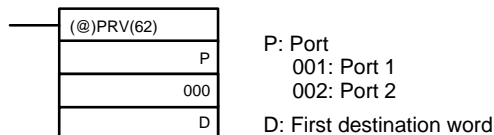
The PVs of high-speed counters 1 and 4 are stored in the data area words as 8-digit BCDs, regardless of whether the Board is in BCD Mode or 360° Mode.

	Leftmost 4 digits	Rightmost 4 digits	BCD Mode	360° Mode
Port 1:	IR 233	IR 232	0000 0000 to 0000 4095	0000 0000 to 0000 0359
Port 2:	IR 235	IR 234		

Note These words are refreshed only once every cycle, so they may differ from the actual PV.

Using PRV(62)

PRV(62) is used to read the PVs of absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2. Specify absolute high-speed counter 1 or 2 in P (P=001 or 002).



The PV of the specified absolute high-speed counter is stored as shown below. The PV is stored as 8-digit BCD, regardless of whether the Board is in BCD Mode or 360° Mode.

	Leftmost 4 digits	Rightmost 4 digits	BCD Mode	360° Mode
	D+1	D	0000 0000 to 0000 4095	0000 0000 to 0000 0359

Note The PV can be read accurately at the time PRV(62) is executed.

Reading Absolute High-speed Counter Status

There are two ways to read the status of high-speed counters 1 and 2:

- Reading AR area flags
- Using PRV(62)

Reading AR Area Flags

The CQM1H words relating to absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2 are listed below. It is possible to determine the status of absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2 by reading these data words.

• Inner Board Error Codes

Word	Bits	Function	
AR 04	08 to 15	Slot 2	The stored error codes are as follows: 00 Hex: Normal 01 or 02 Hex: Hardware error 03 Hex: PC Setup error

• Words Indicating Operational Status

Word		Bit	Name	Function	
Counter 1	Counter 2				
AR 05	AR 06	00	High-speed Counter Range Comparison Flags	ON when meeting first condition.	When the high-speed counter is used in range comparison format, a bit turns ON when the corresponding condition is met.
		01		ON when meeting second condition.	
		02		ON when meeting third condition.	
		03		ON when meeting fourth condition.	
		04		ON when meeting fifth condition.	
		05		ON when meeting sixth condition.	
		06		ON when meeting seventh condition.	
		07		ON when meeting eighth condition.	
			08	High-speed Counter Comparison Flag	Indicates the status of the comparison operation. 0: Stopped 1: Running

Using PRV(62)

The status of absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2 can also be determined by executing PRV(62). Specify high-speed counter 1 or 2 (P=001 or 002) and the destination word D.

@PRV(62)	
P	P: Port
001	001: Port 1
	002: Port 2
D	D: First destination word

The status of the specified high-speed counter is stored in bit 00 of D, as shown in the following table.

Bit	Function
00	Comparison Operation Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Running)

Bits 01 to 15 are set to 0.

Operation Example

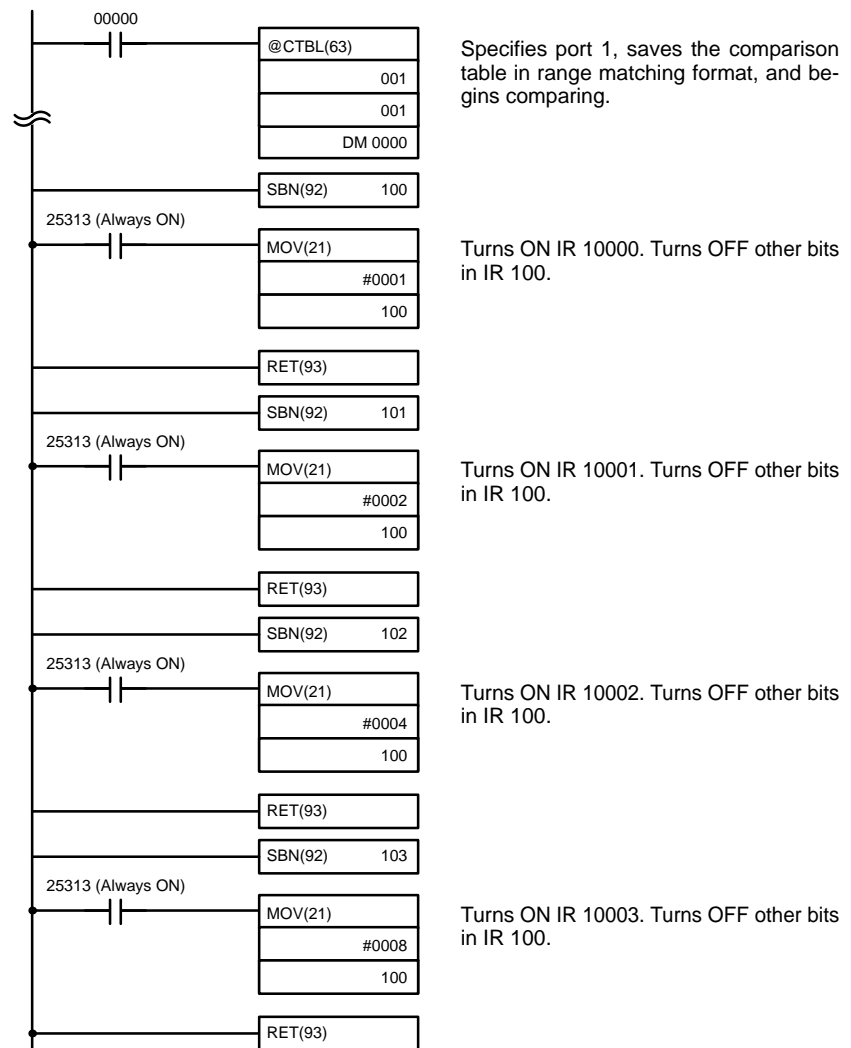
This example shows programming that receives an input signal from an absolute rotary encoder at port 1 and uses this input to control outputs IR 10000 through IR 10003. Absolute high-speed counter 1 is set for 8-bit resolution and 360° Mode, and range comparisons are performed. Before executing the program, set DM 6643 to 0100 (Port 1: 360° Mode, 8-bit resolution).

Other PC Setup settings use the default settings. (Inputs are not refreshed at the time of interrupt processing.)

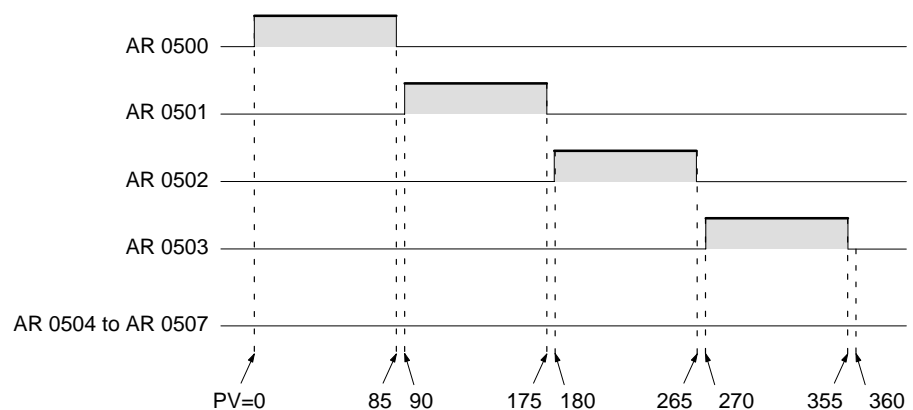
In addition, the following data is stored for the comparison table:

DM 0000	0000	Lower limit #1 (0°)	} → First range setting (0° to 85°)
DM 0001	0085	Upper limit #1 (85°)	
DM 0002	0100	Subroutine number 100	
DM 0003	0090	Lower limit #2 (90°)	} → Second range setting (90° to 175°)
DM 0004	0175	Upper limit #2 (175°)	
DM 0005	0101	Subroutine number 101	
DM 0006	0180	Lower limit #3 (180°)	} → Third range setting (180° to 265°)
DM 0007	0265	Upper limit #3 (265°)	
DM 0008	0102	Subroutine number 102	
DM 0009	0270	Lower limit #4 (270°)	} → Fourth range setting (270° to 355°)
DM 0010	0355	Upper limit #4 (355°)	
DM 0011	0103	Subroutine number 103	
DM 0012	0000	Lower limit #1 (0°)	} → Fifth range setting (Not used.)
DM 0013	0000	Upper limit #1 (0°)	
DM 0014	FFFF	No subroutine number	
DM 0015	0000	Lower limit #1 (0°)	} → Sixth range setting (Not used.)
DM 0016	0000	Upper limit #1 (0°)	
DM 0017	FFFF	No subroutine number	
DM 0018	0000	Lower limit #1 (0°)	} → Seventh range setting (Not used.)
DM 0019	0000	Upper limit #1 (0°)	
DM 0020	FFFF	No subroutine number	
DM 0021	0000	Lower limit #1 (0°)	} → Eighth range setting (Not used.)
DM 0022	0000	Upper limit #1 (0°)	
DM 0023	FFFF	No subroutine number	

In 360° Mode, upper and lower limits are set in units of 5°.



The following diagram shows the relationship between the PV of absolute high-speed counter 1 and Range Comparison Result Flags AR 0500 to AR 0507 as the above instructions are executed.



2-4 Analog Setting Board

2-4-1 Model

Name	Model	Specifications
Analog Setting Board	CQM1H-AVB41	Four analog setting screws

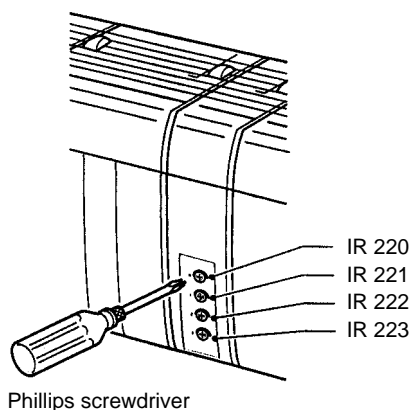
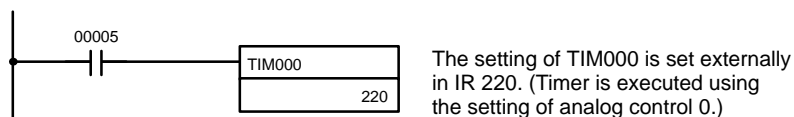
2-4-2 Function

Each of the values set using the four variable resistors located on the front of the Analog Settings Board is stored as a 4-digit BCD between 0000 and 0200 in the analog settings words (IR 220 to IR 223).

By using the Analog Setting Board, an operator can, for example, set the value of a timer instruction using an analog setting (IR 220 to IR 223), and thereby slightly speed up or slow down the speed or timing of a conveyor belt simply by adjusting a control with a screwdriver, removing the need for a Programming Device.

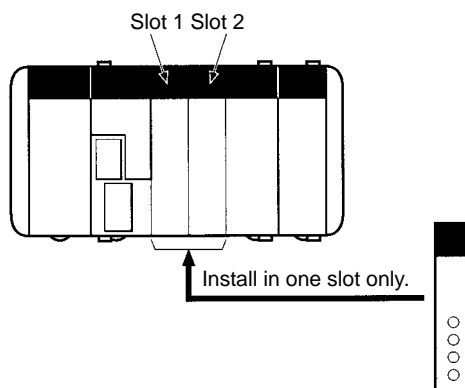
Using the Analog Timer

The following example shows the 4-digit BCD setting (0000 to 0200) stored in IR 220 to IR 223 being used as a timer setting.



2-4-3 Applicable Inner Board Slots

The Analog Setting Board can be installed in either slot 1 (left slot) or slot 2 (right slot) of the CQM1H-CPU51/61 CPU Unit. Both slots, however, cannot be used at the same time.

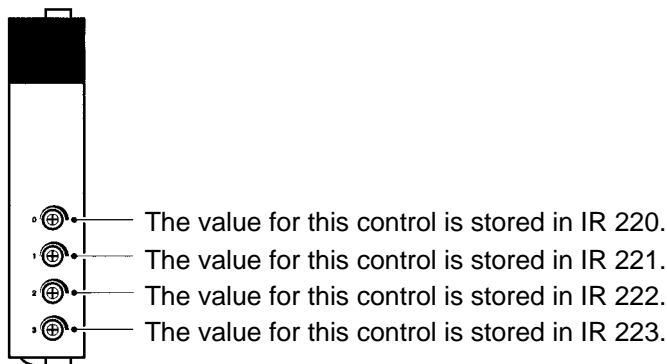


2-4-4 Names and Functions

The four analog controls of the Analog Setting Board are located on the front panel. The front panel does not have any indicators.

The value of the setting increases as the control is rotated clockwise. Use a small Philips screwdriver for this purpose.

Specifying IR 220 to IR 223 as the set value of a TIM instruction enables the Board to be used as an analog timer. When the timer is started, the analog settings are stored as the timer set value.



Caution

While the power is turned ON, the contents of IR 220 to IR 223 are constantly refreshed with the values of the corresponding controls. Be sure that these words are not written to from the program or a Programming Device.

2-4-5 Specifications

Relevant Bits

The values of the Analog Setting Board analog controls are stored in the following addresses of the Inner Board area regardless of the slot in which the Board is mounted.

Word	Bits	Name	Function
IR 220	00 to 15	Analog control 1	With each cycle, the values of analog controls 0 to 3 are stored as 4-digit BCD values between 0000 and 0200.
IR 221	00 to 15	Analog control 2	
IR 222	00 to 15	Analog control 3	
IR 223	00 to 15	Analog control 4	

Related PC Setup Settings

None

2-5 Analog I/O Board

2-5-1 Model

Name	Model	Specifications
Analog I/O Board	CQM1H-MAB42	4 analog inputs (–10 to +10 V; 0 to 5 V; 0 to 20 mA; separate signal range for each point) 2 analog outputs (–10 to +10 V; 0 to 20 mA; separate signal range for each point)

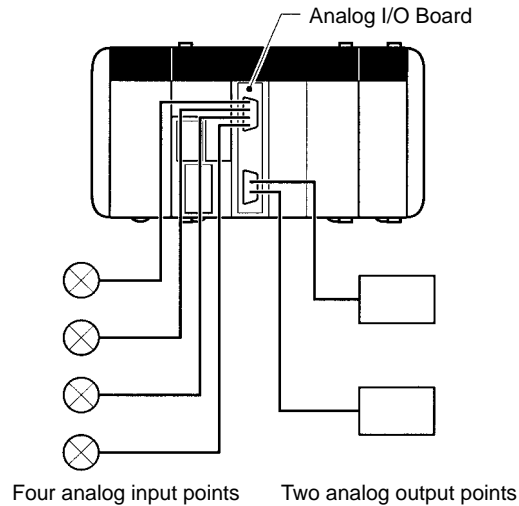
2-5-2 Function

The Analog I/O Board is an Inner Board featuring four analog inputs and two analog outputs.

The signal ranges that can be used for each of the four analog input points are -10 to $+10$ V, 0 to 5 V, and 0 to 20 mA. A separate range is set for each point. The settings in DM 6611 determine the signal ranges.

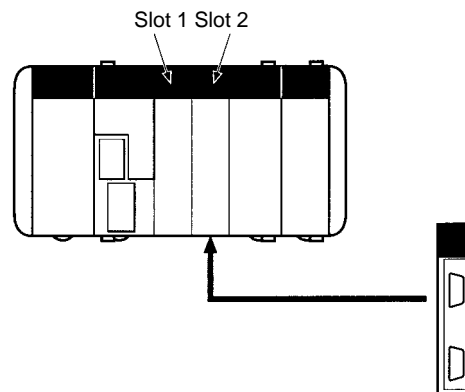
The signal ranges that can be used for each of the two analog output points are -10 to $+10$ V and 0 to 20 mA. A separate signal range can be selected for each point. The settings in DM 6611 determine the signal range.

2-5-3 System Configuration



2-5-4 Applicable Inner Board Slot

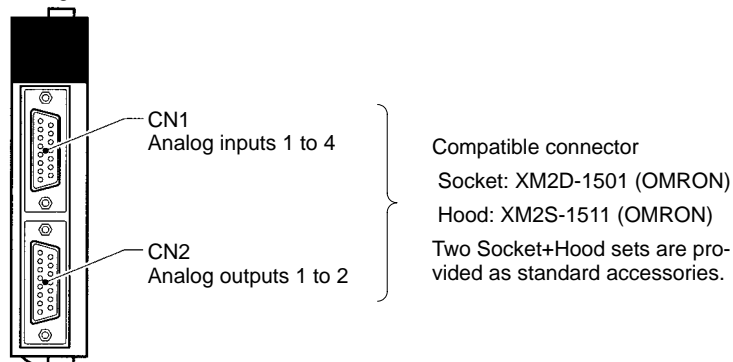
The Analog I/O Board can only be mounted in slot 2 (right slot) of the CQM1H-CPU51/61 CPU Unit.



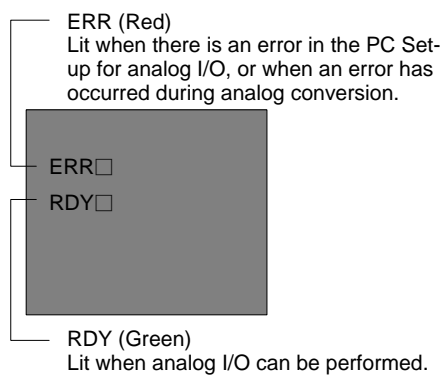
2-5-5 Names and Functions

The Analog I/O Board has a CN1 connector for the four analog inputs and a CN2 connector for 2 analog outputs.

CQM1H-MAB42
Analog I/O Board

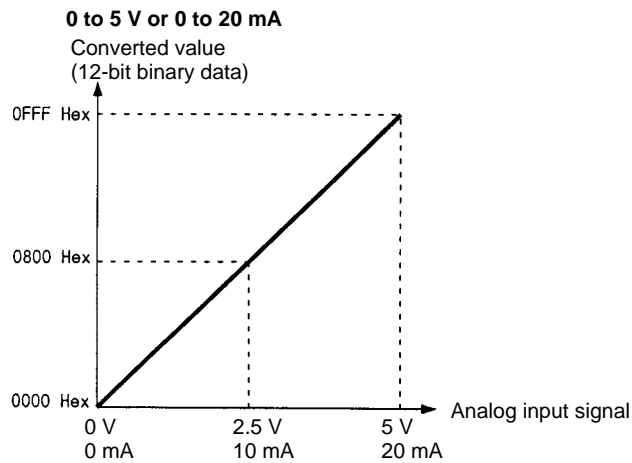
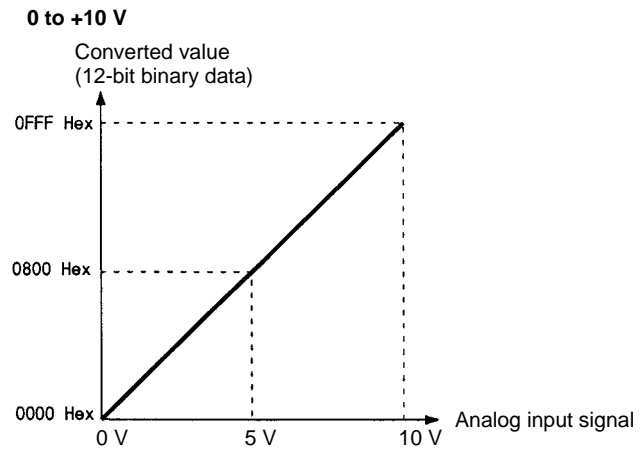
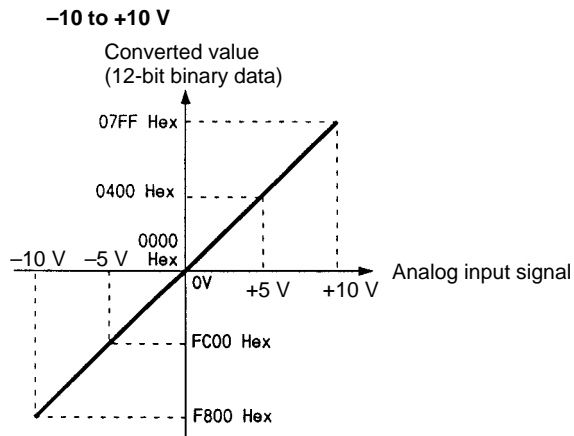


LED Indicators

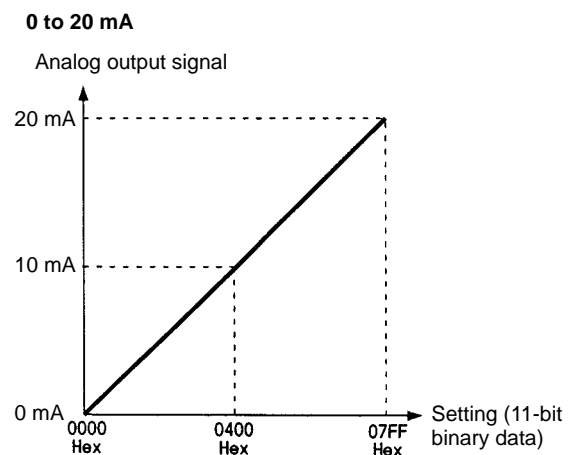
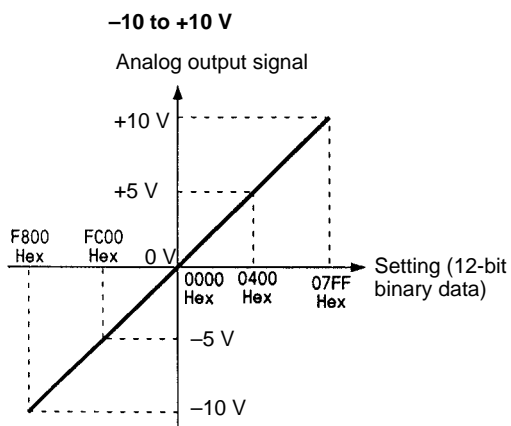


2-5-6 Specifications

Analog Inputs: Input Data and Converted Values



Analog Outputs: Settings and Output Data



Applications Examples

The Board uses no special instructions. MOV(21) is used to read analog input values and set analog output values.

Relevant Bits

Bits Used by Inner Board in Slot 2

Word	Bits	Name	Function
IR 232	00 to 15	Analog input 1 converted value	The converted value from each input from the Analog I/O Board is stored as a 4-digit Hex each cycle. –10 to +10 V: F800 to 07FFF Hex 0 to 10 V: 0000 to 0FFF Hex 0 to 5 V/0 to 20 mA: 0000 to 0FFF Hex
IR 233	00 to 15	Analog input 2 converted value	
IR 234	00 to 15	Analog input 3 converted value	
IR 235	00 to 15	Analog input 4 converted value	
IR 236	00 to 15	Analog output 1 setting	The setting of each output from the Analog I/O Board is stored as a 4-digit Hex. (Read each cycle.) –10 to +10 V: F800 to 07FF Hex 0 to 20 mA: 0000 to 07FF Hex
IR 237	00 to 15	Analog output 2 setting	

SR Area Flags

Word	Bit	Function
SR 254	15	Inner Board Error Flag

AR Area Flags

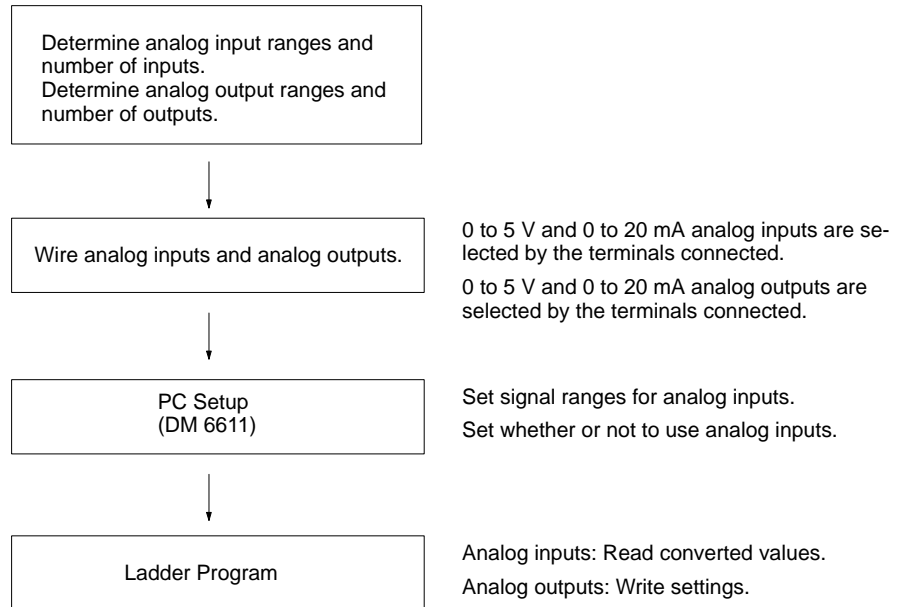
Word	Bits	Function
AR 04	08 to 15	Error codes for Inner Board in slot 2 00 Hex: Normal 01 or 02 Hex: Hardware error 03 Hex: PC Setup error 04 Hex: A/D or D/A conversion error

Relevant PC Setup Settings

Word	Bits	Function
DM 6611	00 to 07	00, 01: Analog input 1 input signal range 02, 03: Analog input 2 input signal range 04, 05: Analog input 3 input signal range 06, 07: Analog input 4 input signal range 00: –10 to +10 V 01: 0 to 10 V 10: 0 to 5 V/0 to 20 mA 11: Not used. (0 to 20 mA are distinguished by the connected terminal.)
	08	Analog input 1 usage selection
	09	Analog input 2 usage selection
	10	Analog input 3 usage selection
	11	Analog input 4 usage selection
	12 to 15	Not used. (Fixed at 0.)

Note The level of the analog output signal is determined by the connected terminal, and there is no PC Setup setting. These settings are reflected in status at power ON.

2-5-7 Application Procedure



2-6 Serial Communications Board

This section provides an introduction to the Serial Communications Board. Detailed information can be found in the *Serial Communications Board Operation Manual* (W365).

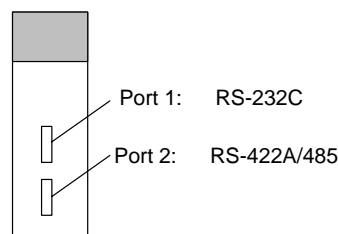
2-6-1 Model Number

Name	Model	Specifications
Serial Communications Board	CQM1H-SCB41	One RS-232 port One RS-422A/485 port

2-6-2 Serial Communications Boards

The Serial Communications Board is an Inner Board for the CQM1H-series PCs. One Board can be installed in Inner Board slot 1 of a CQM1H-series CPU Unit. The Board cannot be installed in slot 2.

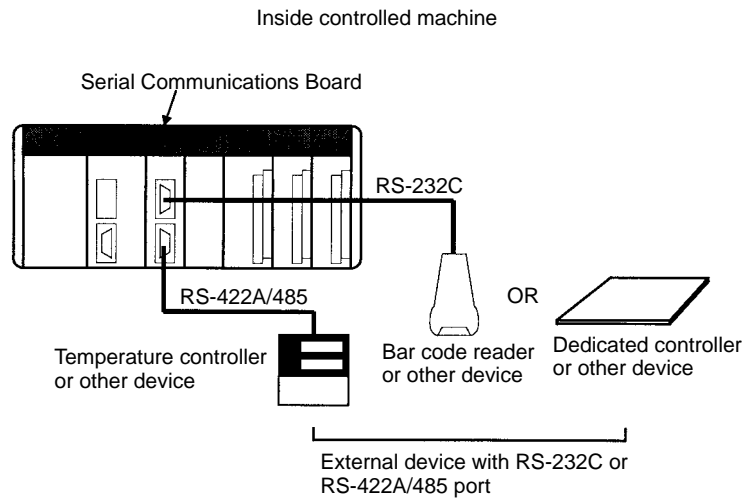
The Board provides two serial communications ports for connecting host computers, Programmable Terminals (PTs), general-purpose external devices, and Programming Devices (excluding Programming Consoles). This makes it possible to easily increase the number of serial communications ports for a CQM1H-series PC.



2-6-3 Features

The Serial Communications Board is an option that can be mounted in the CPU Unit to increase the number of serial ports without using an I/O slot. It supports

protocol macros (which are not supported by the ports built into the CPU Units), allowing easy connection to general-purpose devices that have a serial port.

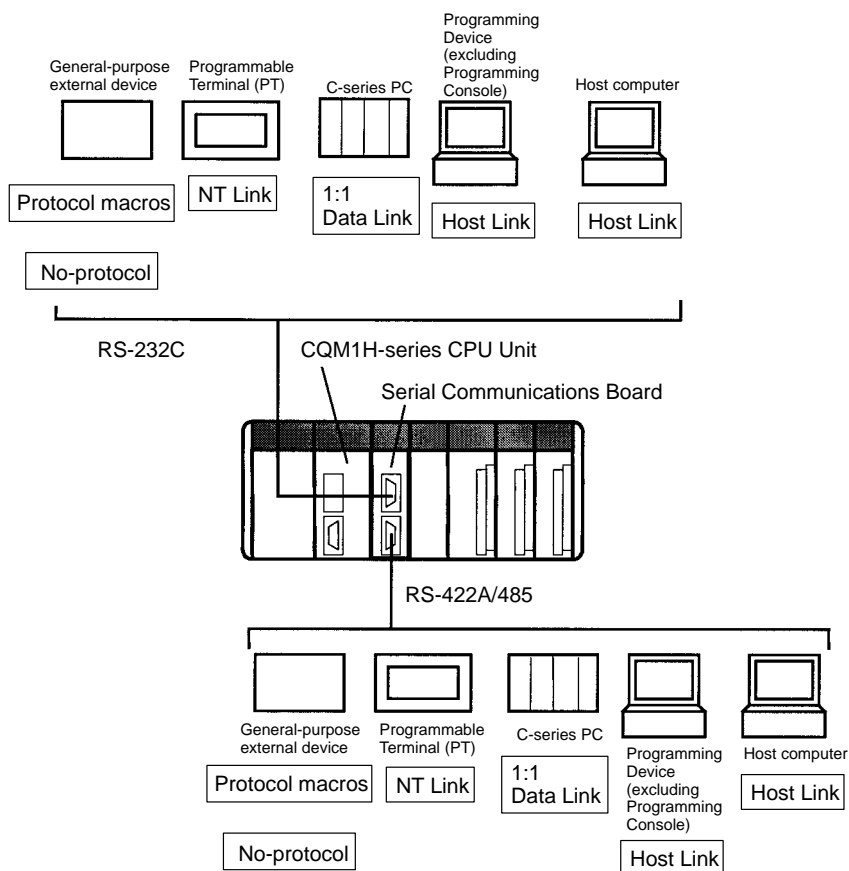


Both RS-232C and RS-422A/485 ports are provided. The RS-422A/485 port enables 1:N connections to general-purpose external devices without going through Converting Link Adapters. The 1:N connections can be used with protocol macros or 1:N-mode NT Links.

2-6-4 System Configuration

The following serial communications modes are supported by the Serial Communications Board: Host Link (SYSMAC WAY), protocol macro, no-protocol, 1:1 Data Links, 1:N-mode NT Link, and 1:1-mode NT Link modes. The devices shown in the following diagram can be connected.

Note The 1:1-mode NT Link and 1:N-mode NT Link communications modes use different protocols that are not compatible with each other.



Note An NT-AL001-E Converting Link Adapter can be used to convert between RS-232C and RS-422A/485. This Link Adapter requires a 5-V power supply. Power is provided by the RS-232C port on the Serial Communications Board when the Link Adapter is connected to it, but must be provided separately when connecting the Link Adapter to other devices.

SECTION 3

Memory Areas

This section describes the structure of the CQM1H PC memory areas and explains how to use them. It also describes the Memory Cassette operations used to transfer data between the CPU Unit and a Memory Cassette.

3-1	Memory Area Structure
3-2	IR Area
3-2-1	Input and Output Areas
3-2-2	Work Areas
3-2-3	I/O Allocation
3-2-4	Flags/Bits for an Inner Board in Slot 1 (IR 200 to IR 215)
3-2-5	Flags/Bits for an Inner Board in Slot 2 (IR 232 to IR 243)
3-2-6	Flags/Bits for Communications Units
3-3	SR Area
3-4	TR Area
3-5	HR Area
3-6	AR Area
3-6-1	Shared Flags/Bits (AR 00 to AR 04)
3-6-2	Flags/Bits for Inner Boards (AR 05 and AR 06)
3-6-3	Shared Flags/Bits (AR 07 to AR 27)
3-6-4	Using the Clock
3-7	LR Area
3-8	Timer/Counter Area
3-9	DM Area
3-10	EM Area
3-11	Using Memory Cassettes
3-11-1	Memory Cassettes and Contents
3-11-2	Memory Cassette Capacity and Program Size
3-11-3	Writing to the Memory Cassette
3-11-4	Reading from the Memory Cassette
3-11-5	Comparing Memory Cassette Contents

3-1 Memory Area Structure

The following memory areas can be used with the CQM1H.

Data area		Size	Words	Bits	Function
IR area (note 1)	Input area	256 bits	IR 000 to IR 015	IR 00000 to IR 01515	Input bits can be allocated to Input Units or I/O Units. The 16 bits in IR 000 are always allocated to the CPU Unit's built-in inputs.
	Output area	256 bits	IR 100 to IR 115	IR 10000 to IR 11515	Output bits can be allocated to Output Units or I/O Units.
	Work areas	2,528 bits min. (note 2)	IR 016 to IR 089	IR 01600 to IR 08915	Work bits do not have any specific function, and they can be freely used within the program.
			IR 116 to IR 189	IR 11600 to IR 18915	
			IR 216 to IR 219	IR 21600 to IR 21915	
IR 224 to IR 229			IR 22400 to IR 22915		
Controller Link status areas		96 bits	IR 090 to IR 095	IR 09000 to IR 09615	Used to indicate the Controller Link Data Link status information. (Can be used as work bits when a Controller Link Unit is not mounted.)
		96 bits	IR 190 to IR 195	IR 19000 to IR 19615	Used to indicate the Controller Link error and network participation information. (Can be used as work bits when a Controller Link Unit is not mounted.)
MACRO operand area (note 1)	Input area	64 bits	IR 096 to IR 099	IR 09600 to IR 09915	Used when the MACRO instruction, MCRO(99), is used. (Can be used as work bits when the MACRO instruction is not used.)
	Output area	64 bits	IR 196 to IR 199	IR 19600 to IR 19915	
Inner Board slot 1 area		256 bits	IR 200 to IR 215	IR 20000 to IR 21515	These bits are allocated to the Inner Board mounted in slot 1 of the CQM1H-CPU51/61. (Can be used as work bits when the CQM1H-CPU11/CPU21 is being used or slot 1 is empty.) CQM1H-CTB41 High-speed Counter Board: IR 200 to IR 213 (14 words): Used by the Board IR 214 and IR 215 (2 words): Not used. CQM1H-SCB41 Serial Communications Board: IR 200 to IR 207 (8 words): Used by the Board IR 208 to IR 215 (8 words): Not used.
Analog settings area (note 1)		64 bits	IR 220 to IR 223	IR 22000 to IR 22315	Used to store the analog settings when the CQM1H-AVB41 Analog Setting Board is mounted. (Can be used as work bits when an Analog Setting Board is not mounted.)
High-speed Counter 0 PV (note 1)		32 bits	IR 230 to IR 231	IR 23000 to IR 23115	Used to store the present values of the built-in high-speed counter (high-speed counter 0). (Can be used as work bits when high-speed counter 0 is not being used.)

Data area		Size	Words	Bits	Function
Inner Board slot 2 area		192 bits	IR 232 to IR 243	IR 23200 to IR 24315	These bits are allocated to the Inner Board mounted in slot 2 of the CQM1H-CPU51/61. (Can be used as work bits when the CQM1H-CPU11/21 is being used or slot 2 is empty.) CQM1H-CTB41 High-speed Counter Board: IR 232 to IR 243 (12 words): Used by the Board CQM1H-PLB21 Pulse I/O Board: IR 232 to IR 239 (8 words): Used by the Board IR 240 to IR 243 (4 words): Not used. CQM1H-ABB21 Absolute Encoder Interface Board: IR 232 to IR 239 (8 words): Used by the Board IR 240 to IR 243 (4 words): Not used. CQM1H-MAB42 Analog I/O Board: IR 232 to IR 239 (8 words): Used by the Board IR 240 to IR 243 (4 words): Not used.
SR area		184 bits	SR 244 to SR 255	SR 24400 to SR 25507	These bits serve specific functions such as flags and control bits.
HR area		1,600 bits	HR 00 to HR 99	HR 0000 to HR 9915	These bits store data and retain their ON/OFF status when power is turned OFF.
AR area		448 bits	AR 00 to AR 27	AR 0000 to AR 2715	These bits serve specific functions such as flags and control bits.
TR area		8 bits	---	TR 0 to TR 7	These bits are used to temporarily store ON/OFF status at program branches.
LR area (note 1)		1,024 bits	LR 00 to LR 63	LR 0000 to LR 6315	Used for 1:1 Data Link through the RS-232 port or through a Controller Link Unit.
Timer/Counter area (note 3)		512 bits	TIM/CNT 000 to TIM/CNT 511 (timer/counter numbers)		The same numbers are used for both timers and counters. When TIMH(15) is being used, timer numbers 000 to 015 can be interrupt-refreshed to ensure proper timing during long cycles.
DM area	Read/write	3,072 words	DM 0000 to DM 3071	---	DM area data can be accessed in word units only. Word values are retained when power is turned OFF.
		3,072 words	DM 3072 to DM 6143	---	Available in CQM1H-CPU51/61 CPU Units only.
	Read-only (note 4)	425 words	DM 6144 to DM 6568	---	Cannot be overwritten from program (only a Programming Device). DM 6400 to DM 6409 (10 words): Controller Link DM parameter area DM 6450 to DM 6499 (50 words): Routing table area DM 6550 to DM 6559 (10 words): Serial Communications Board settings
	Error log area (note 4)	31 words	DM 6569 to DM 6599	---	Used to store the time of occurrence and error code of errors that occur.
	PC Setup (note 4)	56 words	DM 6600 to DM 6655	---	Used to store various parameters that control PC operation.
	EM area	6,144 words	EM 0000 to EM 6143	---	EM area data can be accessed in word units only. Word values are retained when power is turned OFF. Available in the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit only.

- Note**
1. IR and LR bits that are not used for their allocated functions can be used as work bits.
 2. A minimum 2,528 bits are available as work bits. Other bits can be used as work bits when they are not used for their allocated functions, so the total number of available work bits depends on the configuration of the PC.

3. When accessing a PV, TIM/CNT numbers are used as word data; when accessing Completion Flags, they are used as bit data.
4. Data in DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be overwritten from the program.

3-2 IR Area

The functions of the IR area are explained below.

3-2-1 Input and Output Areas

IR area bits are allocated to terminals on I/O Output Units and Dedicated I/O Units. They reflect the ON/OFF status of input and output signals. Input bits begin at IR 00000, and output bits begin at IR 10000. With the CQM1H, only IR 00000 through IR 01515 can be used as input bits and only IR 10000 through IR 11515 can be used as output bits.

Note Input bits cannot be used in output instructions. Do not use the same output bit in more than one OUT and/or OUT NOT instruction, or the program will not execute properly.

3-2-2 Work Areas

The work bits can be used freely within the program. They can only be used within the program, however, and not for direct external I/O. Work bits are reset (i.e., turned OFF) when the CQM1H power supply is turned OFF or when operation begins or stops. The following table shows the parts of the IR area that have been set aside for use as work areas.

Words	Bits
IR 016 to IR 089 (74 words)	IR 01600 to IR 08915 (1,184 bits)
IR 116 to IR 189 (74 words)	IR 11600 to IR 18915 (1,184 bits)
IR 216 to IR 219 (4 words)	IR 21600 to IR 21915 (64 bits)
IR 224 to IR 229 (6 words)	IR 22400 to IR 22915 (96 bits)

The bits in the ranges shown below have specific functions, but can still be used as work bits when their specific functions are not being used.

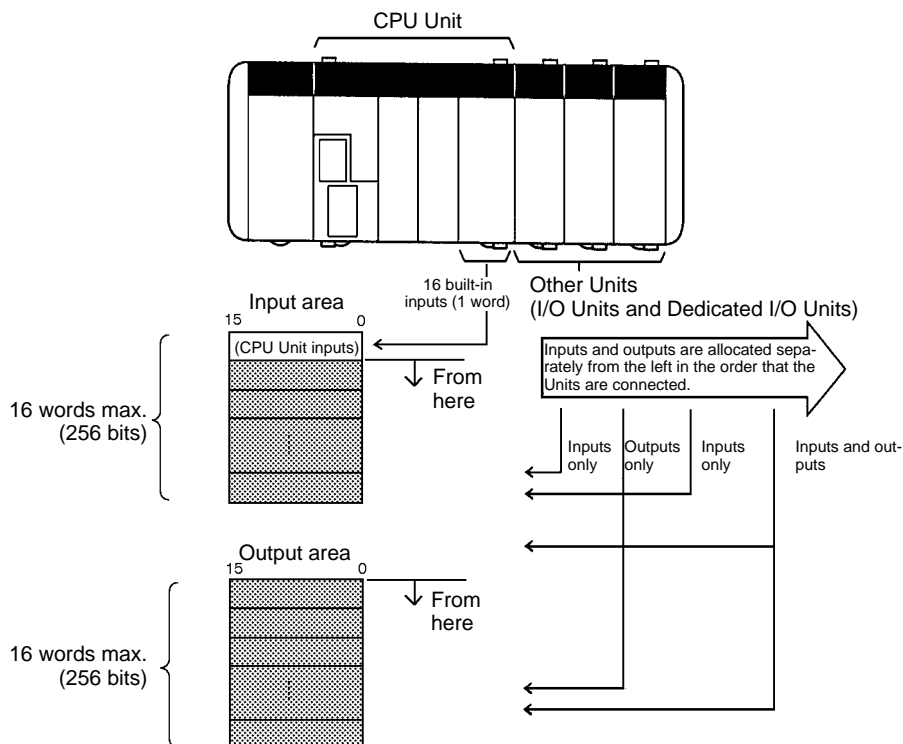
Range	Function
IR 001 to IR 015	When allocated to Input Units, these bits serve as input bits.
IR 090 to IR 095	When a Controller Link Unit is mounted to the PC, these bits indicate the status of the Data Link.
IR 096 to IR 099	When the MACRO instruction is used, these bits serve as operation and input bits.
IR 100 to IR 115	When allocated to Output Units, these bits serve as output bits.
IR 190 to IR 195	When a Controller Link Unit is mounted to the PC, these bits indicate information on errors and nodes in the network.
IR 196 to IR 199	When the MACRO instruction is used, these bits serve as operation and output bits.
IR 200 to IR 215	These bits are used by an Inner Board mounted in slot 1.
IR 220 to IR 223	These bits serve to store the analog settings when an Analog Setting Board is installed.
IR 230 to IR 231	When high-speed counter 0 is used, these bits are used to store its present value.
IR 232 to IR 243	These bits are used by an Inner Board mounted in slot 2.

3-2-3 I/O Allocation

I/O words are allocated to I/O Units and Dedicated I/O Units in order from the left, beginning with IR 001 for inputs and IR 100 for outputs. The CPU Unit's 16 input points are allocated to IR 000. I/O bits are allocated in one-word units, even for I/O Units that require only 8 bits.

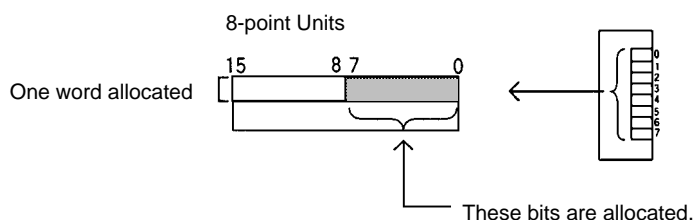
Note Input and output bits are not allocated to Inner Boards or Communications Units.

There isn't a registered I/O table in CQM1H PCs, so it isn't necessary to register an I/O table from a Programming Device. Just mount the desired Units in the PC and I/O is allocated automatically.



8-point I/O Units

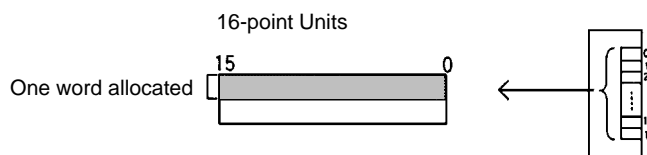
I/O bits are allocated in one-word units, even for I/O Units that require only 8 bits.



The unused input bits (08 to 15) cannot be used as work bits, but unused output bits (08 to 15) can be used as work bits.

16-point I/O Units

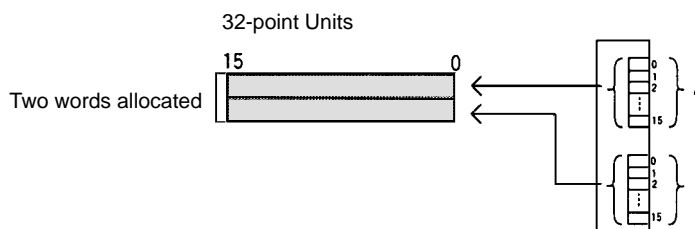
One input word is allocated to each 16-point Input Unit and one output word is allocated to each 16-point Output Unit. Input or output points 0 to 15 correspond to bits 00 to 15 of the allocated word.



32-point I/O Units

Two input words are allocated to each 32-point Input Unit and two output words are allocated to each 32-point Output Unit. I/O points 0 to 15 of connector pin A

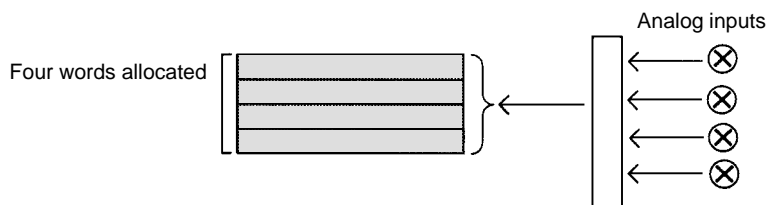
correspond to bits 00 to 15 of the first allocated word (n) and I/O points 0 to 15 of connector pin B correspond to bits 00 to 15 of the next allocated word (n+1).



Dedicated I/O Units

Dedicated I/O Units require a predetermined number of input bits, output bits, or both input and output bits. In some Dedicated I/O Units, the number of words required may depend on the Unit's DIP switch settings.

For example, a CQM1-AD041 Analog Input Unit requires either 4 input words or 2 input words. (The Analog Input Unit requires 4 input words when 4 analog inputs are being used and 2 input words when 2 analog inputs are being used.)

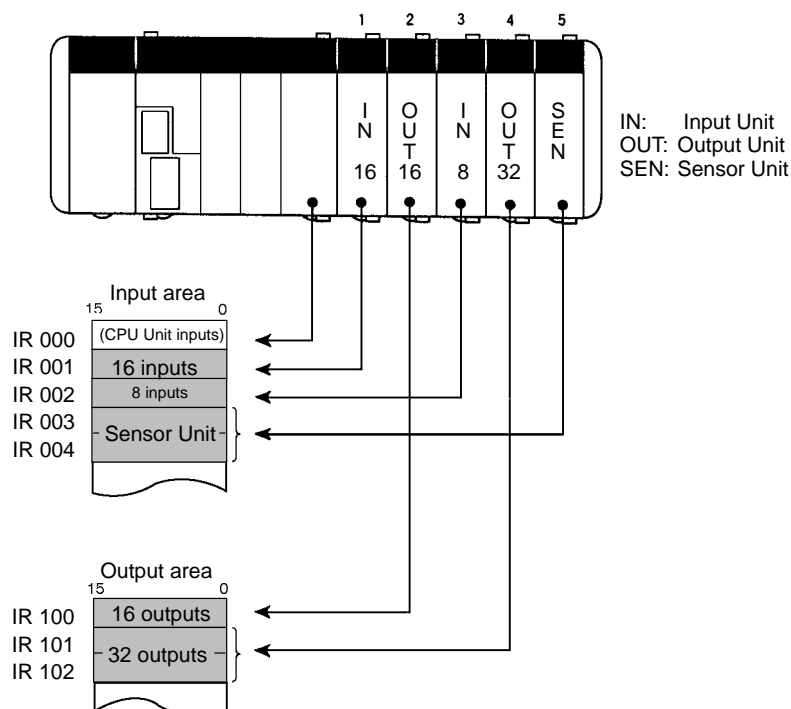


Input words and output words that were not allocated to Units can be used as work words.

I/O Allocation Example

CPU Block Only

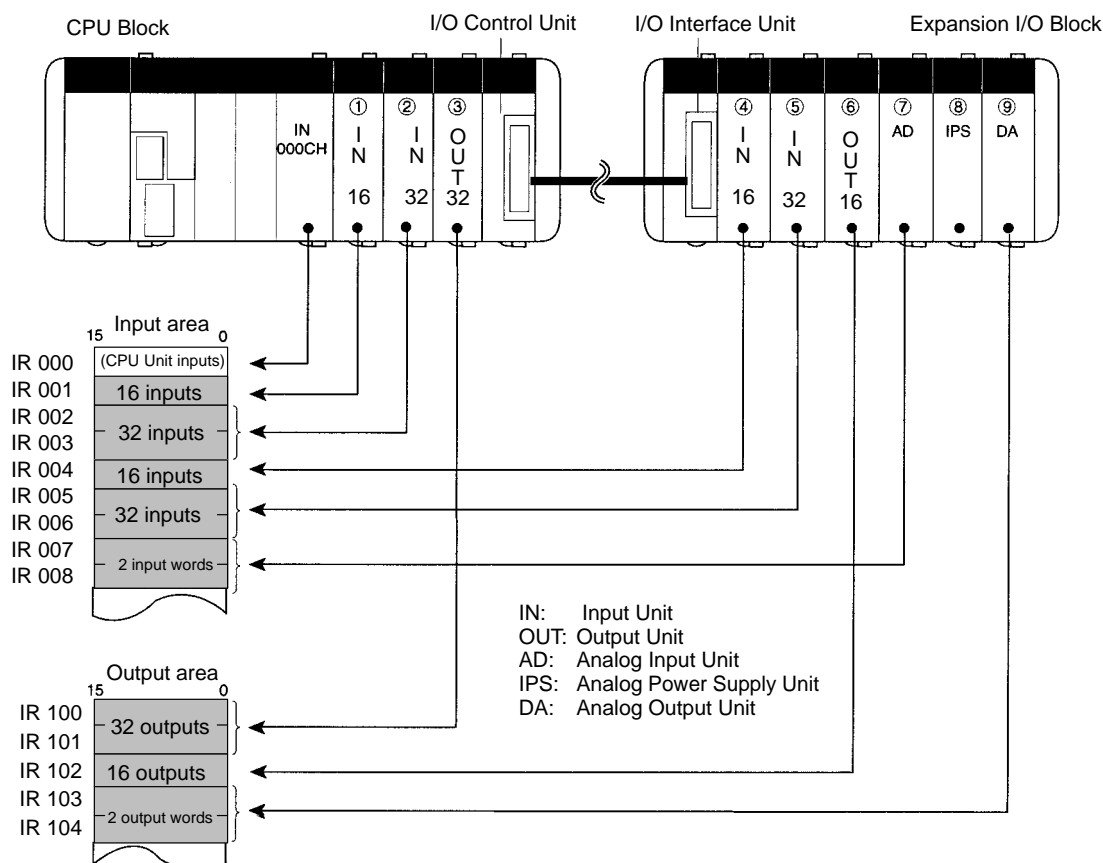
This example shows the I/O allocation for a PC with two DC Input Units, two Transistor Output Units, and a Sensor Unit.



Order in PC	Unit	Specifications	Number of words	Allocated word(s)
—	CPU Unit	16 inputs	1 input word	IR 000
1	CQM1-ID111	16 inputs	1 input word	IR 001
2	CQM1-OD212	16 outputs	1 output word	IR 100
3	CQM1-ID211	8 inputs	1 input word	IR 002
4	CQM1-OD213	32 outputs	2 output words	IR 101 and IR 102
5	CQM1-SEN01	1 sensor input	2 input words	IR 003 and IR 004

CPU Block and Expansion I/O Block

When an Expansion I/O Block is connected, words are allocated started with the CPU Block and then continuing in order to the Expansion I/O Block. Input words are allocated from IR 001 and output words are allocated from IR 1000.



Order in PC	Unit	Specifications	Number of words	Allocated word(s)
—	CPU Unit	16 inputs	1 input word	IR 000
1	CQM1-ID111	16 inputs	1 input word	IR 001
2	CQM1-ID112	32 inputs	2 input words	IR 002 and IR 003
3	CQM1-OD213	32 outputs	2 output words	IR 100 and IR 101
4	CQM1-ID111	16 inputs	1 input word	IR 004
5	CQM1-ID112	32 inputs	2 input words	IR 005 and IR 006
6	CQM1-OC222	16 outputs	1 output word	IR 102
7	CQM1-AD041	2 input words	2 input words	IR 007 and IR 008
8	CQM1-IPS01	---	---	---
9	CQM1-DA021	2 output words	2 output words	IR 103 and IR 104

Note 1. I/O words are not allocated to the I/O Control Unit or I/O Interface Unit.

I/O Capacity and Requirements

2. I/O words are not allocated to the Analog Power Supply Unit, but it is counted as one of the mounted Units.

The number of I/O bits that can be allocated depends on the CQM1H CPU Unit being used, as shown in the following table. Be sure to take into account the one input word (IR 000) that is automatically allocated to inputs on the CPU Unit. If the number of words allocated exceeds the capacity of the CPU Unit, a fatal I/O UNIT OVER error (error code E1) will occur.

CPU Unit	Max. number of I/O bits	Number of I/O words available to Units other than the CPU Unit
CQM1H-CPU61	512 bits (256 inputs and 256 outputs) (32 words: 16 input and 16 output words)	31 (15 input words, 16 output words)
CQM1H-CPU51		
CQM1H-CPU21	256 bits	15
CQM1H-CPU11		

Refer to page 146 for a table showing how many I/O words are required by each I/O Unit and page 147 for a table showing how many I/O words are required by each Dedicated I/O Unit.

AR 22 indicates the number of input words and output words that have been allocated, as shown in the following diagram.

Word	Bits	Function	Data range
AR 22	00 to 07	The number of input words that have been allocated.	01 to 16 (2-digit BCD)
	08 to 15	The number of output words that have been allocated.	00 to 16 (2-digit BCD)

The CQM1H does not have a Backplane, so it isn't necessary to deal with empty slots when allocating I/O words. The lowest available I/O word addresses are allocated automatically.

Inputs are automatically allocated to input words and outputs are automatically allocated to output words regardless of the order in which the Input Units and Output Units are mounted. Even though I/O allocation is not affected, it is recommended that the Input Units be mounted together and Output Units be mounted together to make the word allocation easier to understand and help eliminate problems with noise.

**I/O Words Required by
I/O Units**

Name	I/O points	Model	Input words (starting from IR 001)	Output words (starting from IR 100)
DC Input Units	8	CQM1-ID211	1	---
	16	CQM1-ID111	1	
		CQM1-ID212	1	
	32	CQM1-ID112	2	
		CQM1-ID213	2	
		CQM1-ID214	2	
AC Input Units	8	CQM1-IA121	1	
		CQM1-IA221	1	
Relay Output Units	8	CQM1-OC221	---	1
	16	CQM1-OC222		1
		CQM1-OC224		1
Transistor Output Units	8	CQM1-OD211		1
	16	CQM1-OD212		1
	32	CQM1-OD213		2
		CQM1-OD216		2
	16	CQM1-OD214		1
	8	CQM1-OD215		1
AC Output Units	8	CQM1-OA221		1
	6	CQM1-OA222		1

I/O Words Required by
Dedicated I/O Units

Name	Model	Input words (starting from IR 001)	Output words (starting from IR 100)
Analog Input Unit	CQM1-AD041	2 or 4	---
Analog Output Units	CQM1-DA021	---	2
Power Supply Units	CQM1-IPS01	---	---
	CQM1-IPS02		
B7A Interface Units	CQM1-B7A02	---	1
	CQM1-B7A12	1	---
	CQM1-B7A03	---	2
	CQM1-B7A13	2	---
	CQM1-B7A21	1	1
G730 Interface Units	CQM1-G7M21	2 or 1	2 or 1
	CQM1-G7N11	2 or 1	---
	CQM1-G7N01	---	2 or 1
I/O Link Unit	CQM1-LK501	2	2
Sensor Units	CQM1-SEN01	1 (See note.)	---
Optical Fiber Photoelectric Module	E3X-MA11	1	---
Photoelectric Module with Separate Amplifier	E3C-MA11	1	
Proximity Module with Separate Amplifier	E2C-MA11	1	
Dummy Module	E39-M11	1	
Remote Console	CQM1-TU001	---	
Temperature Control Units	CQM1-TC001	2 or 1	2 or 1
	CQM1-TC002		
	CQM1-TC101		
	CQM1-TC102		
	CQM1-TC201	1	1
	CQM1-TC202	1	1
	CQM1-TC203	1	1
	CQM1-TC204	1	1
	CQM1-TC301	1	1
	CQM1-TC302	1	1
	CQM1-TC303	1	1
	CQM1-TC304	1	1
Linear Sensor Interface Units	CQM1-LSE01	1	1
	CQM1-LSE02	1	1
CompoBus/S Master Unit	CQM1-SRM21-V1	4, 2, or 1	4, 2, or 1
CompoBus/D I/O Link Unit	CQM1-DRT21	1	1

Note A total of 5 words are required when the next 4 Modules (E3X-MA11, E3C-MA11, E2C-MA11, and E39-M11) are mounted.

3-2-4 Flags/Bits for an Inner Board in Slot 1 (IR 200 to IR 215)

Serial Communications Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function		Communications modes	
IR 200	00	Serial Communications Board Hardware Error Flag		All modes	
	01	Port Identification Error Flag (hardware error)			
	02	Protocol Data Error Flag			
	03 to 10	Not used.		Protocol macro	
	11	Port 2 Protocol Macro Execution Error Flag			
	12	Port 1 Protocol Macro Execution Error Flag			
	13	Port 2 PC Setup Error Flag		All modes	
	14	Port 1 PC Setup Error Flag			
	15	PC Setup Error Flag			
IR 201	00 to 03	Port 1	Error Code 0: Normal operation 1: Parity error 2: Framing error 3: Overrun error 4: FCS error 5: Timeout error 6: Checksum error 7: Command error	All modes	
	04		Communications Error Flag		
	05		Transmission Enabled Flag		Host Link or No-protocol
	06		Reception Completed Flag		
	07		Reception Overflow Flag		Protocol macro
		Sequence Abort Completion Flag			
	08 to 11	Port 2	Error Code 0: Normal operation 1: Parity error 2: Framing error 3: Overrun error 4: FCS error 5: Timeout error 6: Checksum error 7: Command error	All modes	
	12		Communications Error Flag		
	13		Transmission Enabled Flag		Host Link or No-protocol
	14		Reception Completed Flag		
	15		Reception Overflow Flag		Protocol macro
		Sequence Abort Completion Flag			
	IR 202	00 to 07	Port 1	Communicating with PT Flags (Bits 00 to 07 = PTs 0 to 7)	NT Link in 1:N mode
				Repeat Counter PV (00 to FF hexadecimal)	Protocol macro
		00 to 15		Reception Counter (4-digit BCD)	No-protocol
IR 203	00 to 07	Port 2	Communicating with PT Flags (Bits 00 to 07 = PTs 0 to 7)	NT Link in 1:N mode	
			Repeat Counter PV (00 to FF hexadecimal)	Protocol macro	
	00 to 15		Reception Counter (4-digit BCD)	No-protocol	
IR 204	00	Port 1	Tracing Flag	Protocol macro	
	01	Port 2			
	02 to 05	Not used.			
	06	Port 1	Echoback Disabled Flag (Only used for modem control in protocol macro mode. See note.)		
	07	Port 2			
	08 to 11	Port 1	Protocol Macro Error Code 0: Normal operation 1: No protocol macro function 2: Sequence number error 3: Reception data/write area overflow		Protocol macro
	12 to 15	Port 2	4: Protocol data grammar error 5: Protocol macro executed during port initialization		
IR 205	00 to 03	Port 1	Completed Reception Case Number	Protocol macro	
	04 to 07		Completed Step Number		
	08 to 14		Not used.		
	15		IR 20408 to IR 20411 Data Stored Flag 0: No data stored; 1: Data stored		

Word	Bits	Function		Communications modes
IR 206	00 to 03	Port 2	Completed Reception Case Number	Protocol macro
	04 to 07		Completed Step Number	
	08 to 14		Not used.	
	15		IR 20412 to IR 20415 Data Stored Flag 0: No data stored; 1: Data stored	
IR 207	00	Port 1	Serial Communications Port Restart Bits	All modes
	01	Port 2		
	02	Port 1	Continuous Trace Start/Stop Bits	Protocol macro
	03	Port 2		
	04	Port 1	Shot Trace Start/Stop Bits	
	05	Port 2		
	06	Port 1	Echoback Disable Bit (Only used for modem control in protocol macro mode. See note.)	
	07	Port 2		
	08	Port 1	Protocol Macro Executing Flag	No-protocol or Protocol macro
	09		Step Error Processing Flag	Protocol macro
	10		Sequence End Completion Flag	
	11		Forced Abort Bit	
	12	Port 2	Protocol Macro Executing Flag	No-protocol or Protocol macro
	13		Step Error Processing Flag	Protocol macro
	14		Sequence End Completion Flag	
	15		Forced Abort Bit	
IR 208 to IR 215	00 to 15	Not used.		---

Note Applicable only for CQM1H-SCB41, lot numbers 0320 or later.

High-speed Counter Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Name		Function
IR 200	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 1	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	Contains the high-speed counter PV for each of the High-speed Counter Board's ports. Note The PV data format (BCD or hexadecimal) can be set in the PC Setup (DM 6602.)
IR 201	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 202	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 2	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 203	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 204	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 3	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 205	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 206	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 4	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 207	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 208 (High-speed counter 1)	00 to 07	Comparison Results: Internal Output Bits		Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(—) when conditions are satisfied.
IR 209 (High-speed counter 2)	08 to 11	Comparison Results: External Output Bits for Outputs 1 to 4		Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(—) when conditions are satisfied.
	12	Counter Operating Flag		0: Stopped 1: Operating
IR 210 (High-speed counter 3)	13	Comparison Flag		Indicates whether comparison is in progress. 0: Stopped; 1: Operating
IR 211 (High-speed counter 4)	14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag		0: Normal 1: Overflow or underflow occurred.
	15	SV Error Flag		0: Normal 1: SV error occurred.

Word	Bits	Name	Function
IR 212	00	High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit	Phase Z and software reset 0: Counter not reset on phase Z 1: Counter reset on phase Z
	01	High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit	
	02	High-speed Counter 3 Reset Bit	Software reset only 0: Counter not reset 0→1: Counter reset
	03	High-speed Counter 4 Reset Bit	
	04 to 07	Not used.	
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Stop Bit	0→1: Starts comparison. 1→0: Stops comparison.
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Stop Bit	
	10	High-speed Counter 3 Comparison Stop Bit	
	11	High-speed Counter 4 Comparison Stop Bit	
	12	High-speed Counter 1 Stop Bit	0: Continues operation. 1: Stops operation.
	13	High-speed Counter 2 Stop Bit	
	14	High-speed Counter 3 Stop Bit	
	15	High-speed Counter 4 Stop Bit	
IR 213	00	External Output 1 Force-set Bit	0: No effect on output status 1: Forces output ON
	01	External Output 2 Force-set Bit	
	02	External Output 3 Force-set Bit	
	03	External Output 4 Force-set Bit	
	04	External Output Force-set Enable Bit	1: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 enabled 0: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 disabled
	05 to 15	Not used.	

Analog Setting Board (Slot 1 and 2) Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 220	00 to 15	Analog SV 1: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 221	00 to 15	Analog SV 2: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 222	00 to 15	Analog SV 3: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 223	00 to 15	Analog SV 4: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)

3-2-5 Flags/Bits for an Inner Board in Slot 2 (IR 232 to IR 243)**High-speed Counter Board Flags/Bits**

Word	Bits	Name		Function
IR 232	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 1	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	Note The PV data format (BCD or hexadecimal) can be set in the PC Setup (DM 6602.)
IR 233	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 234	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 2	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 235	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 236	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 3	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 237	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 238	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 4	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 239	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 240 (High-speed counter 1)	00 to 07	Comparison Results: Internal Output Bits		Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(—) when conditions are satisfied.
	08 to 11	Comparison Results: External Outputs Bits for Outputs 1 to 4		Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(—) when conditions are satisfied.
IR 241 (High-speed counter 2)	12	Counter Operating Flag		0: Stopped 1: Operating
IR 242 (High-speed counter 3)	13	Comparison Flag		Indicates whether comparison is in progress. 0: Stopped; 1: Operating
IR 243 (High-speed counter 4)	14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag		0: Normal 1: Overflow or underflow occurred.
	15	SV Error Flag		0: Normal 1: SV error occurred.

Word	Bits	Name	Function
AR 05	00	High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit	Phase Z and software reset 0: Phase-Z reset disabled 1: Phase-Z reset enabled Software reset only 0: Software reset disabled 0→1: Executes software reset
	01	High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit	
	02	High-speed Counter 3 Reset Bit	
	03	High-speed Counter 4 Reset Bit	
	04 to 07	Not used.	
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Stop Bit	0→1: Starts comparison. 1→0: Stops comparison.
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Stop Bit	
	10	High-speed Counter 3 Comparison Stop Bit	
	11	High-speed Counter 4 Comparison Stop Bit	
	12	High-speed Counter 1 Stop Bit	0: Continues operation. 1: Stops operation.
	13	High-speed Counter 2 Stop Bit	
	14	High-speed Counter 3 Stop Bit	
	15	High-speed Counter 4 Stop Bit	
AR 06	00	External Output 1 Force-set Bit	0: No effect on output status 1: Forces output ON
	01	External Output 2 Force-set Bit	
	02	External Output 3 Force-set Bit	
	03	External Output 4 Force-set Bit	
	04	External Output Force-set Enable Bit	1: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 enabled 0: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 disabled
	05 to 15	Not used.	

Pulse I/O Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 232	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 1 PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 233	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 1 PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 234	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 2 PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 235	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 2 PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 236	00 to 15	Port 1 Pulse Output PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 237	00 to 15	Port 1 Pulse Output PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 238	00 to 15	Port 2 Pulse Output PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 239	00 to 15	Port 2 Pulse Output PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 240 to IR 243	00 to 15	Not used.

Absolute Encoder Interface Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 232	00 to 15	Absolute Encoder High-speed Counter 1 PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 233	00 to 15	Absolute Encoder High-speed Counter 1 PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 234	00 to 15	Absolute Encoder High-speed Counter 2 PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 235	00 to 15	Absolute Encoder High-speed Counter 2 PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 236 to IR 243	00 to 15	Not used.

Analog I/O Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 232	00 to 15	Analog Input 1 Conversion Value
IR 233	00 to 15	Analog Input 2 Conversion Value
IR 234	00 to 15	Analog Input 3 Conversion Value
IR 235	00 to 15	Analog Input 4 Conversion Value
IR 236	00 to 15	Analog Output 1 SV
IR 237	00 to 15	Analog Output 2 SV
IR 236 to IR 243	00 to 15	Not used.

Analog Setting Board (Slot 1 and 2) Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 220	00 to 15	Analog SV 1: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 221	00 to 15	Analog SV 2: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 222	00 to 15	Analog SV 3: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 223	00 to 15	Analog SV 4: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)

3-2-6 Flags/Bits for Communications Units**Controller Link Status
Area 1 (IR 090 to IR 095)**

Word	Bits	Function
IR 090	00 to 14	Always 0
	15	Local Node's Data Link Participation Status 0: The local node not in the Data Link or Data Link is stopped. 1: The local node is participating in the Data Link.
IR 091	00 to 07	Data Link Status: Node 1
	08 to 15	Data Link Status: Node 2
IR 092	00 to 07	Data Link Status: Node 3
	08 to 15	Data Link Status: Node 4
IR 093	00 to 07	Data Link Status: Node 5
	08 to 15	Data Link Status: Node 6
IR 094	00 to 15	Not used.
IR 095	00 to 10	Always 0
	11	Terminator Status 0: Terminating resistance switch OFF 1: Terminating resistance switch ON
	12 to 15	Always 0

**Controller Link Status
Area 2 (IR 190 to IR 195)**

Word	Bits	Function
IR 190	00	Network Parameters Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	01	Data Link Table Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	02	Routing Table Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	03 to 06	Always 0
	07	EEPROM Write Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	08	Always 0
	09	Node Number Duplication Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	10	Network Parameters Mismatch Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	11	Communications Controller Transmitter Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	12	Communications Controller Hardware Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	13 and 14	Always 0
	15	Error Log Flag 1: Error record recorded; 0: No error records recorded
IR 191	00 to 07	Polling Node's Node Number
	08 to 15	Startup Node's Node Number
IR 192 and IR 193	00 to 15	Network Participation Status 1: Participating in network; 0: Not participating in network
IR 194 and IR 195	00 to 15	Not used.

3-3 SR Area

These bits mainly serve as flags related to CQM1H operation. The following table provides details on the various bit functions.

SR 244 to SR 247 can also be used as work bits when input interrupts are not used in Counter Mode.

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Page
SR 244	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 0 Counter Mode SV SV when input interrupt 0 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal, 0000 to FFFF). (Can be used as work bits when input interrupt 0 is not used in Counter Mode.)	24
SR 245	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 1 Counter Mode SV SV when input interrupt 1 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal, 0000 to FFFF). (Can be used as work bits when input interrupt 1 is not used in Counter Mode.)	
SR 246	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 2 Counter Mode SV SV when input interrupt 2 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal, 0000 to FFFF). (Can be used as work bits when input interrupt 2 is not used in Counter Mode.)	
SR 247	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 3 Counter Mode SV SV when input interrupt 3 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal, 0000 to FFFF). (Can be used as work bits when input interrupt 3 is not used in Counter Mode.)	
SR 248	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 0 Counter Mode PV Minus One Counter PV-1 when input interrupt 0 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal).	24
SR 249	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 1 Counter Mode PV Minus One Counter PV-1 when input interrupt 1 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal).	
SR 250	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 2 Counter Mode PV Minus One Counter PV-1 when input interrupt 2 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal).	
SR 251	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 3 Counter Mode PV Minus One Counter PV-1 when input interrupt 3 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal).	

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Page
SR 252	00	High-speed Counter 0 Reset Bit	31
	01	Control Bit for Inner Board in Slot 2 Pulse I/O Board: High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit Turn ON to reset PV of high-speed counter 1 (port 1). Absolute Encoder Interface Board: Absolute High-speed Counter 1 Origin Compensation Bit Turn ON to set origin compensation for absolute high-speed counter 1 (port 1). Automatically turns OFF when compensation value is set in DM 6611.	139
	02	Control Bit for Inner Board in Slot 2 Pulse I/O Board: High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit Turn ON to reset PV of high-speed counter 2 (port 2). Absolute Encoder Interface Board: Absolute High-speed Counter 2 Origin Compensation Bit Turn ON to set origin compensation for absolute high-speed counter 2 (port 2). Automatically turns OFF when compensation value is set in DM 6612.	139
	03 to 07	Not used.	
	08	Peripheral Port Reset Bit Turn ON to reset peripheral port. (Not valid when Programming Device is connected.) Automatically turns OFF when reset is complete.	47
	09	RS-232C Port Reset Bit Turn ON to reset RS-232C port. Automatically turns OFF when reset is complete.	
	10	PC Setup Reset Bit Turn ON to initialize PC Setup (DM 6600 through DM 6655). Automatically turns OFF again when reset is complete. Only effective if the PC is in PROGRAM mode.	2
	11	Forced Status Hold Bit OFF: Bits that are forced set/reset are cleared when switching from PROGRAM mode to MONITOR mode. ON: The status of bits that are forced set/reset are maintained when switching from PROGRAM mode to MONITOR mode.	12
	12	I/O Hold Bit OFF: IR and LR bits are reset when starting or stopping operation. ON: IR and LR bit status is maintained when starting or stopping operation.	12
	13	Not used.	
	14	Error Log Reset Bit Turn ON to clear error log. Automatically turns OFF again when operation is complete.	499
	15	Output OFF Bit OFF: Normal output status. ON: All outputs turned OFF.	156
SR 253	00 to 07	FAL Error Code The error code (a 2-digit number) is stored here when an error occurs. The FAL number is stored here when FAL(06) or FALS(07) is executed. This byte is reset (to 00) by executing a FAL 00 instruction or by clearing the error from a Programming Device.	225
	08	Low Battery Flag Turns ON when a CPU Unit battery voltage drops.	496
	09	Cycle Time Over Flag Turns ON when a cycle time overrun occurs (i.e., when cycle time exceeds 100 ms).	496
	10 to 12	Not used.	
	13	Always ON Flag	---
	14	Always OFF Flag	---
	15	First Cycle Flag Turns ON for 1 cycle at the start of operation.	---

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Page
SR 254	00	1-minute Clock Pulse (30 seconds ON; 30 seconds OFF)	---
	01	0.02-second Clock Pulse (0.01 second ON; 0.01 second OFF)	---
	02 to 03	Not used.	
	04	Overflow (OF) Flag Turns ON when the result of a calculation is above the upper limit of signed binary data.	321
	05	Underflow (UF) Flag Turns ON when the result of a calculation is below the lower limit of signed binary data.	321
	06	Differential Monitor Complete Flag Turns ON when differential monitoring is complete.	139
	07	STEP(08) Execution Flag Turns ON for 1 cycle only at the start of process based on STEP(08).	226
	08	HKY(—) Execution Flag Turns ON during execution of HKY(—).	424
	09	7SEG(88) Execution Flag Turns ON during execution of 7SEG(88).	417
	10	DSW(87) Execution Flag Turns ON during execution of DSW(87).	420
	11 to 12	Not used.	
	13	Communications Unit Error Flag Turns ON when an error occurs in a Communications Unit. This flag mirrors the operation of the Communications Unit Error Flag (AR 0011).	420
	14	Not used.	
	15	Inner Board Error Flag Turns ON when an error occurs in an Inner Board mounted in slot 1 or slot 2. The error code for slot 1 is stored in AR 0400 to AR 0407 and the error code for slot 2 is stored in AR 0408 to AR 0415.	---
SR 255	00	0.1-second Clock Pulse (0.05 second ON; 0.05 second OFF)	---
	01	0.2-second Clock Pulse (0.1 second ON; 0.1 second OFF)	---
	02	1.0-second Clock Pulse (0.5 second ON; 0.5 second OFF)	---
	03	Instruction Execution Error (ER) Flag Turns ON when an error occurs during execution of an instruction.	---
	04	Carry (CY) Flag Turns ON when there is a carry in the results of an instruction execution.	---
	05	Greater Than (GR) Flag Turns ON when the result of a comparison operation is "greater."	---
	06	Equals (EQ) Flag Turns ON when the result of a comparison operation is "equal," or when the result of an instruction execution is 0.	---
	07	Less Than (LE) Flag Turns ON when the result of a comparison operation is "less."	---

SR 25211
(Forced Status Hold Bit)

When the forced set/reset status is cleared, the bits that were forced will be turned ON or OFF as follows:

Forced set cleared: Bit turned ON
Forced reset cleared: Bit turned OFF

All force-set or force-reset bits will be cleared when the PC is switched to RUN mode unless DM 6601 in the PC Setup has been set to maintain the previous status of the Forced Status Hold Bit when power is turned ON. This setting can be used to prevent forced status from being cleared even when power is turned ON.

Turn this bit ON and OFF from a Programming Device.

SR 25212
(I/O Hold Bit)

When this bit is ON, the status of bits in the IR and LR areas will be retained when the PC is switched from PROGRAM to RUN or MONITOR mode. (If the I/O Hold Bit is OFF, all IR and LR bits will be reset when the PC starts operation.)

Turn this bit ON and OFF from a Programming Device.

SR 25215 (Output OFF Bit)

DM 6601 in the PC Setup can be set to maintain the previous status of the I/O Hold Bit when power is turned ON. When this setting has been made and the I/O Hold Bit is ON, the status of bits in the IR and LR areas will not be cleared when the power is turned ON.

When this bit is turned ON, all outputs will be turned OFF and the CPU Unit's INH indicator will light. As long as the Output OFF Bit is ON, outputs will remain OFF even if output bits are turned ON by the program.

Pulse outputs from Transistor Output Units and Pulse I/O Boards will remain OFF as long as the Output OFF Bit is ON. If a High-speed Counter Board has been installed, the Board's external outputs (1 to 4) will remain OFF as long as the Output OFF Bit is ON.

When the Output OFF Bit will normally be OFF, turn it OFF regularly from the program. If the Output OFF Bit is not turned OFF from the program, its ON/OFF status will be retained when the power is OFF (although its status may not be retained if the backup battery fails.)

SR 25308 (Battery Low Flag)

A setting can be made in the PC Setup (DM 6655) so that these errors will not be generated.

SR 25309 (Cycle Time Over Flag)

A setting can be made in the PC Setup (DM 6655) so that these errors will not be generated.

3-4 TR Area

When a complex ladder diagram cannot be programmed in mnemonic code just as it is, these bits are used to temporarily store ON/OFF execution conditions at program branches. They are used only for mnemonic code. When programming directly with ladder diagrams, TR bits are automatically processed for you.

The same TR bits cannot be used more than once within the same instruction block, but can be used again in different instruction blocks. The ON/OFF status of TR bits cannot be monitored from a Programming Device.

Examples showing the use of TR bits in programming are provided on page 189.

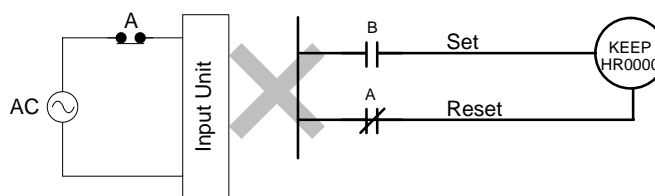
3-5 HR Area

These bits retain their ON/OFF status even after the CQM1H power supply has been turned OFF or when operation begins or stops. They are used in the same way as work bits.



Caution

Never use an input bit in a NC condition on the reset (R) for KEEP(11) when the input device uses an AC power supply (see diagram below). The delay in shutting down the PC's DC power supply relative to the AC power supply to the input device can cause the designate bit of KEEP(11) to be reset.



3-6 AR Area

These bits mainly serve as flags related to CQM1H operation. The flags in AR 05 and AR 06 relate to the operation of Inner Boards and their functions are different for each Inner Board. The following table has been split to show the functions of the shared flags (AR 00 to AR 04 and AR 07 to AR 27) and the flags unique to particular Inner Boards (AR 05 and AR 06.)

With the exception of AR 23 (Power-off Counter), the status of AR words and bits is refreshed each cycle. (AR 23 is refreshed only for power interruptions.)

3-6-1 Shared Flags/Bits (AR 00 to AR 04)

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 00	00 to 10	Not used.
	11	Communications Unit Error Flag Turns ON when an error occurs in a Communications Unit.
	12 to 15	Not used.
AR 01	00 to 10	Not used.
	11	Communications Unit Restart Bit Turn this bit ON and then OFF to restart the Communications Unit.
	12 to 15	Not used.
AR 02	00 to 07	Network Instruction Completion Code Contains the completion code for network instructions (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—).)
	08	Network Instruction (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—)) Error Flag Turns ON when an error occurred in execution of a network instruction (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—).)
	09	Network Instruction (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—)) Enabled Flag Turns ON when a network instruction (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—)) can be executed.
	10 to 14	Not used.
	15	Communications Unit Connected Flag Turns ON when a Communications Unit is mounted to the PC.
AR 03	00 to 15	Communications Unit Servicing Time Indicates the servicing time for the last cycle in 0.1-ms units (4-digit BCD.)
AR 04	00 to 07	Slot 1 Inner Board Error Code (Hex) 00: Normal 01, 02: Hardware error 04: Serial Communications Board error
	08 to 15	Slot 2 Inner Board Error Code (Hex) 00: Normal 01, 02: Hardware error 03: PC Setup error 04: PC stopped during pulse output or A/D (D/A) conversion error

3-6-2 Flags/Bits for Inner Boards (AR 05 and AR 06)

High-speed Counter Board Slot 2 Flags/Bits (AR 05 to AR 06)

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Operation
AR 05	00	High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit	Z Phase and software reset 0: Z-phase reset disabled 1: Z-phase reset enabled Software reset only 0: Software reset disabled 0→1: Executes software reset
	01	High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit	
	02	High-speed Counter 3 Reset Bit	
	03	High-speed Counter 4 Reset Bit	
	04 to 07	Not used.	---
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Stop Bit	0→1: Starts comparison. 1→0: Stops comparison.
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Stop Bit	
	10	High-speed Counter 3 Comparison Stop Bit	
	11	High-speed Counter 4 Comparison Stop Bit	
	12	High-speed Counter 1 Stop Bit	0: Continues operation. 1: Stops operation.
	13	High-speed Counter 2 Stop Bit	
	14	High-speed Counter 3 Stop Bit	
	15	High-speed Counter 4 Stop Bit	

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Operation
AR 06	00	External Output 1 Force-set Bit	0: Not valid 1: Forced ON
	01	External Output 2 Force-set Bit	
	02	External Output 3 Force-set Bit	
	03	External Output 4 Force-set Bit	
	04	External Output Force-set Enable Bit	0: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 disabled 1: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 enabled
	05 to 15	Not used.	---

Pulse I/O Board Slot 2 Flags/Bits (AR 05 to AR 06)

Word	Bit(s)	Operation
AR 05	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 1 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Flag OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	09	High-speed Counter 1 Overflow/Underflow Flag OFF: Normal ON: Overflow or underflow occurred.
	10 to 11	Not used.
	12 to 15	Port 1 Pulse Output Flags Bit 12 ON: Deceleration specified. (OFF: Not specified.) Bit 13 ON: Number of pulses specified. (OFF: Not specified.) Bit 14 ON: Pulse output completed. (OFF: Not completed.) Bit 15 ON: Pulse output in progress. (OFF: No pulse output.)
AR 06	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 2 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Flag OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Overflow/Underflow Flag OFF: Normal ON: Overflow or underflow occurred.
	10 to 11	Not used.
	12 to 15	Port 2 Pulse Output Flags Bit 12 ON: Deceleration specified. (OFF: Not specified.) Bit 13 ON: Number of pulses specified. (OFF: Not specified.) Bit 14 ON: Pulse output completed. (OFF: Not completed.) Bit 15 ON: Pulse output in progress. (OFF: No pulse output.)

Absolute Encoder Interface Board Flags/Bits (AR 05 to AR 06)

Word	Bit(s)	Operation
AR 05	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 1 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Flag OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	09 to 15	Not used.
AR 06	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 2 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Flag OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	09 to 15	Not used.

3-6-3 Shared Flags/Bits (AR 07 to AR 27)

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 07	00	Controller Link Data Link Start Bit OFF→ ON: Start (This bit is ON when the power is turned ON.) ON→ OFF: Stop
	01 to 11	Not used.
	12	DIP Switch Pin 6 Flag OFF: CPU Unit's DIP switch pin No. 6 is OFF. ON: CPU Unit's DIP switch pin No. 6 is ON.
	13 to 15	Not used.

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 08	00 to 03	RS-232C Port Error Code (1-digit number) 0: Normal completion; 1: Parity error; 2: Framing error; 3: Overrun error
	04	RS-232C Port Error Flag Turns ON when a communications error occurs at the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port.
	05	RS-232C Port Transmission Enabled Flag Valid only when host link or RS-232C communications are used at the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port.
	06	RS-232C Port Reception Completed Flag Valid only when RS-232C communications are used at the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port.
	07	RS-232C Port Reception Overflow Flag Valid only when host link or RS-232C communications are used at the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port.
	08 to 11	Peripheral Port Error Code (1-digit number) 0: Normal completion; 1: Parity error; 2: Framing error; 3: Overrun error
	12	Peripheral Port Error Flag Turns ON when a peripheral port communications error occurs.
	13	Peripheral Port Transmission Enabled Flag Valid only when host link or RS-232C communications are used.
	14	Peripheral Port Reception Completed Flag Valid only when RS-232C communications are used.
	15	Peripheral Port Reception Overflow Flag Valid only when host link or RS-232C communications are used.
AR 09	00 to 15	RS-232C Port Reception Counter 4 digits BCD; valid only when RS-232C communications are used.
AR 10	00 to 15	Peripheral Port Reception Counter 4 digits BCD; valid only when RS-232C communications are used.
AR 11	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 0 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08 to 14	Not used.
	15	Pulse Output Status for Pulse Output Bit Specification 0: Stopped; 1: Output
AR 12	00 to 15	Not used.
AR 13	00	Memory Cassette Installed Flag Turns ON if the Memory Cassette is installed at the time of powering up.
	01	Clock Available Flag Turns ON if a Memory Cassette equipped with a clock is installed.
	02	Memory Cassette Write-protected Flag ON when an EEPROM or Flash-memory Memory Cassette is mounted and write protected or when an EPROM Memory cassette is mounted.
	03	Not used.
	04 to 07	Memory Cassette Code (1-digit number) 0: No Memory Cassette installed. 1: EEPROM, 4-Kword Memory Cassette installed. 2: EEPROM, 8-Kword Memory Cassette installed. 3: Flash memory, 16-Kword Memory Cassette installed. 4: EPROM-type Memory Cassette installed.
	08 to 15	Not used.

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 14	00	CPU Unit to Memory Cassette Transfer Bit Turn ON for transfer from the CPU Unit to the Memory Cassette. Automatically turns OFF again when operation is complete.
	01	Memory Cassette to CPU Unit Transfer Bit Turn ON for transfer from the Memory Cassette to the CPU Unit. Automatically turns OFF again when operation is complete.
	02	Memory Cassette Compare Bit Turn ON to compare the contents of the PC with the contents of the Memory Cassette. Automatically turns OFF again when operation is complete.
	03	Memory Cassette Comparison Results Flag ON: Difference found or comparison not possible OFF: Contents compared and found to be the same.
	04 to 11	Not used.
	12	PROGRAM Mode Transfer Error Flag Turns ON when transfer could not be executed due to being in PROGRAM mode.
	13	Write-protect Error Flag Turns ON when transfer could not be executed due to write-protection.
	14	Insufficient Capacity Flag Turns ON when transfer could not be executed due to insufficient capacity at the transfer destination.
	15	No Program Flag Turns ON when transfer could not be executed due to there being no program in the Memory Cassette.
AR 15	00 to 07	Memory Cassette Program Code Code (2-digit number) indicates the size of the program stored in the Memory Cassette. 00: There is no program, or no Memory Cassette is installed. 04: The program is less than 3.2 Kwords long. 08: The program is less than 7.2 Kwords long. 12: The program is less than 11.2 Kwords long. 16: The program is less than 15.2 Kwords long.
	08 to 15	CPU Unit Program Code Code (2-digit number) indicates the size of the program stored in the CPU Unit. 04: The program is less than 3.2 Kwords long. 08: The program is less than 7.2 Kwords long. 12: The program is less than 11.2 Kwords long. 16: The program is less than 15.2 Kwords long.
AR 16	00 to 10	Not used.
	11	PC Setup Initialized Flag Turns ON when a checksum error occurs in the PC Setup area and all settings are initialized back to the default settings.
	12	Program Invalid Flag Turns ON when a checksum error occurs in the UM (user program) area, or when an improper instruction is executed.
	13	Instructions Table Initialized Flag Turns ON when a checksum error occurs in the instructions table and all settings are initialized back to the default settings.
	14	Memory Cassette Added Flag Turns ON if the Memory Cassette is installed while the power is on.
	15	Memory Cassette Transfer Error Flag Turns ON if a transfer cannot be successfully executed when DIP switch pin No. 2 is set to ON (i.e., set to automatically transfer the contents of the Memory Cassette at power-up.)
AR 17	00 to 07	"Minutes" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 15	"Hour" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
AR 18	00 to 07	"Seconds" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 15	"Minutes" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 19	00 to 07	"Hour" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 15	"Date" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
AR 20	00 to 07	"Month" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 15	"Year" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
AR 21	00 to 07	"Day of week" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD [00: Sunday to 06: Saturday] (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 12	Not used.
	13	30-second Adjustment Bit Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.
	14	Clock Stop Bit Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.
	15	Clock Set Bit Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.
AR 22	00 to 07	Input Words Number of words (2 digits BCD) allocated for input bits (Only a recognized value will be stored. A value of 00 will be stored if an I/O UNIT OVER error has occurred.)
	08 to 15	Output Words Number of words (2 digits BCD) allocated for output bits (Only a recognized value will be stored. A value of 00 will be stored if an I/O UNIT OVER error has occurred.)
AR 23	00 to 15	Power-off Counter (4 digits BCD) This is the count of the number of times that the power has been turned OFF. To clear the count, write "0000" from a Programming Device.
AR 24	00	Power-up PC Setup Error Flag Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6600 to DM 6614 (the part of the PC Setup area that is read at power-up).
	01	Startup PC Setup Error Flag Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6615 to DM 6644 (the part of the PC Setup area that is read at the beginning of operation).
	02	RUN PC Setup Error Flag Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6645 to DM 6655 (the part of the PC Setup area that is always read).
	03	CPU Unit Peripheral Port Settings Changing Flag
	04	CPU Unit RS-232C Port Settings Changing Flag
	05	Long Cycle Time Flag Turns ON if the actual cycle time is longer than the cycle time set in DM 6619.
	06, 07	Not used.
	08 to 15	Code (2 digits hexadecimal) showing the word number of a detected I/O bus error 00 to 15 (BCD): Correspond to input words 000 to 015. 80 to 95 (BCD): Correspond to output words 100 to 115. F0 (hexadecimal): Inner Board mounted in slot 1 cannot be identified. F1 (hexadecimal): Inner Board mounted in slot 2 cannot be identified. FF (hexadecimal): End cover cannot be identified.
AR 25	00 to 07	Not used.
	08	FPD(—) Teaching Bit
	09 to 11	Not used.
	12	Trace Completed Flag
	13	Tracing Flag
	14	Trace Trigger Bit
	15	Sampling Start Bit (Do not overwrite this bit from the program.)

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 26	00 to 15	Maximum Cycle Time (4 digits BCD) The longest cycle time since the beginning of operation is stored. It is cleared at the beginning, and not at the end, of operation. The unit can be any of the following, depending on the setting of the 9F monitoring time (DM 6618). Default: 0.1 ms; "10 ms" setting: 0.1 ms; "100 ms" setting: 1 ms; "1 s" setting: 10 ms
AR 27	00 to 15	Current Cycle Time (4 digits BCD) The most recent cycle time during operation is stored. The Current Cycle Time is not cleared when operation stops. The unit can be any of the following, depending on the setting of the 9F monitoring time (DM 6618). Default: 0.1 ms; "10 ms" setting: 0.1 ms; "100 ms" setting: 1 ms; "1 s" setting: 10 ms

3-6-4 Using the Clock

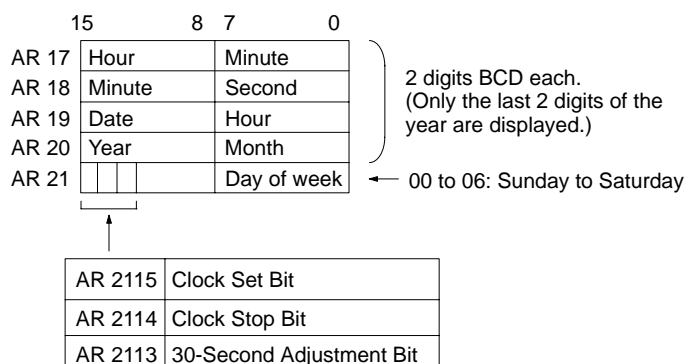
The CQM1H PCs can be equipped with a clock by installing a Memory Cassette with a clock. This section explains how to use the clock.

There is an "R" at the end of the model number of Memory Cassettes with a built-in clock. For example, the CQM1-ME04R Memory Cassette has a built-in clock. The R comes from "real-time clock."

Note The clock will stop and the current date and time clock data will be lost if the Memory Cassette is removed from the CPU Unit.

Words Containing the Date and Time

The following illustration shows the configuration of the words (AR 17 through AR 21) that are used with the clock. These words can be read and used as required. (AR 17 is provided so that the hour and minute can be accessed quickly.)



Setting the Time

To set the time, use a Programming Device as follows:

Note The time can be set easily using menu operations from a Programming Device such as a Programming Console. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for the Programming Console procedure.

Setting Everything

Set the time and date with the following procedure:

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. Turn ON AR 2114 (Clock Stop Bit) to stop the clock and allow AR 18 through AR 21 to be overwritten.
 2. Using a Programming Device, set AR 18 through AR 20 (minute/second, date/hour, and year/month) and AR 2100 through AR 2107 (day of week).
 3. Turn ON AR 2115 (Clock Set Bit) when the time set in step 2 is reached. The clock will start operating from the time that is set, and the Clock Stop Bit and Clock Set Bit will be turned OFF automatically.

Setting Only the Seconds

It is also possible, by using AR 2113, to simply set the seconds to "00" without going through a complicated procedure. When AR 2113 is turned ON, the clock time will change as follows:

If the seconds setting is from 00 to 29, the seconds will be reset to “00” and the minute setting will remain the same.

If the seconds setting is from 30 to 59, the seconds will be reset to “00” and the minute setting will advance by one.

When the time setting is complete, AR 2113 will turn OFF automatically.

3-7 LR Area

These bits are used to share data in a 1:1 Data Link (between the CQM1H and another PC) or Controller Link Data Link. These two functions cannot use the same LR bits simultaneously.

LR bits can be used as work bits when not used for a 1:1 Data Link.

One-to-one Data Link

Two CPU Units can be connected to establish a 1:1 Data Link that shares data in the LR areas of the two PCs. A CQM1H can be linked one-to-one with any of the following PCs: CQM1H, CQM1, C200HX/HG/HE, C200HS, CPM1, CPM1A, CPM2A, CPM2C, or SRM1(-V2). Refer to *1-6-4 One-to-one Link Communications* for more details.

Note Because the CPM1, CPM1A, CPM2A, and SRM1(-V2) PCs have a smaller LR area, the CQM1H's link area setting (DM 6645) must be set to LR 00 to LR 15 when connecting 1:1 with one of these PCs.

Controller Link Data Link

A Controller Link Unit can be mounted to establish a Controller Link Data Link using automatic or manual settings. Refer to the Controller Link Unit's Operation Manual for more details.

3-8 Timer/Counter Area

This area is used to manage timers and counters created with TIM, TIMH(15), CNT, CNTR(12), and TTIM(—). The same numbers are used for both timers and counters and each number can be used only once in the user program. Do not use the same TIM/CNT number twice even for different instructions.

TIM/CNT numbers are used to create timers and counters, as well as to access Completion Flags and present values (PVs). If a TIM/CNT number is designated for word data, it will access the present value (PV); if it is used for bit data, it access the Completion Flag for the timer/counter.

The Completion Flag turns ON when the PV of the timer/counter that is being used goes to 0.

Refer to instructions beginning on page 228 for details on timers and counters.

Ensuring TIMH(15) Accuracy

TIM/CNT numbers 000 through 015 and interrupt processing should be used for TIMH(15) whenever the cycle time is longer than 10 ms. Using other timer/counter numbers or not using interrupt processing will lead to inaccuracy in the high-speed timers. Interrupt processing can be set in DM 6629 of the PC Setup.

Conditions Resetting TIM and TIMH(15) PVs

The PV will be reset to the SV when program execution begins, the instruction's input condition goes OFF, or the interlock condition goes OFF when the instruction is in an interlocked program section (IL–ILC).

Conditions Resetting TTIM(—) PVs

The PV will be reset to 0000 when the timer's reset input goes ON.

The PV will be maintained when program execution begins, the instruction's input condition goes OFF, or the interlock condition goes OFF when the instruction is in an interlocked program section (IL–ILC).

Conditions Resetting CNT and CNTR(12) PVs

The PV will be reset to the SV when the counter's reset input goes ON.

The PV will be maintained when program execution begins, the instruction's input condition goes OFF, or the interlock condition goes OFF when the instruction is in an interlocked program section (IL–ILC).

3-9 DM Area

Data is accessed in word units. As shown below, the read/write part of the DM area can be freely read and written from the program. The rest of the DM area is assigned specific functions in advance.

Name		Range
Read/write	All CQM1H CPU Units	DM 0000 to DM 3071
	CQM1H-CPU51/61 only	DM 3072 to DM 6143
Read-only area (see notes 1 and 2)	Entire read-only area	DM 6144 to DM 6568
	Controller Link DM parameters area	DM 6400 to DM 6409
	Routing table area	DM 6450 to DM 6499
	Serial Communications Board settings	DM 6550 to DM 6559
Error log area		DM 6569 to DM 6599
PC Setup (see note 2)		DM 6600 to DM 6655

- Note**
1. The read-only area ranges from DM 6144 to DM 6568.
 2. The read-only area, PC Setup, program, and expansion instruction assignments can be transferred to and from the Memory Cassette as a single block of data. See 3-11 *Using Memory Cassettes* for details.

Read/Write DM Area

The read/write area has no particular functions assigned to it and can be used freely. It can be read and written from the program or Programming Devices. The size of the read/write area depends upon the model of CPU Unit, as shown in the following table.

CPU Unit	Range	Access from instructions		Access from Programming Devices	
		Read	Write	Read	Write
CQM1H-CPU11	DM 0000 to DM 3071	YES	YES	YES	YES
CQM1H-CPU21					
CQM1H-CPU51	DM 0000 to DM 6143				
CQM1H-CPU61					

Read-only Area (DM 6144 to DM 6568)

DM addresses from DM 6144 to DM 6568 make up the read-only area. Data in the read-only area can be read from instructions (not overwritten) and it can be read and overwritten from Programming Devices. Use the read-only area to store data that you don't want to be changed from the program.

To prevent data from being overwritten by Programming Devices, turn ON pin 1 on the DIP switch on the front of the CPU Unit.

When a Controller Link Unit or Serial Communications Board is being used, part of the read-only area is used for the Controller Link parameters/routing table or Serial Communications Board settings, as shown in the following table.

Name	Range	Access from instructions		Access from Programming Devices	
		Read	Write	Read	Write
Controller Link DM parameters area	DM 6400 to DM 6409	YES	No	YES	YES (See note.)
Routing table area	DM 6450 to DM 6499				
Serial Communications Board settings	DM 6550 to DM 6559				

- Note** Data cannot be overwritten from Programming Devices when pin 1 on the DIP switch on the front of the CPU Unit is ON.

**Error Log Area
(DM 6569 to DM 6599)**

The CPU Unit automatically records the error code and date/time of up to 10 errors (fatal and non-fatal) in the error log area.

Access from instructions		Access from Programming Devices	
Read	Write	Read	Write
YES	No	YES	No

**PC Setup
(DM 6600 to DM 6655)**

The PC Setup contains all of the PC Setup settings except for the Serial Communications Board settings (stored in DM 6550 to DM 6559). Make the PC Setup settings from a Programming Device.

Access from instructions		Access from Programming Devices	
Read	Write	Read	Write
YES	No	YES	YES

3-10 EM Area

The EM area can be used in CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Units only. EM data is accessed in word units. Since only one bank of EM is available, bank specification is not necessary.

EM area addresses range from EM 0000 to EM 6143. The area has no particular functions assigned to it and can be used freely. It can be read and written from the program or Programming Devices.

3-11 Using Memory Cassettes

This section provides general information on Memory Cassette specifications and explains how to read, write, and compare information in a Memory Cassette. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for details on installing the Memory Cassette, write-protecting flash-memory or EEPROM Memory Cassettes, replacing EPROM chips, and changing the EPROM version switch settings.

An optional Memory Cassette can be used to record the program, read-only DM (DM 6144 to DM 6568), PC Setup (DM 6600 to DM 6655), and expansion instruction assignments. Recording this data on a Memory Cassette prevents the program and vital settings from being changed accidentally. In addition, the settings and the program required for different control processes can be easily changed by simply replacing the Memory Cassette.

The program can be written to the CPU Unit's internal RAM to operate the CQM1H without a Memory Cassette, but the CQM1H can operate even if the CPU Unit's battery fails when a Memory Cassette is used and it's contents are transferred at startup.

Clock Function

The CQM1H PCs can be equipped with a clock by installing a Memory Cassette with a clock. There is an "R" at the end of the model number of Memory Cassettes with a built-in clock. See 3-6-4 *Using the Clock* for more details.

**Compatibility Between
Different CPU Units**

Data written to a Memory Cassette by a CQM1H CPU Unit cannot be read by a CQM1 CPU Unit, but data written by a CQM1 CPU Unit can be read by a CQM1H CPU Unit.

Data written to a Memory Cassette by a CQM1H-CPU61 can be read by CQM1H-CPU51, CQM1H-CPU21, and CQM1H-CPU11 CPU Units, but the program will not operate properly if EM area addresses have been used.

3-11-1 Memory Cassettes and Contents

Available Memory Cassettes The following Memory Cassettes are available.

Memory	Model	Specifications
EEPROM (see note 2)	CQM1-ME04K	4 Kwords without clock
	CQM1-ME04R	4 Kwords with clock
	CQM1-ME08K	8 Kwords without clock
	CQM1-ME08R	8 Kwords with clock
Flash (see notes 1 and 2)	CQM1H-ME16K	16 Kwords without clock
	CQM1H-ME16R	16 Kwords with clock
EPROM (see note 2)	CQM1-MP08K	8 Kwords, 16 Kwords, or 32 Kwords without clock
	CQM1-MP08R	8 Kwords, 16 Kwords, or 32 Kwords with clock

- Note**
1. Data can be read and written for a EEPROM Memory Cassette with a Programming Device.
 2. Data can be read from a EPROM Memory Cassette with a Programming Device, but must be written with a PROM Writer. An EPROM chip with 8 Kwords, 16 Kwords, or 32 Kwords can be installed in the Memory Cassette.
 3. The CQM1H-ME16K and CQM1H-ME16R cannot be used in CQM1 PCs.

The following EPROM chips (sold separately) are required for EPROM Memory Cassettes.

Model	ROM version	Capacity	Access speed
ROM-ID-B	27128 or equivalent	8 Kwords	150 ns
ROM-JD-B	27256 or equivalent	16 Kwords	150 ns
ROM-KD-B	27512 or equivalent	32 Kwords	150 ns

Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for details on replacing EPROM chips and changing the Memory Cassette's EPROM version switch settings.

Contents

The data stored in a Memory Cassette is mainly the CPU Unit's read-only DM, PC Setup, and program, as shown in the following table. All of this data is handled as a single unit; the 4 areas cannot be read, written, or compared individually.

Information		Contents
DM area	Read-only area	Read-only DM cannot be written from the program. The range is DM 6144 to DM 6568. These words can be used freely.
	PC Setup	The PC Setup sets the operating parameters of the CQM1H and it stored in DM 6600 to DM 6655.
	Expansion instruction assignments	These settings indicate which expansion instructions have been assigned function codes.
User program		The entire user program

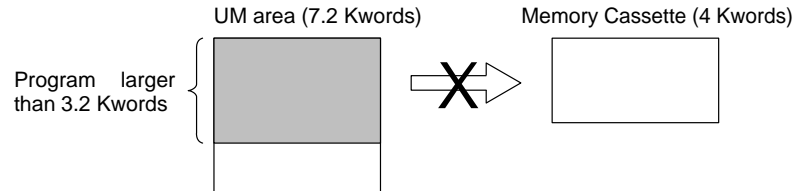
3-11-2 Memory Cassette Capacity and Program Size

The following table shows the largest program that can be stored in each size Memory Cassette.

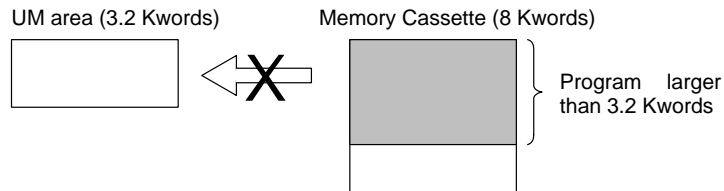
Memory Cassette size	Max. program size
4 Kwords	3.2 Kwords
8 Kwords	7.2 Kwords
16 Kwords	15.2 Kwords

A non-fatal error will occur and the transfer will not be executed if an attempt is made to store a program that is too large for the Memory Cassette or read a program that is too large for the CPU Unit. Two examples are shown below.

- 1, 2, 3... 1. When a 4-Kword EEPROM Memory Cassette is installed in a CPU Unit with a 7.2-Kword UM (user program) area, programs up to 3.2 Kwords long can be written to the Memory Cassette. A non-fatal error will occur if an attempt is made to write a program larger than 3.2 Kwords to the Memory Cassette.



2. When a 8-Kword or larger Memory Cassette is installed in a CPU Unit with a 3.2-Kword UM (user program) area, programs up to 3.2 KW long can be read from the Memory Cassette. A non-fatal error will occur if an attempt is made to read a program larger than 3.2 Kwords from the Memory Cassette.



Note The two transfers shown above would be completed normally if the program were 3.2 Kwords or smaller.

The approximate sizes of the programs in the UM (user program) area and Memory Cassette can be determined by the content of AR 15, as shown in the following table.

Location	Bits	Content	Meaning
Memory Cassette	AR 1500 to AR 1507	00	No Memory Cassette is installed or no program is saved in the Memory Cassette.
		04	The program is less than 3.2 Kwords long and can be read from any CQM1H CPU Unit.
		08	The program is less than 7.2 Kwords long and can be read from CQM1H-CPU51/61 CPU Units only.
		12	The program is less than 11.2 Kwords long and can be read from CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Units only.
		16	The program is less than 15.2 Kwords long and can be read from CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Units only.
UM area	AR 1508 to AR 1515	04	The program is less than 3.2 Kwords long and can be written to any flash-memory or EEPROM Memory Cassette.
		08	The program is less than 7.2 Kwords long and can be written to an 8-Kword or 16-Kword flash-memory or EEPROM Memory Cassette.
		12	The program is less than 11.2 Kwords long and can be written to a 16-Kword flash-memory Memory Cassette only.
		16	The program is less than 15.2 Kwords long and can be written to a 16-Kword flash-memory Memory Cassette only.

In CQM1H-CPU11/21 CPU Units, the content of AR 1508 to AR 1515 is normally 04. The content of AR 1500 to AR 1507 is normally 04 when a 4-Kword Memory Cassette is installed.

The size of the program indicated in AR 15 does not include the NOP(00) instructions after END(01), but will include any instructions other than NOP(00). Be sure to clear any unneeded instructions after END(01) to get an accurate measurement of the program's size.

3-11-3 Writing to the Memory Cassette

This section explains how to write the CPU Unit's data to a Flash-memory or EEPROM Memory Cassette.

Note A PROM Writer and Support Software are needed to write data to an EPROM Memory Cassette. Refer to the Support Software's Operation Manual for details.

Procedure

Follow the procedure outlined below to write to a Flash-memory or EEPROM Memory Cassette.

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Check to see that the write-protect switch on the Memory Cassette is OFF (i.e., writing enabled). The Memory Cassette Write-protected Flag (AR 1302) will be OFF if writing is enabled.
If the switch is ON (i.e., writing not enabled), then turn the CQM1H power supply OFF and remove the Memory Cassette before changing the switch.
2. Check to see that the CQM1H is in PROGRAM mode. If it is in either RUN or MONITOR mode, use a Programming Device to change the mode.
3. Turn ON AR 1400 from a Programming Device. The information will be written from the CQM1H to the Memory Cassette. When the operation is completed, AR 1400 will be turned OFF automatically.

 **Caution** Data cannot be written to the Memory Cassette if a memory error has occurred.

Note If an error occurs while data is being transmitted, a non-fatal error (FAL 9D) will be generated and the appropriate AR bit (from AR 1412 to AR 1415) will turn ON/OFF. If this occurs, refer to *Section 8 Troubleshooting* and make the necessary corrections.

3-11-4 Reading from the Memory Cassette

There are two ways to read from the Memory Cassette. The Memory Cassette to CPU Unit Transfer Bit (AR 1401) can be turned ON from a Programming Device or pin 2 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch can be turned ON to automatically read data from the Memory Cassette at startup.

If the program on the Memory Cassette has expansion instructions with function codes different from the default settings, make sure that pin 4 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch is ON (indicating user-allocated function codes).

The contents of the Memory Cassette cannot be read from the program.

Reading from the Memory Cassette can be executed regardless of the type of Memory Cassette.

If an error occurs while data is being transmitted, a non-fatal error (FAL 9D) will be generated and the appropriate AR bit (from AR 1412 to AR 1415 will turn ON/OFF. (If this occurs, refer to the Troubleshooting section and make the necessary correction.)

Programming Device Procedure

To use a Programming Device to read from the Memory Cassette, follow the procedure outlined below.

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Check to see that the CQM1H is in PROGRAM mode. If it is in either RUN or MONITOR mode, use the Programming Device to change the mode.
2. Use the Programming Device to turn ON AR 1401. The information will be read from the Memory Cassette to the CQM1H and AR 1401 will be turned OFF automatically when the read operation is completed.

Automatic Transfer at Startup

If pin 2 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch is ON, data will automatically be read from the Memory Cassette when the power supply is turned ON to the CQM1H. A memory error will occur and operation won't be possible if an error occurs during transfer of data between the Memory Cassette and CQM1H memory.

**Caution**

Be absolutely sure that the power is turned OFF before changing CQM1H DIP switch settings.

3-11-5 Comparing Memory Cassette Contents

The contents of the Memory Cassette can be compared to the contents of the CQM1H's memory to check to see if they are the same. This comparison can be performed for any type of Memory Cassette.

Procedure

Use the following procedure.

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. Check to see that the CQM1H is in PROGRAM mode. If it is in either RUN or MONITOR mode, use the Programming Device to change to PROGRAM mode.
 2. Turn ON AR 1402 from the Programming Device. The contents of the Memory Cassette will be compared to the contents of CQM1H memory and AR 1402 will be turned OFF automatically when the comparison is completed.
 3. Check the status of AR 1403 to see the results of the comparison. AR 1403 will be ON if the contents were not the same or if the comparison was not possible because the CQM1H was not in PROGRAM mode. If AR 1403 is OFF, the comparison was successful and the contents were the same.

AR 1403 cannot be controlled from the program or from a Programming Device. It is controlled by the results of comparison only.

If a comparison is attempted with the CQM1H in any mode but PROGRAM mode, a non-fatal error will occur (FAL 9D) and AR 1412 will turn ON. Although AR 1403 will also turn ON, no comparison will have been performed. AR 1403 will also turn ON if a comparison is attempted without a Memory Cassette mounted in the CQM1H.

SECTION 4

Ladder-diagram Programming

This section explains the basic steps and concepts involved in writing a basic ladder diagram program. It introduces the instructions that are used to build the basic structure of the ladder diagram and control its execution. The entire set of instructions used in programming is described in *Section 5 Instruction Set*.

4-1	Basic Procedure
4-2	Instruction Terminology
4-3	Basic Ladder Diagrams
4-3-1	Basic Terms
4-3-2	Mnemonic Code
4-3-3	Ladder Instructions
4-3-4	OUTPUT and OUTPUT NOT
4-3-5	The END Instruction
4-3-6	Logic Block Instructions
4-3-7	Coding Multiple Right-hand Instructions
4-3-8	Branching Instruction Lines
4-3-9	Jumps
4-4	Controlling Bit Status
4-4-1	SET and RESET
4-4-2	DIFFERENTIATE UP and DIFFERENTIATE DOWN
4-4-3	KEEP
4-4-4	Self-maintaining Bits (Seal)
4-5	Work Bits (Internal Relays)
4-6	Programming Precautions
4-7	Program Execution
4-8	Indirectly Addressing the DM and EM Areas

4-1 Basic Procedure

There are several basic steps involved in writing a program. Sheets that can be copied to aid in programming are provided in *Appendix E I/O Assignment Sheet* and *Appendix F Program Coding Sheet*.

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Obtain a list of all I/O devices and the I/O points that have been assigned to them and prepare a table that shows the I/O bit allocated to each I/O device.
2. If you are using LR bits to link two PCs, prepare sheet showing the usage of these bits.
3. Determine what words are available for work bits and prepare a table in which you can allocate these as you use them.
4. Also prepare tables of TC numbers and jump numbers so that you can allocate these as you use them. Remember, the function of a TC number can be defined only once within the program; jump numbers 01 through 99 can be used only once each. (TC number are described in *5-16 Timer and Counter Instructions*; jump numbers are described later in this section.)
5. Draw the ladder diagram.
6. Input the program into the CPU Unit. When using the Programming Console, this will involve converting the program to mnemonic form.
7. Check the program for syntax errors and correct these.
8. Execute the program to check for execution errors and correct these.
9. After the entire Control System has been installed and is ready for use, execute the program and fine tune it if required.

The basics of ladder-diagram programming and conversion to mnemonic code are described in *4-3 Basic Ladder Diagrams*. Preparing for and inputting the program via the Programming Console are described in the *CQM1H Operation Manual* and via the CX-Programmer in the *CX-Programmer User Manual*.

The rest of Section 4 covers more advanced programming, programming precautions, and program execution. All special application instructions are covered in *Section 5 Instruction Set*. Debugging is described in the *CQM1H Operation Manual* and *CX-Programmer User Manual*. *Section 8 Troubleshooting* also provides information required for debugging.

4-2 Instruction Terminology

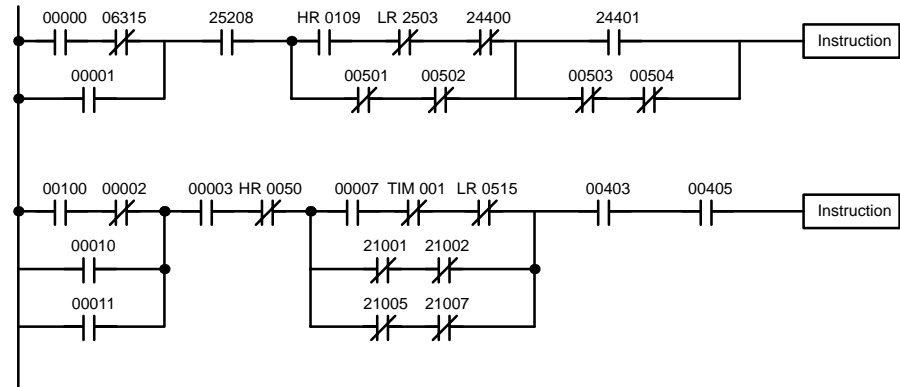
There are basically two types of instructions used in ladder-diagram programming: 1) instructions that correspond to the conditions on the ladder diagram and are used in instruction form only when converting a program to mnemonic code and 2) instructions that are used on the right side of the ladder diagram and are executed according to the conditions on the instruction lines leading to them.

Most instructions have at least one or more operands associated with them. Operands indicate or provide the data on which an instruction is to be performed. These are sometimes input as the actual numeric values, but are usually the addresses of data area words or bits that contain the data to be used. For instance, a MOVE instruction that has IR 000 designated as the source operand will move the contents of IR 000 to some other location. The other location is also designated as an operand. A bit whose address is designated as an operand is called an operand bit; a word whose address is designated as an operand is called an operand word. If the actual value is entered as a constant, it is preceded by # to indicate that it is not an address.

Other terms used in describing instructions are introduced in *Section 5 Instruction Set*.

4-3 Basic Ladder Diagrams

A ladder diagram consists of one line running down the left side with lines branching off to the right. The line on the left is called the bus bar. The branching lines are called instruction lines or rungs. Along the instruction lines are placed conditions that lead to other instructions on the right side. The logical combinations of these conditions determine when and how the instructions at the right are executed. A ladder diagram is shown below.



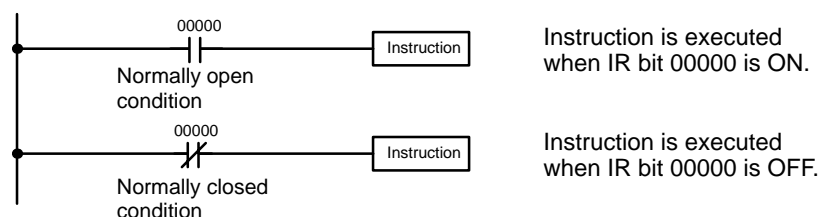
As shown in the diagram above, instruction lines can branch apart and they can join back together. The vertical pairs of lines are called conditions. Conditions without diagonal lines through them are called normally open conditions and correspond to a LOAD, AND, or OR instruction. The conditions with diagonal lines through them are called normally closed conditions and correspond to a LOAD NOT, AND NOT, or OR NOT instruction. The number above each condition indicates the operand bit for the instruction. It is the status of the bit associated with each condition that determines the execution condition for following instructions. The way the operation of each of the instructions corresponds to a condition is described below. Before we consider these, however, there are some basic terms that must be explained.

Note When displaying ladder diagrams with the CX-Programmer, a second bus bar will be shown on the right side of the ladder diagram and will be connected to all instructions on the right side. This does not change the ladder-diagram program in any functional sense. No conditions can be placed between the instructions on the right side and the right bus bar, i.e., all instructions on the right must be connected directly to the right bus bar. Refer to the *CX-Programmer User Manual* for details.

4-3-1 Basic Terms

Normally Open and Normally Closed Conditions

Each condition in a ladder diagram is either ON or OFF depending on the status of the operand bit that has been assigned to it. A normally open condition is ON if the operand bit is ON; OFF if the operand bit is OFF. A normally closed condition is ON if the operand bit is OFF; OFF if the operand bit is ON. Generally speaking, you use a normally open condition when you want something to happen when a bit is ON, and a normally closed condition when you want something to happen when a bit is OFF.



Execution Conditions	In ladder diagram programming, the logical combination of ON and OFF conditions before an instruction determines the compound condition under which the instruction is executed. This condition, which is either ON or OFF, is called the execution condition for the instruction. All instructions other than LOAD instructions have execution conditions.
Operand Bits	The operands designated for any of the ladder instructions can be any bit in the IR, SR, HR, AR, LR, or TC areas. This means that the conditions in a ladder diagram can be determined by I/O bits, flags, work bits, timers/counters, etc. LOAD and OUTPUT instructions can also use TR area bits, but they do so only in special applications. Refer to <i>4-3-8 Branching Instruction Lines</i> for details.
Logic Blocks	The way that conditions correspond to what instructions is determined by the relationship between the conditions within the instruction lines that connect them. Any group of conditions that go together to create a logic result is called a logic block. Although ladder diagrams can be written without actually analyzing individual logic blocks, understanding logic blocks is necessary for efficient programming and is essential when programs are to be input in mnemonic code.
Instruction Block	An instruction block consists of all the instructions that are interconnected across the ladder diagram. One instruction block thus consists of all the instructions between where you can draw a horizontal line across the ladder diagram without intersecting any vertical lines and the next place where you can draw the same type of horizontal line.

4-3-2 Mnemonic Code

The ladder diagram cannot be directly input into the PC via a Programming Console; the CX-Programmer is required. To input from a Programming Console, it is necessary to convert the ladder diagram to mnemonic code. The mnemonic code provides exactly the same information as the ladder diagram, but in a form that can be typed directly into the PC. Actually you can program directly in mnemonic code, although it is not recommended for beginners or for complex programs. Also, regardless of the Programming Device used, the program is stored in memory in mnemonic form, making it important to understand mnemonic code.

Because of the importance of the Programming Console as a peripheral device and because of the importance of mnemonic code in complete understanding of a program, we will introduce and describe the mnemonic code along with the ladder diagram. Remember, you will not need to use the mnemonic code if you are inputting via the CX-Programmer (although you can use it with the CX-Programmer if you prefer).

Program Memory Structure	The program is input into addresses in Program Memory. Addresses in Program Memory are slightly different to those in other memory areas because each address does not necessarily hold the same amount of data. Rather, each address holds one instruction and all of the definers and operands (described in more detail later) required for that instruction. Because some instructions require no operands, while others require up to three operands, Program Memory addresses can be from one to four words long.
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Program Memory addresses start at 00000 and run until the capacity of Program Memory has been exhausted. The first word at each address defines the instruction. Any definers used by the instruction are also contained in the first word. Also, if an instruction requires only a single bit operand (with no definer), the bit operand is also programmed on the same line as the instruction. The rest of the words required by an instruction contain the operands that specify what data is to be used. When converting to mnemonic code, all but ladder diagram instructions are written in the same form, one word to a line, just as they appear in the ladder diagram symbols. An example of mnemonic code is shown below. The instructions used in it are described later in the manual.

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	HR 0001
00001	AND	00001
00002	OR	00002
00003	LD NOT	00100
00004	AND	00101
00005	AND LD	
00006	MOV(21)	
		000
		DM 0000
00007	CMP(20)	
		DM 0000
		HR 00
00008	AND	25505
00009	OUT	10000
00010	MOV(21)	
		DM 0000
		DM 0500
00011	LD	00502
00012	AND	00005
00013	OUT	10003

The address and instruction columns of the mnemonic code table are filled in for the instruction word only. For all other lines, the left two columns are left blank. If the instruction requires no definer or bit operand, the operand column is left blank for first line. It is a good idea to cross through any blank data column spaces (for all instruction words that do not require data) so that the data column can be quickly scanned to see if any addresses have been left out.

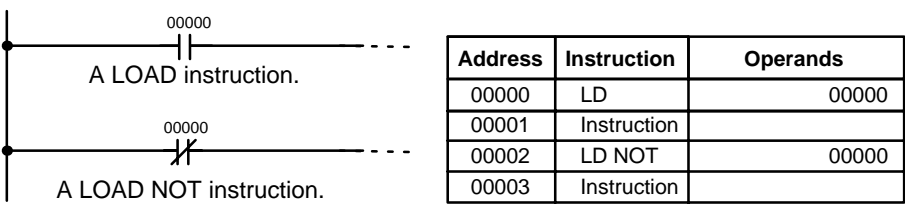
When programming, addresses are automatically displayed and do not have to be input unless for some reason a different location is desired for the instruction. When converting to mnemonic code, it is best to start at Program Memory address 00000 unless there is a specific reason for starting elsewhere.

4-3-3 Ladder Instructions

The ladder instructions are those instructions that correspond to the conditions on the ladder diagram. Ladder instructions, either independently or in combination with the logic block instructions described next, form the execution conditions upon which the execution of all other instructions are based.

LOAD and LOAD NOT

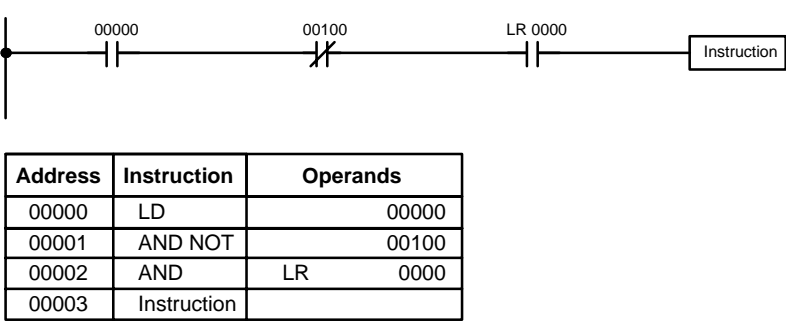
The first condition that starts any logic block within a ladder diagram corresponds to a LOAD or LOAD NOT instruction. Each of these instruction requires one line of mnemonic code. “Instruction” is used as a dummy instruction in the following examples and could be any of the right-hand instructions described later in this manual.



When this is the only condition on the instruction line, the execution condition for the instruction at the right is ON when the condition is ON. For the LOAD instruction (i.e., a normally open condition), the execution condition would be ON when IR 00000 was ON; for the LOAD NOT instruction (i.e., a normally closed condition), it would be ON when 00000 was OFF.

AND and AND NOT

When two or more conditions lie in series on the same instruction line, the first one corresponds to a LOAD or LOAD NOT instruction; and the rest of the conditions, to AND or AND NOT instructions. The following example shows three conditions which correspond in order from the left to a LOAD, an AND NOT, and an AND instruction. Again, each of these instructions requires one line of mnemonic code.



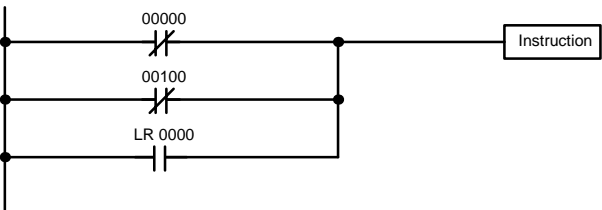
The instruction would have an ON execution condition only when all three conditions are ON, i.e., when IR 00000 was ON, IR 00100 was OFF, and LR 0000 was ON.

AND instructions in series can be considered individually, with each taking the logical AND of the execution condition (i.e., the total of all conditions up to that point) and the status of the AND instruction’s operand bit. If both of these are ON, an ON execution condition will be produced for the next instruction. If either is OFF, the result will also be OFF. The execution condition for the first AND instruction in a series is the first condition on the instruction line.

Each AND NOT instruction in a series would take the logical AND between its execution condition and the inverse of its operand bit.

OR and OR NOT

When two or more conditions lie on separate instruction lines running in parallel and then joining together, the first condition corresponds to a LOAD or LOAD NOT instruction; the rest of the conditions correspond to OR or OR NOT instructions. The following example shows three conditions which correspond in order from the top to a LOAD NOT, an OR NOT, and an OR instruction. Again, each of these instructions requires one line of mnemonic code.



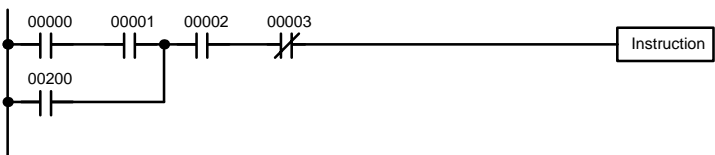
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD NOT	00000
00001	OR NOT	00100
00002	OR	LR 0000
00003	Instruction	

The instruction would have an ON execution condition when any one of the three conditions was ON, i.e., when IR 00000 was OFF, when IR 00100 was OFF, or when LR 0000 was ON.

OR and OR NOT instructions can be considered individually, each taking the logical OR between its execution condition and the status of the OR instruction's operand bit. If either one of these were ON, an ON execution condition would be produced for the next instruction.

Combining AND and OR Instructions

When AND and OR instructions are combined in more complicated diagrams, they can sometimes be considered individually, with each instruction performing a logic operation on the execution condition and the status of the operand bit. The following is one example. Study this example until you are convinced that the mnemonic code follows the same logic flow as the ladder diagram.



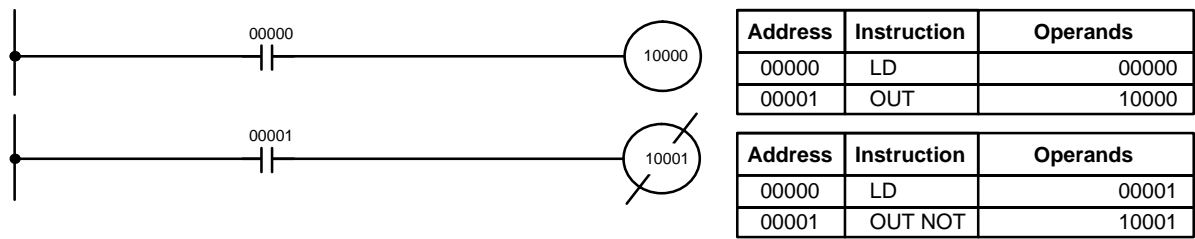
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND	00001
00002	OR	00200
00003	AND	00002
00004	AND NOT	00003
00005	Instruction	

Here, an AND is taken between the status of IR 00000 and that of IR 00001 to determine the execution condition for an OR with the status of IR 00200. The result of this operation determines the execution condition for an AND with the status of IR 00002, which in turn determines the execution condition for an AND with the inverse (i.e., and AND NOT) of the status of IR 00003.

In more complicated diagrams, however, it is necessary to consider logic blocks before an execution condition can be determined for the final instruction, and that’s where AND LOAD and OR LOAD instructions are used. Before we consider more complicated diagrams, however, we’ll look at the instructions required to complete a simple “input-output” program.

4-3-4 **OUTPUT and OUTPUT NOT**

The simplest way to output the results of combining execution conditions is to output it directly with the OUTPUT and OUTPUT NOT. These instructions are used to control the status of the designated operand bit according to the execution condition. With the OUTPUT instruction, the operand bit will be turned ON as long as the execution condition is ON and will be turned OFF as long as the execution condition is OFF. With the OUTPUT NOT instruction, the operand bit will be turned ON as long as the execution condition is OFF and turned OFF as long as the execution condition is ON. These appear as shown below. In mnemonic code, each of these instructions requires one line.

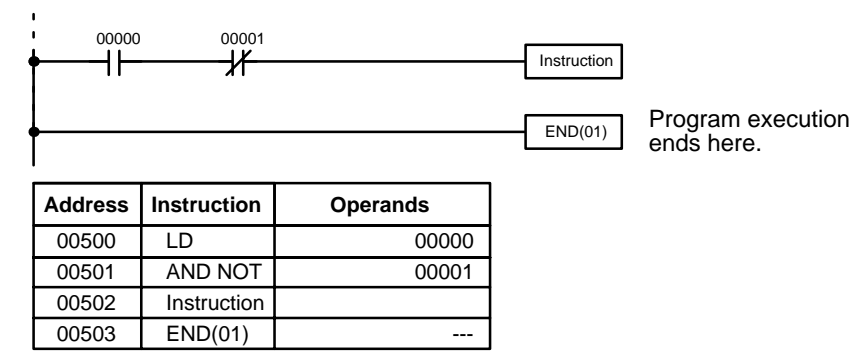


In the above examples, IR 10000 will be ON as long as IR 00000 is ON and IR 10001 will be OFF as long as IR 00001 is ON. Here, IR 00000 and IR 00001 would be input bits and IR 10000 and IR 10001 output bits assigned to the Units controlled by the PC, i.e., the signals coming in through the input points assigned IR 00000 and IR 00001 are controlling the output points assigned IR 10000 and IR 10001, respectively.

The length of time that a bit is ON or OFF can be controlled by combining the OUTPUT or OUTPUT NOT instruction with Timer instructions. Refer to Examples under 5-16-1 *Timer – TIM* for details.

4-3-5 The END Instruction

The last instruction required to complete a simple program is the END instruction. When the CPU Unit scans the program, it executes all instructions up to the first END instruction before returning to the beginning of the program and beginning execution again. Although an END instruction can be placed at any point in a program, which is sometimes done when debugging, no instructions past the first END instruction will be executed until it is removed. The number following the END instruction in the mnemonic code is its function code, which is used when inputting most instruction into the PC. These are described later. The END instruction requires no operands and no conditions can be placed on the same instruction line with it.



If there is no END instruction anywhere in the program, the program will not be executed at all.

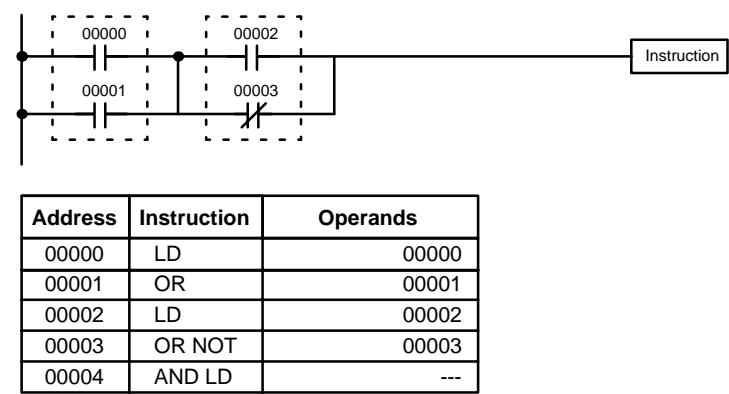
Now you have all of the instructions required to write simple input-output programs. Before we finish with ladder diagram basic and go onto inputting the program into the PC, let's look at logic block instruction (AND LOAD and OR LOAD), which are sometimes necessary even with simple diagrams.

4-3-6 Logic Block Instructions

Logic block instructions do not correspond to specific conditions on the ladder diagram; rather, they describe relationships between logic blocks. The AND LOAD instruction logically ANDs the execution conditions produced by two logic blocks. The OR LOAD instruction logically ORs the execution conditions produced by two logic blocks.

AND LOAD

Although simple in appearance, the diagram below requires an AND LOAD instruction.



The two logic blocks are indicated by dotted lines. Studying this example shows that an ON execution condition will be produced when: either of the conditions in the left logic block is ON (i.e., when either IR 00000 or IR 00001 is ON), **and** when either of the conditions in the right logic block is ON (i.e., when either IR 00002 is ON or IR 00003 is OFF).

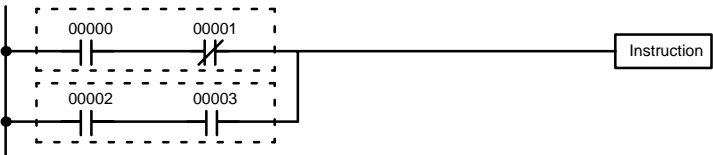
The above ladder diagram cannot, however, be converted to mnemonic code using AND and OR instructions alone. If an AND between IR 00002 and the results of an OR between IR 00000 and IR 00001 is attempted, the OR NOT between IR 00002 and IR 00003 is lost and the OR NOT ends up being an OR NOT between just IR 00003 and the result of an AND between IR 00002 and the first OR. What we need is a way to do the OR (NOT)'s independently and then combine the results.

To do this, we can use the LOAD or LOAD NOT instruction in the middle of an instruction line. When LOAD or LOAD NOT is executed in this way, the current execution condition is saved in special buffers and the logic process is repeated from the beginning. To combine the results of the current execution condition with that of a previous “unused” execution condition, an AND LOAD or an OR LOAD instruction is used. Here “LOAD” refers to loading the last unused execution condition. An unused execution condition is produced by using the LOAD or LOAD NOT instruction for any but the first condition on an instruction line.

Analyzing the above ladder diagram in terms of mnemonic instructions, the condition for IR 00000 is a LOAD instruction and the condition below it is an OR instruction between the status of IR 00000 and that of IR 00001. The condition at IR 00002 is another LOAD instruction and the condition below is an OR NOT instruction, i.e., an OR between the status of IR 00002 and the inverse of the status of IR 00003. To arrive at the execution condition for the instruction at the right, the logical AND of the execution conditions resulting from these two blocks would have to be taken. AND LOAD does this. The mnemonic code for the ladder diagram is shown below. The AND LOAD instruction requires no operands of its own, because it operates on previously determined execution conditions. Here too, dashes are used to indicate that no operands needs designated or input.

OR LOAD

The following diagram requires an OR LOAD instruction between the top logic block and the bottom logic block. An ON execution condition would be produced for the instruction at the right either when IR 00000 is ON and IR 00001 is OFF or when IR 00002 and IR 00003 are both ON. The operation of and mnemonic code for the OR LOAD instruction are exactly the same as those for a AND LOAD instruction except that the current execution condition is ORed with the last unused execution condition.



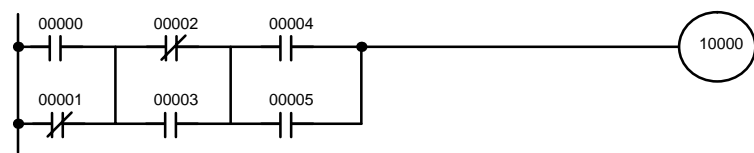
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND NOT	00001
00002	LD	00002
00003	AND	00003
00004	OR LD	---

Naturally, some diagrams will require both AND LOAD and OR LOAD instructions.

Logic Block Instructions in Series

To code diagrams with logic block instructions in series, the diagram must be divided into logic blocks. Each block is coded using a LOAD instruction to code the first condition, and then AND LOAD or OR LOAD is used to logically combine the blocks. With both AND LOAD and OR LOAD there are two ways to achieve this. One is to code the logic block instruction after the first two blocks and then after each additional block. The other is to code all of the blocks to be combined, starting each block with LOAD or LOAD NOT, and then to code the logic block instructions which combine them. In this case, the instructions for the last pair of blocks should be combined first, and then each preceding block should be combined, working progressively back to the first block. Although either of these methods will produce exactly the same result, the second method, that of coding all logic block instructions together, can be used only if eight or fewer blocks are being combined, i.e., if seven or fewer logic block instructions are required.

The following diagram requires AND LOAD to be converted to mnemonic code because three pairs of parallel conditions lie in series. The two means of coding the programs are also shown.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	OR NOT	00001
00002	LD NOT	00002
00003	OR	00003
00004	AND LD	—
00005	LD	00004
00006	OR	00005
00007	AND LD	—
00008	OUT	10000

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	OR NOT	00001
00002	LD NOT	00002
00003	OR	00003
00004	LD	00004
00005	OR	00005
00006	AND LD	—
00007	AND LD	—
00008	OUT	10000

Again, with the method on the right, a maximum of eight blocks can be combined. There is no limit to the number of blocks that can be combined with the first method.

The following diagram requires OR LOAD instructions to be converted to mnemonic code because three pairs of conditions in series lie in parallel to each other.



The first of each pair of conditions is converted to LOAD with the assigned bit operand and then ANDed with the other condition. The first two blocks can be coded first, followed by OR LOAD, the last block, and another OR LOAD, or the three blocks can be coded first followed by two OR LOADs. The mnemonic code for both methods is shown below.

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND NOT	00001
00002	LD NOT	00002
00003	AND NOT	00003
00004	OR LD	—
00005	LD	00004
00006	AND	00005
00007	OR LD	—
00008	OUT	10001

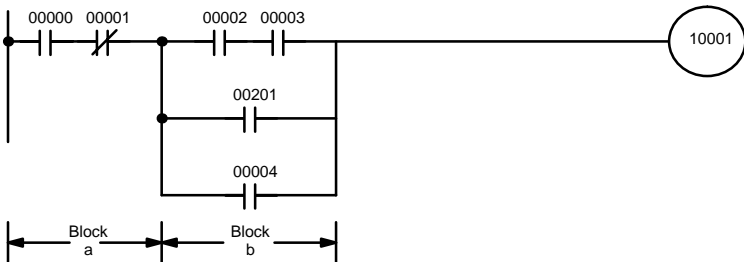
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND NOT	00001
00002	LD NOT	00002
00003	AND NOT	00003
00004	LD	00004
00005	AND	00005
00006	OR LD	—
00007	OR LD	—
00008	OUT	10001

Again, with the method on the right, a maximum of eight blocks can be combined. There is no limit to the number of blocks that can be combined with the first method.

Combining AND LOAD and OR LOAD

Both of the coding methods described above can also be used when using AND LOAD and OR LOAD, as long as the number of blocks being combined does not exceed eight.

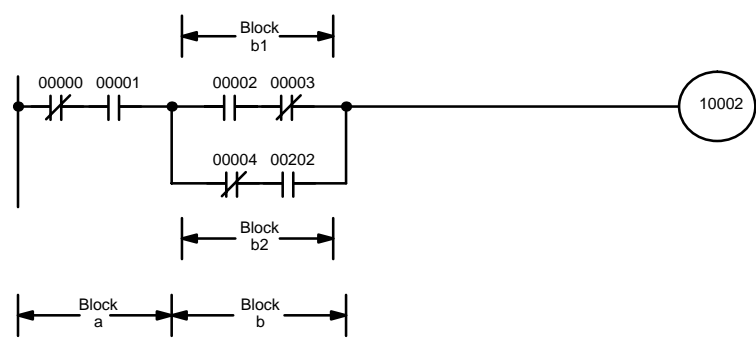
The following diagram contains only two logic blocks as shown. It is not necessary to further separate block b components, because it can be coded directly using only AND and OR.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND NOT	00001
00002	LD	00002
00003	AND	00003
00004	OR	00201
00005	OR	00004
00006	AND LD	—
00007	OUT	10001

Although the following diagram is similar to the one above, block b in the diagram below cannot be coded without separating it into two blocks combined with OR LOAD. In this example, the three blocks have been coded first and then OR LOAD has been used to combine the last two blocks followed by AND LOAD to combine the execution condition produced by the OR LOAD with the execution condition of block a.

When coding the logic block instructions together at the end of the logic blocks they are combining, they must, as shown below, be coded in reverse order, i.e., the logic block instruction for the last two blocks is coded first, followed by the one to combine the execution condition resulting from the first logic block instruction and the execution condition of the logic block third from the end, and on back to the first logic block that is being combined.



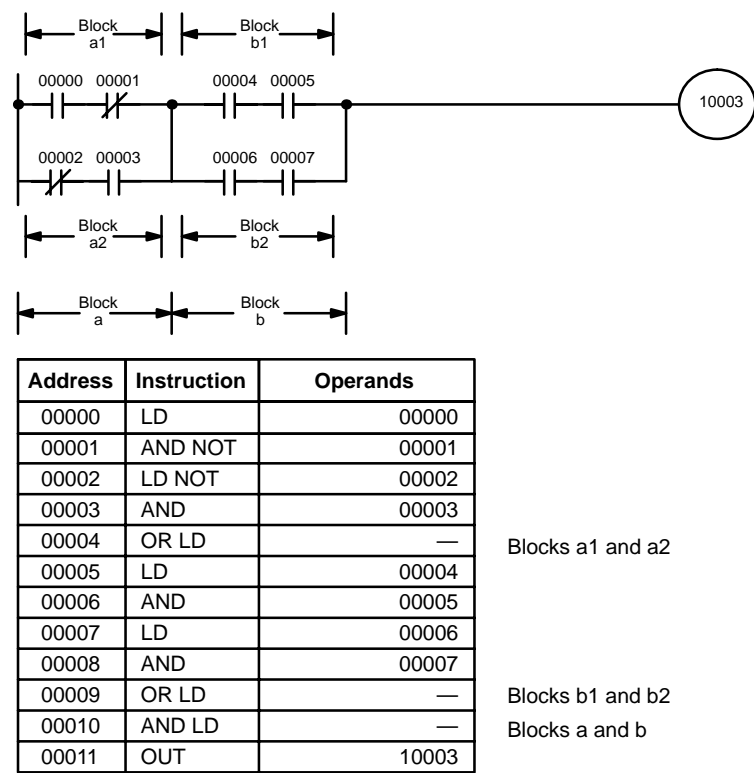
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD NOT	00000
00001	AND	00001
00002	LD	00002
00003	AND NOT	00003
00004	LD NOT	00004
00005	AND	00202
00006	OR LD	—
00007	AND LD	—
00008	OUT	10002

Complicated Diagrams

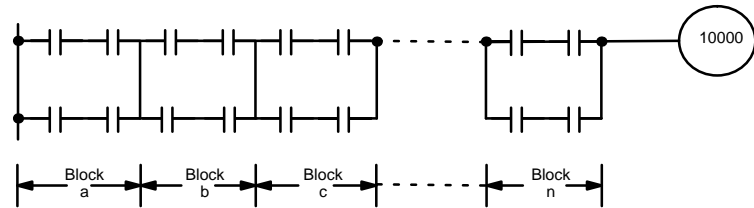
When determining what logic block instructions will be required to code a diagram, it is sometimes necessary to break the diagram into large blocks and then continue breaking the large blocks down until logic blocks that can be coded without logic block instructions have been formed. These blocks are then coded, combining the small blocks first, and then combining the larger blocks. Either AND LOAD or OR LOAD is used to combine the blocks, i.e., AND LOAD or OR LOAD always combines the last two execution conditions that existed, regardless of whether the execution conditions resulted from a single condition, from logic blocks, or from previous logic block instructions.

When working with complicated diagrams, blocks will ultimately be coded starting at the top left and moving down before moving across. This will generally mean that, when there might be a choice, OR LOAD will be coded before AND LOAD.

The following diagram must be broken down into two blocks and each of these then broken into two blocks before it can be coded. As shown below, blocks a and b require an AND LOAD. Before AND LOAD can be used, however, OR LOAD must be used to combine the top and bottom blocks on both sides, i.e., to combine a1 and a2; b1 and b2.



The following type of diagram can be coded easily if each block is coded in order: first top to bottom and then left to right. In the following diagram, blocks a and b would be combined using AND LOAD as shown above, and then block c would be coded and a second AND LOAD would be used to combine it with the execution condition from the first AND LOAD. Then block d would be coded, a third AND LOAD would be used to combine the execution condition from block d with the execution condition from the second AND LOAD, and so on through to block n.



The following diagram requires an OR LOAD followed by an AND LOAD to code the top of the three blocks, and then two more OR LOADs to complete the mnemonic code.

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	LD	00001
00002	LD	00002
00003	AND NOT	00003
00004	OR LD	--
00005	AND LD	--
00006	LD NOT	00004
00007	AND	00005
00008	OR LD	--
00009	LD NOT	00006
00010	AND	00007
00011	OR LD	--
00012	OUT	LR 0000

Although the program will execute as written, this diagram could be drawn as shown below to eliminate the need for the first OR LOAD and the AND LOAD, simplifying the program and saving memory space.

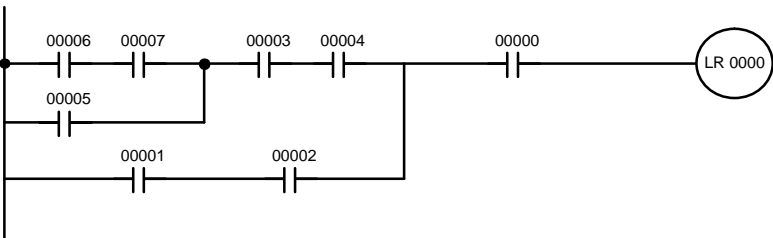
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00002
00001	AND NOT	00003
00002	OR	00001
00003	AND	00000
00004	LD NOT	00004
00005	AND	00005
00006	OR LD	--
00007	LD NOT	00006
00008	AND	00007
00009	OR LD	--
00010	OUT	LR 0000

The following diagram requires five blocks, which here are coded in order before using OR LOAD and AND LOAD to combine them starting from the last two blocks and working backward. The OR LOAD at program address 00008 combines blocks d and e, the following AND LOAD combines the resulting execution condition with that of block c, etc.

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	LD	00001
00002	AND	00002
00003	LD	00003
00004	AND	00004
00005	LD	00005
00006	LD	00006
00007	AND	00007
00008	OR LD	--
00009	AND LD	--
00010	OR LD	--
00011	AND LD	--
00012	OUT	LR 0000

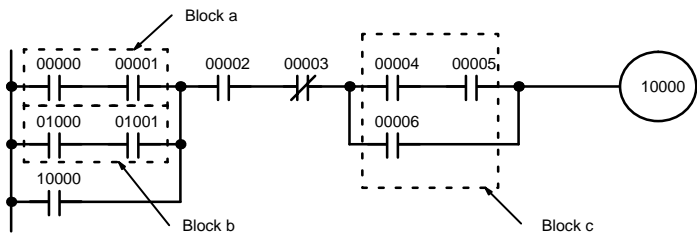
Blocks d and e
Block c with result of above
Block b with result of above
Block a with result of above

Again, this diagram can be redrawn as follows to simplify program structure and coding and to save memory space.

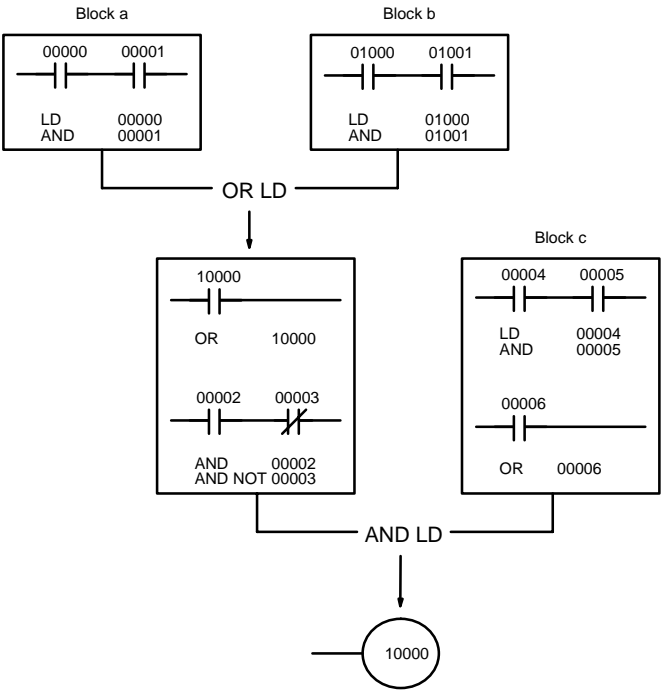


Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00006
00001	AND	00007
00002	OR	00005
00003	AND	00003
00004	AND	00004
00005	LD	00001
00006	AND	00002
00007	OR LD	--
00008	AND	00000
00009	OUT	LR 0000

The next and final example may at first appear very complicated but can be coded using only two logic block instructions. The diagram appears as follows:



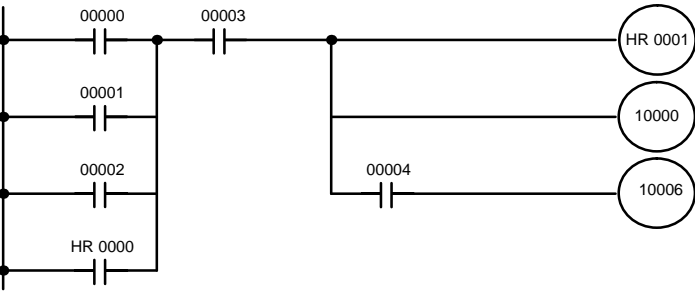
The first logic block instruction is used to combine the execution conditions resulting from blocks a and b, and the second one is to combine the execution condition of block c with the execution condition resulting from the normally closed condition assigned IR 00003. The rest of the diagram can be coded with OR, AND, and AND NOT instructions. The logical flow for this and the resulting code are shown below.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND	00001
00002	LD	01000
00003	AND	01001
00004	OR LD	--
00005	OR	10000
00006	AND	00002
00007	AND NOT	00003
00008	LD	00004
00009	AND	00005
00010	OR	00006
00011	AND LD	--
00012	OUT	10000

4-3-7 Coding Multiple Right-hand Instructions

If there is more than one right-hand instruction executed with the same execution condition, they are coded consecutively following the last condition on the instruction line. In the following example, the last instruction line contains one more condition that corresponds to an AND with IR 00004.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	OR	00001
00002	OR	00002
00003	OR	HR 0000
00004	AND	00003
00005	OUT	HR 0001
00006	OUT	10000
00007	AND	00004
00008	OUT	10006

4-3-8 Branching Instruction Lines

When an instruction line branches into two or more lines, it is sometimes necessary to use either interlocks or TR bits to maintain the execution condition that existed at a branching point. This is because instruction lines are executed across to a right-hand instruction before returning to the branching point to execute instructions on a branch line. If a condition exists on any of the instruction lines after the branching point, the execution condition could change during this time making proper execution impossible. The following diagrams illustrate this. In both diagrams, instruction 1 is executed before returning to the branching point and moving on to the branch line leading to instruction 2.

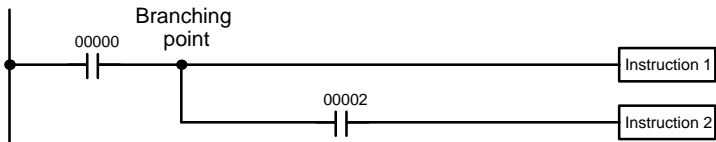


Diagram A: Correct Operation

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	Instruction 1	
00002	AND	00002
00003	Instruction 2	

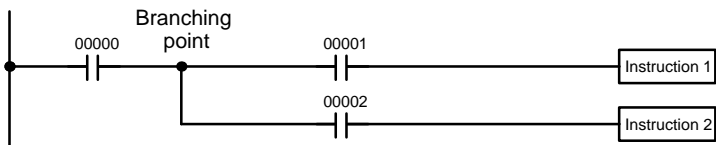


Diagram B: Incorrect Operation

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND	00001
00002	Instruction 1	
00003	AND	00002
00004	Instruction 2	

If, as shown in diagram A, the execution condition that existed at the branching point cannot be changed before returning to the branch line (instructions at the far right do not change the execution condition), then the branch line will be executed correctly and no special programming measure is required.

If, as shown in diagram B, a condition exists between the branching point and the last instruction on the top instruction line, the execution condition at the branching point and the execution condition after completing the top instruction line will sometimes be different, making it impossible to ensure correct execution of the branch line.

There are two means of programming branching programs to preserve the execution condition. One is to use TR bits; the other, to use interlocks (IL(02)/IL(03)).

TR Bits

The TR area provides eight bits, TR 0 through TR 7, that can be used to temporarily preserve execution conditions. If a TR bit is placed at a branching point, the current execution condition will be stored at the designated TR bit. When returning to the branching point, the TR bit restores the execution status that was saved when the branching point was first reached in program execution.

The previous diagram B can be written as shown below to ensure correct execution. In mnemonic code, the execution condition is stored at the branching point using the TR bit as the operand of the OUTPUT instruction. This execution condition is then restored after executing the right-hand instruction by using the same TR bit as the operand of a LOAD instruction

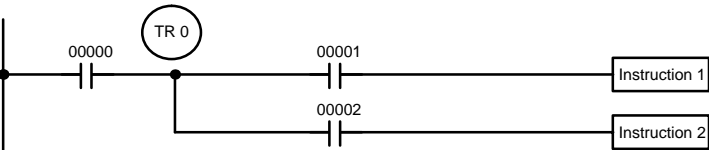
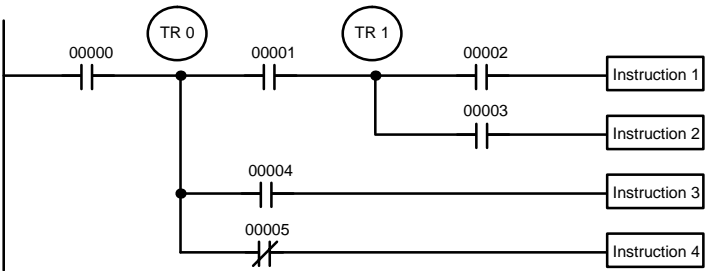


Diagram B: Corrected Using a TR bit

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	OUT	TR 0
00002	AND	00001
00003	Instruction 1	
00004	LD	TR 0
00005	AND	00002
00006	Instruction 2	

In terms of actual instructions the above diagram would be as follows: The status of IR 00000 is loaded (a LOAD instruction) to establish the initial execution condition. This execution condition is then output using an OUTPUT instruction to TR 0 to store the execution condition at the branching point. The execution condition is then ANDed with the status of IR 00001 and instruction 1 is executed accordingly. The execution condition that was stored at the branching point is then re-loaded (a LOAD instruction with TR 0 as the operand), this is ANDed with the status of IR 00002, and instruction 2 is executed accordingly.

The following example shows an application using two TR bits.



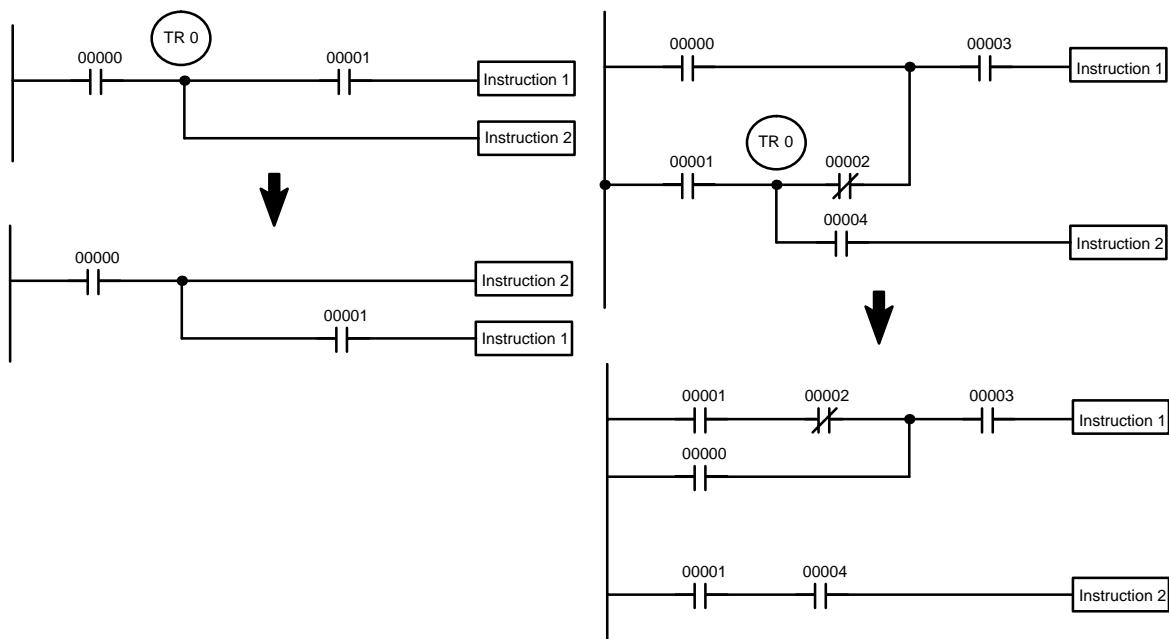
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	OUT	TR 0
00002	AND	00001
00003	OUT	TR 1
00004	AND	00002
00005	Instruction 1	
00006	LD	TR 1
00007	AND	00003
00008	Instruction 2	
00009	LD	TR 0
00010	AND	00004
00011	Instruction 3	
00012	LD	TR 0
00013	AND NOT	00005
00014	Instruction 4	

In this example, TR 0 and TR 1 are used to store the execution conditions at the branching points. After executing instruction 1, the execution condition stored in TR 1 is loaded for an AND with the status IR 00003. The execution condition stored in TR 0 is loaded twice, the first time for an AND with the status of IR 00004 and the second time for an AND with the inverse of the status of IR 00005.

TR bits can be used as many times as required as long as the same TR bit is not used more than once in the same instruction block. Here, a new instruction block is begun each time execution returns to the bus bar. If, in a single instruction block, it is necessary to have more than eight branching points that require the execution condition to be saved, interlocks (which are described next) must be used.

When drawing a ladder diagram, be careful not to use TR bits unless necessary. Often the number of instructions required for a program can be reduced and ease of understanding a program increased by redrawing a diagram that would otherwise require TR bits. In both of the following pairs of diagrams, the bottom versions require fewer instructions and do not require TR bits. In the first example, this is achieved by reorganizing the parts of the instruction block: the bottom one, by separating the second OUTPUT instruction and using another LOAD instruction to create the proper execution condition for it.

Note Although simplifying programs is always a concern, the order of execution of instructions is sometimes important. For example, a MOVE instruction may be required before the execution of a BINARY ADD instruction to place the proper data in the required operand word. Be sure that you have considered execution order before reorganizing a program to simplify it.



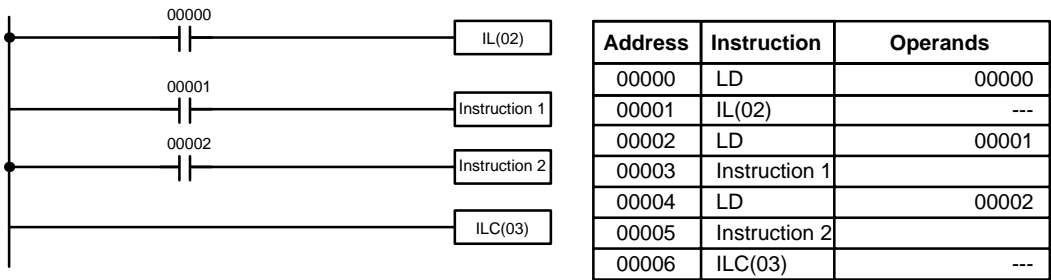
Note TR bits are must be input by the user only when programming using mnemonic code. They are not necessary when inputting ladder diagrams directly because they are processed for you automatically. The above limitations on the number of branching points requiring TR bits, and considerations on methods to reduce the number of programming instructions, still hold.

Interlocks

The problem of storing execution conditions at branching points can also be handled by using the INTERLOCK (IL(02)) and INTERLOCK CLEAR (ILC(03)) instructions to eliminate the branching point completely while allowing a specific execution condition to control a group of instructions. The INTERLOCK and INTERLOCK CLEAR instructions are always used together.

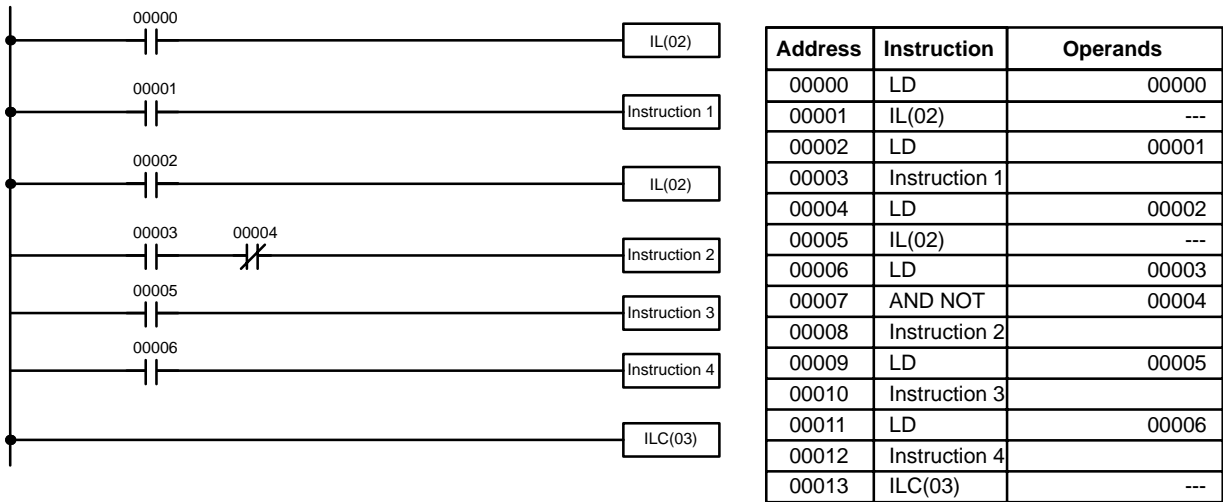
When an INTERLOCK instruction is placed before a section of a ladder program, the execution condition for the INTERLOCK instruction will control the execution of all instruction up to the next INTERLOCK CLEAR instruction. If the execution condition for the INTERLOCK instruction is OFF, all right-hand instructions through the next INTERLOCK CLEAR instruction will be executed with OFF execution conditions to reset the entire section of the ladder diagram. The effect that this has on particular instructions is described in *5-12 INTERLOCK and INTERLOCK CLEAR – IL(02) and ILC(03)*.

Diagram B can also be corrected with an interlock. Here, the conditions leading up to the branching point are placed on an instruction line for the INTERLOCK instruction, all of lines leading from the branching point are written as separate instruction lines, and another instruction line is added for the INTERLOCK CLEAR instruction. No conditions are allowed on the instruction line for INTERLOCK CLEAR. Note that neither INTERLOCK nor INTERLOCK CLEAR requires an operand.



If IR 00000 is ON in the revised version of diagram B, above, the status of IR 00001 and that of IR 00002 would determine the execution conditions for instructions 1 and 2, respectively. Because IR 00000 is ON, this would produce the same results as ANDing the status of each of these bits. If IR 00000 is OFF, the INTERLOCK instruction would produce an OFF execution condition for instructions 1 and 2 and then execution would continue with the instruction line following the INTERLOCK CLEAR instruction.

As shown in the following diagram, more than one INTERLOCK instruction can be used within one instruction block; each is effective through the next INTERLOCK CLEAR instruction.



If IR 00000 in the above diagram is OFF (i.e., if the execution condition for the first INTERLOCK instruction is OFF), instructions 1 through 4 would be executed with OFF execution conditions and execution would move to the instruction following the INTERLOCK CLEAR instruction. If IR 00000 is ON, the status of IR 00001 would be loaded as the execution condition for instruction 1 and then the status of IR 00002 would be loaded to form the execution condition for the second INTERLOCK instruction. If IR 00002 is OFF, instructions 2 through 4 will be executed with OFF execution conditions. If IR 00002 is ON, IR 00003, IR 00005, and IR 00006 will determine the first execution condition in new instruction lines.

4-3-9 Jumps

A specific section of a program can be skipped according to a designated execution condition. Although this is similar to what happens when the execution condition for an INTERLOCK instruction is OFF, with jumps, the operands for all instructions maintain status. Jumps can therefore be used to control devices that require a sustained output, e.g., pneumatics and hydraulics, whereas interlocks can be used to control devices that do not required a sustained output, e.g., electronic instruments.

Jumps are created using the JUMP (JMP(04)) and JUMP END (JME(05)) instructions. If the execution condition for a JUMP instruction is ON, the program is executed normally as if the jump did not exist. If the execution condition for the JUMP instruction is OFF, program execution moves immediately to a JUMP END instruction without changing the status of anything between the JUMP and JUMP END instruction.

All JUMP and JUMP END instructions are assigned jump numbers ranging between 00 and 99. There are two types of jumps. The jump number used determines the type of jump.

A jump can be defined using jump numbers 01 through 99 only once, i.e., each of these numbers can be used once in a JUMP instruction and once in a JUMP END instruction. When a JUMP instruction assigned one of these numbers is executed, execution moves immediately to the JUMP END instruction that has the same number as if all of the instruction between them did not exist. Diagram B from the TR bit and interlock example could be redrawn as shown below using a jump. Although 01 has been used as the jump number, any number between 01 and 99 could be used as long as it has not already been used in a different part of the program. JUMP and JUMP END require no other operand and JUMP END never has conditions on the instruction line leading to it.

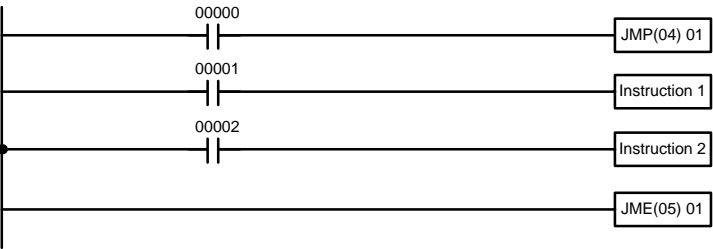


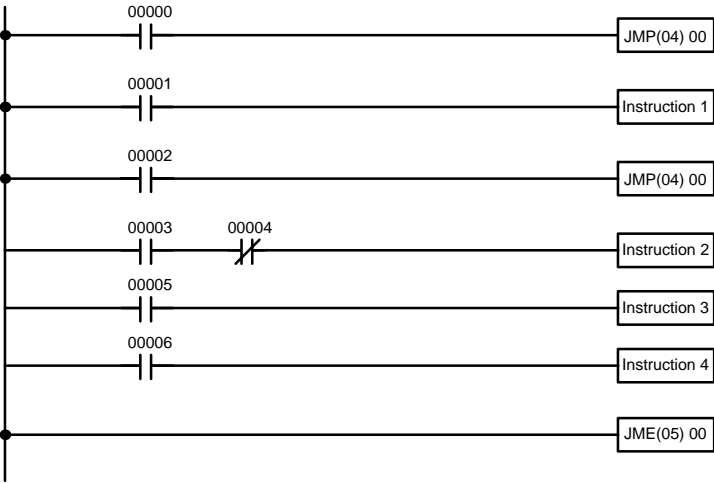
Diagram B: Corrected with a Jump

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	JMP(04)	01
00002	LD	00001
00003	Instruction 1	
00004	LD	00002
00005	Instruction 2	
00006	JME(05)	01

This version of diagram B would have a shorter execution time when IR 00000 was OFF than any of the other versions.

The other type of jump is created with a jump number of 00. As many jumps as desired can be created using jump number 00 and JUMP instructions using 00 can be used consecutively without a JUMP END using 00 between them. It is even possible for all JUMP 00 instructions to move program execution to the same JUMP END 00, i.e., only one JUMP END 00 instruction is required for all JUMP 00 instruction in the program. When 00 is used as the jump number for a JUMP instruction, program execution moves to the instruction following the next JUMP END instruction with a jump number of 00. Although, as in all jumps, no status is changed and no instructions are executed between the JUMP 00 and JUMP END 00 instructions, the program must search for the next JUMP END 00 instruction, producing a slightly longer execution time.

Execution of programs containing multiple JUMP 00 instructions for one JUMP END 00 instruction is similar to that of interlocked sections. The following diagram is the same as that used for the interlock example above, except redrawn with jumps. The execution of this diagram would differ from that of the diagram described above (e.g., in the previous diagram interlocks would reset certain parts of the interlocked section, however, jumps do not affect the status of any bit between the JUMP and JUMP END instructions).



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	JMP(04)	00
00002	LD	00001
00003	Instruction 1	
00004	LD	00002
00005	JMP(04)	00
00006	LD	00003
00007	AND NOT	00004
00008	Instruction 2	
00009	LD	00005
00010	Instruction 3	
00011	LD	00006
00012	Instruction 4	
00013	JME(05)	00

4-4 Controlling Bit Status

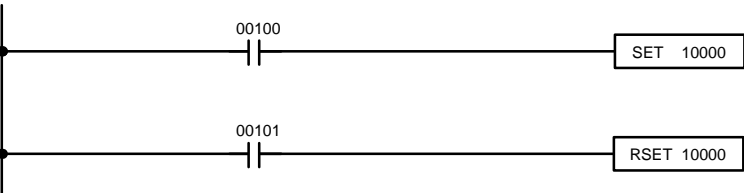
There are seven basic instructions that can be used generally to control individual bit status. These are the OUTPUT, OUTPUT NOT, SET, RESET, DIFFERENTIATE UP, DIFFERENTIATE DOWN, and KEEP instructions. All of these instructions appear as the last instruction in an instruction line and take a bit address for an operand. Although details are provided in 5-9 Bit Control Instructions, these instructions (except for OUTPUT and OUTPUT NOT, which have already been introduced) are described here because of their importance in most programs. Although these instructions are used to turn ON and OFF output bits in the IR area (i.e., to send or stop output signals to external devices), they are also used to control the status of other bits in the IR area or in other data areas.

4-4-1 SET and RESET

The SET and RESET instructions are very similar to the OUTPUT and OUTPUT NOT instructions except that they only change the status of their operand bits for ON execution conditions. Neither instructions will affect the status of its operand bit when the execution condition is OFF.

SET will turn ON the operand bit when the execution condition goes ON, but unlike the OUTPUT instruction, SET will not turn OFF the operand bit when the execution condition goes OFF. RESET will turn OFF the operand bit when the execution condition goes OFF, but unlike OUTPUT NOT, RESET will not turn ON the operand bit when the execution condition goes OFF.

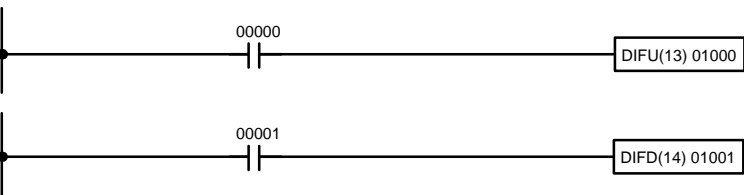
In the following example, IR 10000 will be turned ON when IR 00100 goes ON and will remain ON until IR 00101 goes ON, regardless of the status of IR 00100. When IR 00101 goes ON, RESET will turn IR 10000 OFF.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00100
00001	SET	10000
00002	LD	00101
00003	RSET	10000

4-4-2 DIFFERENTIATE UP and DIFFERENTIATE DOWN

DIFFERENTIATE UP and DIFFERENTIATE DOWN instructions are used to turn the operand bit ON for one cycle at a time. The DIFFERENTIATE UP instruction turns ON the operand bit for one cycle after the execution condition for it goes from OFF to ON; the DIFFERENTIATE DOWN instruction turns ON the operand bit for one cycle after the execution condition for it goes from ON to OFF. Both of these instructions require only one line of mnemonic code.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	DIFU(13)	01000

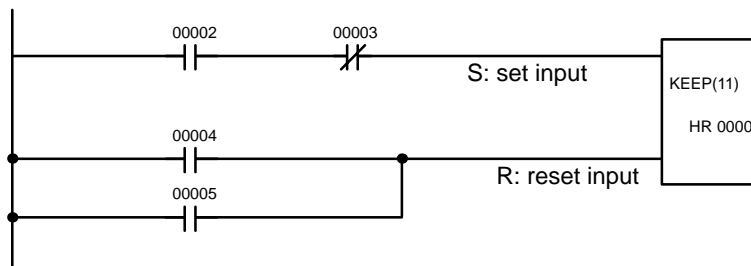
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00001
00001	DIFD(14)	01001

Here, IR 01000 will be turned ON for one cycle after IR 00000 goes ON. The next time DIFU(13) 01000 is executed, IR 01000 will be turned OFF, regardless of the status of IR 00000. With the DIFFERENTIATE DOWN instruction, IR 01001 will be turned ON for one cycle after IR 00001 goes OFF (IR 01001 will be kept OFF until then), and will be turned OFF the next time DIFD(14) 01001 is executed.

4-4-3 KEEP

The KEEP instruction is used to maintain the status of the operand bit based on two execution conditions. To do this, the KEEP instruction is connected to two instruction lines. When the execution condition at the end of the first instruction line is ON, the operand bit of the KEEP instruction is turned ON. When the execution condition at the end of the second instruction line is ON, the operand bit of the KEEP instruction is turned OFF. The operand bit for the KEEP instruction will maintain its ON or OFF status even if it is located in an interlocked section of the diagram.

In the following example, HR 0000 will be turned ON when IR 00002 is ON and IR 00003 is OFF. HR 0000 will then remain ON until either IR 00004 or IR 00005 turns ON. With KEEP, as with all instructions requiring more than one instruction line, the instruction lines are coded first before the instruction that they control.



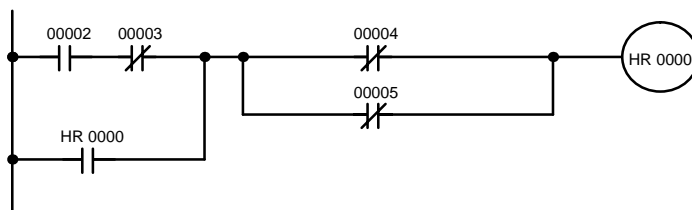
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00002
00001	AND NOT	00003
00002	LD	00004
00003	OR	00005
00004	KEEP(11)	HR 0000

4-4-4 Self-maintaining Bits (Seal)

Although the KEEP instruction can be used to create self-maintaining bits, it is sometimes necessary to create self-maintaining bits in another way so that they can be turned OFF when in an interlocked section of a program.

To create a self-maintaining bit, the operand bit of an OUTPUT instruction is used as a condition for the same OUTPUT instruction in an OR setup so that the operand bit of the OUTPUT instruction will remain ON or OFF until changes occur in other bits. At least one other condition is used just before the OUTPUT instruction to function as a reset. Without this reset, there would be no way to control the operand bit of the OUTPUT instruction.

The above diagram for the KEEP instruction can be rewritten as shown below. The only difference in these diagrams would be their operation in an interlocked program section when the execution condition for the INTERLOCK instruction was ON. Here, just as in the same diagram using the KEEP instruction, two reset bits are used, i.e., HR 0000 can be turned OFF by turning ON either IR 00004 or IR 00005.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00002
00001	AND NOT	00003
00002	OR	HR 0000
00003	AND NOT	00004
00004	OR NOT	00005
00005	OUT	HR 0000

4-5 Work Bits (Internal Relays)

In programming, combining conditions to directly produce execution conditions is often extremely difficult. These difficulties are easily overcome, however, by using certain bits to trigger other instructions indirectly. Such programming is achieved by using work bits. Sometimes entire words are required for these purposes. These words are referred to as work words.

Work bits are not transferred to or from the PC. They are bits selected by the programmer to facilitate programming as described above. I/O bits and other dedicated bits cannot be used as work bits. All bits in the IR area that are not allocated as I/O bits, and certain unused bits in the AR area, are available for use as work bits. Be careful to keep an accurate record of how and where you use work bits. This helps in program planning and writing, and also aids in debugging operations.

Work Bit Applications

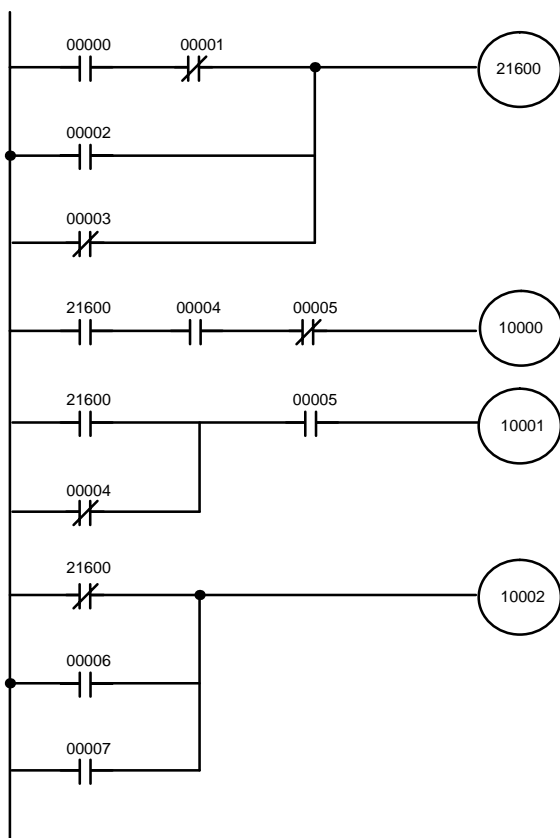
Examples given later in this subsection show two of the most common ways to employ work bits. These should act as a guide to the almost limitless number of ways in which the work bits can be used. Whenever difficulties arise in programming a control action, consideration should be given to work bits and how they might be used to simplify programming.

Work bits are often used with the OUTPUT, OUTPUT NOT, DIFFERENTIATE UP, DIFFERENTIATE DOWN, and KEEP instructions. The work bit is used first as the operand for one of these instructions so that later it can be used as a condition that will determine how other instructions will be executed. Work bits can also be used with other instructions, e.g., with the SHIFT REGISTER instruction (SFT(10)). An example of the use of work words and bits with the SHIFT REGISTER instruction is provided in 5-17-1 *SHIFT REGISTER – SFT(10)*.

Although they are not always specifically referred to as work bits, many of the bits used in the examples in *Section 5 Instruction Set* use work bits. Understanding the use of these bits is essential to effective programming.

Reducing Complex Conditions

Work bits can be used to simplify programming when a certain combination of conditions is repeatedly used in combination with other conditions. In the following example, IR 00000, IR 00001, IR 00002, and IR 00003 are combined in a logic block that stores the resulting execution condition as the status of IR 21600. IR 21600 is then combined with various other conditions to determine output conditions for IR 10000, IR 10001, and IR 10002, i.e., to turn the outputs allocated to these bits ON or OFF.

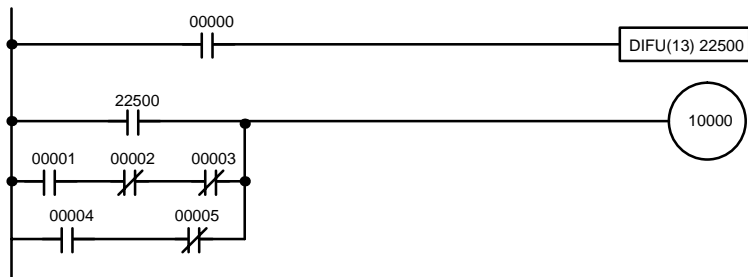


Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND NOT	00001
00002	OR	00002
00003	OR NOT	00003
00004	OUT	21600
00005	LD	21600
00006	AND	00004
00007	AND NOT	00005
00008	OUT	10000
00009	LD	21600
00010	OR NOT	00004
00011	AND	00005
00012	OUT	10001
00013	LD NOT	21600
00014	OR	00006
00015	OR	00007
00016	OUT	10002

Differentiated Conditions

Work bits can also be used if differential treatment is necessary for some, but not all, of the conditions required for execution of an instruction. In this example, IR 10000 must be left ON continuously as long as IR 001001 is ON and both IR 00002 and IR 00003 are OFF, or as long as IR 00004 is ON and IR 00005 is OFF. It must be turned ON for only one cycle each time IR 00000 turns ON (unless one of the preceding conditions is keeping it ON continuously).

This action is easily programmed by using IR 22500 as a work bit as the operand of the DIFFERENTIATE UP instruction (DIFU(13)). When IR 00000 turns ON, IR 22500 will be turned ON for one cycle and then be turned OFF the next cycle by DIFU(13). Assuming the other conditions controlling IR 10000 are not keeping it ON, the work bit IR 22500 will turn IR 10000 ON for one cycle only.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	DIFU(13)	22500
00002	LD	22500
00003	LD	00001
00004	AND NOT	00002
00005	AND NOT	00003
00006	OR LD	---
00007	LD	00004
00008	AND NOT	00005
00009	OR LD	---
00010	OUT	10000

4-6 Programming Precautions

The number of conditions that can be used in series or parallel is unlimited as long as the memory capacity of the PC is not exceeded. Therefore, use as many conditions as required to draw a clear diagram. Although very complicated diagrams can be drawn with instruction lines, there must not be any conditions on lines running vertically between two other instruction lines. Diagram A shown below, for example, is not possible, and should be drawn as diagram B. Mnemonic code is provided for diagram B only; coding diagram A would be impossible.

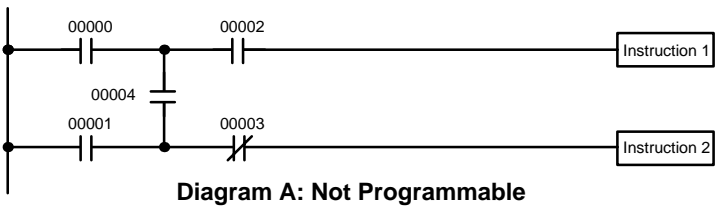


Diagram A: Not Programmable

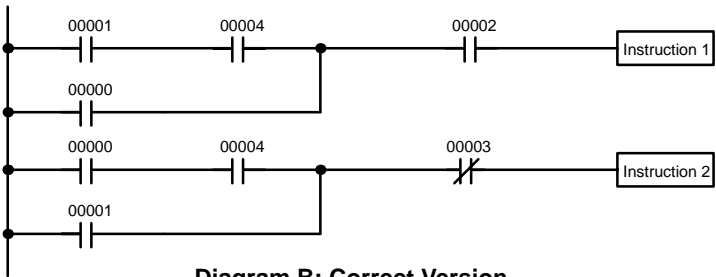
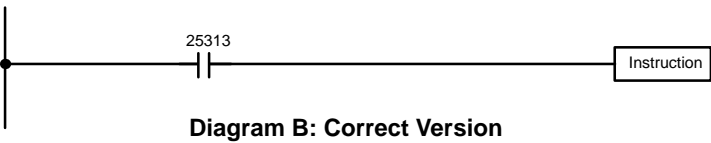


Diagram B: Correct Version

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00001
00001	AND	00004
00002	OR	00000
00003	AND	00002
00004	Instruction 1	
00005	LD	00000
00006	AND	00004
00007	OR	00001
00008	AND NOT	00003
00009	Instruction 2	

The number of times any particular bit can be assigned to conditions is not limited, so use them as many times as required to simplify your program. Often, complicated programs are the result of attempts to reduce the number of times a bit is used.

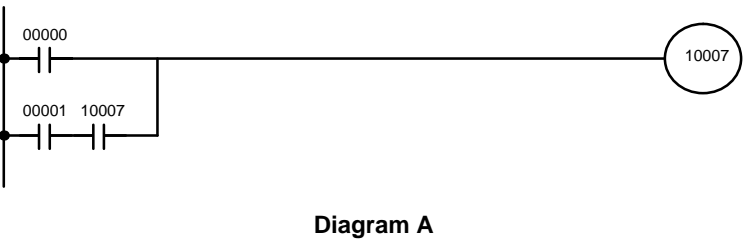
Except for instructions for which conditions are not allowed (e.g., INTERLOCK CLEAR and JUMP END, see below), every instruction line must also have at least one condition on it to determine the execution condition for the instruction at the right. Again, diagram A , below, must be drawn as diagram B. If an instruction must be continuously executed (e.g., if an output must always be kept ON while the program is being executed), the Always ON Flag (SR 25313) in the SR area can be used.



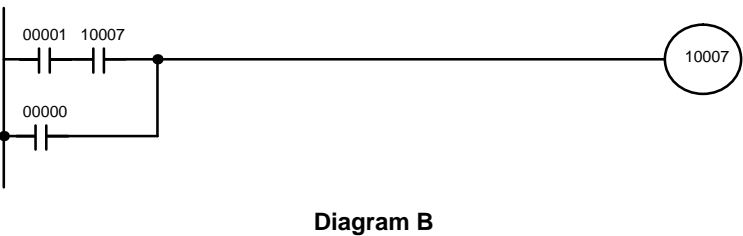
Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	25313
00001	Instruction	

There are a few exceptions to this rule, including the INTERLOCK CLEAR, JUMP END, and step instructions. Each of these instructions is used as the second of a pair of instructions and is controlled by the execution condition of the first of the pair. Conditions should not be placed on the instruction lines leading to these instructions. Refer to *Section 5 Instruction Set* for details.

When drawing ladder diagrams, it is important to keep in mind the number of instructions that will be required to input it. In diagram A, below, an OR LOAD instruction will be required to combine the top and bottom instruction lines. This can be avoided by redrawing as shown in diagram B so that no AND LOAD or OR LOAD instructions are required. Refer to *5-8-2 AND LOAD and OR LOAD* for more details.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	LD	00001
00002	AND	10007
00003	OR LD	---
00004	OUT	10007



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00001
00001	AND	10007
00002	OR	00000
00003	OUT	10007

4-7 Program Execution

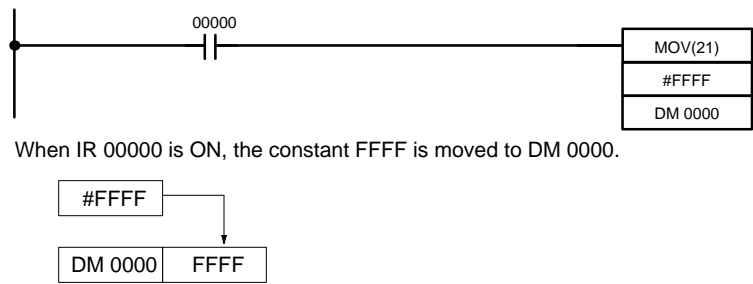
When program execution is started, the CPU Unit scans the program from top to bottom, checking all conditions and executing all instructions accordingly as it moves down the bus bar. It is important that instructions be placed in the proper order so that, for example, the desired data is moved to a word before that word is used as the operand for an instruction. Remember that an instruction line is completed to the terminal instruction at the right before executing an instruction lines branching from the first instruction line to other terminal instructions at the right.

Program execution is only one of the tasks carried out by the CPU Unit as part of the cycle time. Refer to *Section 7 PC Operations and Processing Time* for details.

4-8 Indirectly Addressing the DM and EM Areas

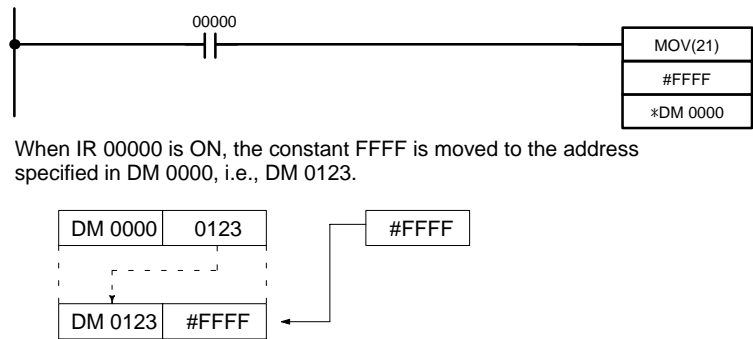
The DM and EM areas can be addressed either directly or indirectly. Indirect addresses are indicated using an asterisk before the address, e.g., *DM 0000.

Direct Addresses



Indirect Addresses

With indirect addresses, the contents of the address given in the operand is treated as BCD and used as the final address in the EM or DM area.



Note The contents of a word used as an indirect must be BCD and must not exceed the addressing range of the DM or EM area. If it is not BCD, a BCD error will occur. If the DM or EM area is exceeded, an indirect addressing error will occur. The Error Flag (SR 25503) will turn ON for either of these errors and the instruction will not be executed.

SECTION 5

Instruction Set

The CQM1H has a large programming instruction set that allows for easy programming of complicated control processes. This section explains instructions individually and provides the ladder diagram symbol, data areas, and flags used with each. The many instructions provided by these PCs are organized in the following subsections by instruction group. These groups include Ladder Diagram Instructions, instructions with fixed function codes, and set instructions. Some instructions, such as Timer and Counter instructions, are used to control execution of other instructions, e.g., a TIM Completion Flag might be used to turn ON a bit when the time period set for the timer has expired. Although these other instructions are often used to control output bits through the Output instruction, they can be used to control execution of other instructions as well. The Output instructions used in examples in this manual can therefore generally be replaced by other instructions to modify the program for specific applications other than controlling output bits directly.

5-1	Notation
5-2	Instruction Format
5-3	Data Areas, Definer Values, and Flags
5-4	Differentiated Instructions
5-5	Expansion Instructions
5-6	Coding Right-hand Instructions
5-7	Instruction Tables
5-7-1	Instructions with Fixed Function Codes
5-7-2	Expansion Instructions
5-7-3	Alphabetic List by Mnemonic
5-8	Ladder Diagram Instructions
5-8-1	LOAD, LOAD NOT, AND, AND NOT, OR, and OR NOT
5-8-2	AND LOAD and OR LOAD
5-9	Bit Control Instructions
5-9-1	OUTPUT and OUTPUT NOT – OUT and OUT NOT
5-9-2	SET and RESET – SET and RSET
5-9-3	KEEP – KEEP(11)
5-9-4	DIFFERENTIATE UP and DOWN – DIFU(13) and DIFD(14)
5-10	NO OPERATION – NOP(00)
5-11	END – END(01)
5-12	INTERLOCK and INTERLOCK CLEAR – IL(02) and ILC(03)
5-13	JUMP and JUMP END – JMP(04) and JME(05)
5-14	User Error Instructions: FAILURE ALARM AND RESET – FAL(06) and SEVERE FAILURE ALARM – FALS(07)
5-15	Step Instructions: STEP DEFINE and STEP START–STEP(08)/SNXT(09)
5-16	Timer and Counter Instructions
5-16-1	TIMER – TIM
5-16-2	COUNTER – CNT
5-16-3	REVERSIBLE COUNTER – CNTR(12)
5-16-4	HIGH-SPEED TIMER – TIMH(15)
5-16-5	TOTALIZING TIMER – TTIM(—)
5-16-6	INTERVAL TIMER – STIM(69)
5-16-7	REGISTER COMPARISON TABLE – CTBL(63)
5-16-8	MODE CONTROL – INI(61)
5-16-9	HIGH-SPEED COUNTER PV READ – PRV(62)

5-17	Shift Instructions	.....
5-17-1	SHIFT REGISTER – SFT(10)	.....
5-17-2	WORD SHIFT – WSFT(16)	.....
5-17-3	ARITHMETIC SHIFT LEFT – ASL(25)	.....
5-17-4	ARITHMETIC SHIFT RIGHT – ASR(26)	.....
5-17-5	ROTATE LEFT – ROL(27)	.....
5-17-6	ROTATE RIGHT – ROR(28)	.....
5-17-7	ONE DIGIT SHIFT LEFT – SLD(74)	.....
5-17-8	ONE DIGIT SHIFT RIGHT – SRD(75)	.....
5-17-9	REVERSIBLE SHIFT REGISTER – SFTR(84)	.....
5-17-10	ASYNCHRONOUS SHIFT REGISTER – ASFT(17)	.....
5-18	Data Movement Instructions	.....
5-18-1	MOVE – MOV(21)	.....
5-18-2	MOVE NOT – MVN(22)	.....
5-18-3	BLOCK TRANSFER – XFER(70)	.....
5-18-4	BLOCK SET – BSET(71)	.....
5-18-5	DATA EXCHANGE – XCHG(73)	.....
5-18-6	SINGLE WORD DISTRIBUTE – DIST(80)	.....
5-18-7	DATA COLLECT – COLL(81)	.....
5-18-8	MOVE BIT – MOV(82)	.....
5-18-9	MOVE DIGIT – MOVD(83)	.....
5-18-10	TRANSFER BITS – XFRB(—)	.....
5-19	Comparison Instructions	.....
5-19-1	COMPARE – CMP(20)	.....
5-19-2	TABLE COMPARE – TCMP(85)	.....
5-19-3	BLOCK COMPARE – BCMP(68)	.....
5-19-4	DOUBLE COMPARE – CMPL(60)	.....
5-19-5	MULTI-WORD COMPARE – MCMP(19)	.....
5-19-6	SIGNED BINARY COMPARE – CPS(—)	.....
5-19-7	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY COMPARE – CPSL(—)	.....
5-19-8	AREA RANGE COMPARE – ZCP(—)	.....
5-19-9	DOUBLE AREA RANGE COMPARE – ZCPL(—)	.....
5-20	Conversion Instructions	.....
5-20-1	BCD-TO-BINARY – BIN(23)	.....
5-20-2	BINARY-TO-BCD – BCD(24)	.....
5-20-3	DOUBLE BCD-TO-DOUBLE BINARY – BINL(58)	.....
5-20-4	DOUBLE BINARY-TO-DOUBLE BCD – BCDL(59)	.....
5-20-5	4-TO-16 DECODER – MLPX(76)	.....
5-20-6	16-TO-4 ENCODER – DMPX(77)	.....
5-20-7	7-SEGMENT DECODER – SDEC(78)	.....
5-20-8	ASCII CONVERT – ASC(86)	.....
5-20-9	ASCII-TO-HEXADECIMAL – HEX(—)	.....
5-20-10	SCALING – SCL(66)	.....
5-20-11	SIGNED BINARY TO BCD SCALING – SCL2(—)	.....
5-20-12	BCD TO SIGNED BINARY SCALING – SCL3(—)	.....
5-20-13	HOURS-TO-SECONDS – SEC(—)	.....
5-20-14	SECONDS-TO-HOURS – HMS(—)	.....
5-20-15	COLUMN-TO-LINE – LINE(—)	.....
5-20-16	LINE-TO-COLUMN – COLM(—)	.....
5-20-17	2’S COMPLEMENT – NEG(—)	.....
5-20-18	DOUBLE 2’S COMPLEMENT – NEGL(—)	.....

5-21	BCD Calculation Instructions	.....
5-21-1	SET CARRY – STC(40)	.....
5-21-2	CLEAR CARRY – CLC(41)	.....
5-21-3	BCD ADD – ADD(30)	.....
5-21-4	BCD SUBTRACT – SUB(31)	.....
5-21-5	BCD MULTIPLY – MUL(32)	.....
5-21-6	BCD DIVIDE – DIV(33)	.....
5-21-7	DOUBLE BCD ADD – ADDL(54)	.....
5-21-8	DOUBLE BCD SUBTRACT – SUBL(55)	.....
5-21-9	DOUBLE BCD MULTIPLY – MULL(56)	.....
5-21-10	DOUBLE BCD DIVIDE – DIVL(57)	.....
5-21-11	SQUARE ROOT – ROOT(72)	.....
5-22	Binary Calculation Instructions	.....
5-22-1	BINARY ADD – ADB(50)	.....
5-22-2	BINARY SUBTRACT – SBB(51)	.....
5-22-3	BINARY MULTIPLY – MLB(52)	.....
5-22-4	BINARY DIVIDE – DVB(53)	.....
5-22-5	DOUBLE BINARY ADD – ADBL(—)	.....
5-22-6	DOUBLE BINARY SUBTRACT – SBBL(—)	.....
5-22-7	SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBS(—)	.....
5-22-8	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBSL(—)	.....
5-22-9	SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBS(—)	.....
5-22-10	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBSL(—)	.....
5-23	Special Math Instructions	.....
5-23-1	FIND MAXIMUM – MAX(—)	.....
5-23-2	FIND MINIMUM – MIN(—)	.....
5-23-3	AVERAGE VALUE – AVG(—)	.....
5-23-4	SUM – SUM(—)	.....
5-23-5	ARITHMETIC PROCESS – APR(—)	.....
5-24	Floating-point Math Instructions	.....
5-24-1	FLOATING TO 16-BIT: FIX(—)	.....
5-24-2	FLOATING TO 32-BIT: FIXL(—)	.....
5-24-3	16-BIT TO FLOATING: FLT(—)	.....
5-24-4	32-BIT TO FLOATING: FLTL(—)	.....
5-24-5	FLOATING-POINT ADD: +F(—)	.....
5-24-6	FLOATING-POINT SUBTRACT: -F(—)	.....
5-24-7	FLOATING-POINT MULTIPLY: *F(—)	.....
5-24-8	FLOATING-POINT DIVIDE: /F(—)	.....
5-24-9	DEGREES TO RADIANS: RAD(—)	.....
5-24-10	RADIANS TO DEGREES: DEG(—)	.....
5-24-11	SINE: SIN(—)	.....
5-24-12	COSINE: COS(—)	.....
5-24-13	TANGENT: TAN(—)	.....
5-24-14	ARC SINE: ASIN(—)	.....
5-24-15	ARC COSINE: ACOS(—)	.....
5-24-16	ARC TANGENT: ATAN(—)	.....
5-24-17	SQUARE ROOT: SQRT(—)	.....
5-24-18	EXPONENT: EXP(—)	.....
5-24-19	LOGARITHM: LOG(—)	.....

5-25	Logic Instructions	
5-25-1	COMPLEMENT – COM(29)	
5-25-2	LOGICAL AND – ANDW(34)	
5-25-3	LOGICAL OR – ORW(35)	
5-25-4	EXCLUSIVE OR – XORW(36)	
5-25-5	EXCLUSIVE NOR – XNRW(37)	
5-26	Increment/Decrement Instructions	
5-26-1	BCD INCREMENT – INC(38)	
5-26-2	BCD DECREMENT – DEC(39)	
5-27	Subroutine Instructions	
5-27-1	SUBROUTINE ENTER – SBS(91)	
5-27-2	SUBROUTINE DEFINE and RETURN – SBN(92)/RET(93)	
5-28	Special Instructions	
5-28-1	TRACE MEMORY SAMPLING – TRSM(45)	
5-28-2	MESSAGE DISPLAY – MSG(46)	
5-28-3	I/O REFRESH – IORF(97)	
5-28-4	MACRO – MCRO(99)	
5-28-5	BIT COUNTER – BCNT(67)	
5-28-6	FRAME CHECKSUM – FCS(—)	
5-28-7	FAILURE POINT DETECTION – FPD(—)	
5-28-8	INTERRUPT CONTROL – INT(89)	
5-28-9	SET PULSES – PULS(65)	
5-28-10	SPEED OUTPUT – SPED(64)	
5-28-11	PULSE OUTPUT – PLS2(—)	
5-28-12	ACCELERATION CONTROL – ACC(—)	
5-28-13	PULSE WITH VARIABLE DUTY FACTOR – PWM(—)	
5-28-14	DATA SEARCH – SRCH(—)	
5-28-15	PID CONTROL – PID(—)	
5-29	Network Instructions	
5-29-1	NETWORK SEND – SEND(90)	
5-29-2	NETWORK RECEIVE – RECV(98)	
5-29-3	DELIVER COMMAND: CMND(—)	
5-30	Communications Instructions	
5-30-1	RECEIVE – RXD(47)	
5-30-2	TRANSMIT – TXD(48)	
5-30-3	CHANGE SERIAL PORT SETUP – STUP(—)	
5-30-4	PROTOCOL MACRO – PMCR(—)	
5-31	Advanced I/O Instructions	
5-31-1	7-SEGMENT DISPLAY OUTPUT – 7SEG(88)	
5-31-2	DIGITAL SWITCH INPUT – DSW(87)	
5-31-3	HEXADECIMAL KEY INPUT – HKY(—)	
5-31-4	TEN KEY INPUT – TKY(18)	

5-1 Notation

In the remainder of this manual, all instructions will be referred to by their mnemonics. For example, the OUTPUT instruction will be called OUT; the AND LOAD instruction, AND LD. If you're not sure of the instruction a mnemonic is used for, refer to *Appendix A Programming Instructions*.

If an instruction is assigned a function code, it will be given in parentheses after the mnemonic. These function codes, which are 2-digit decimal numbers, are used to input most instructions into the CPU Unit. A table of instructions listed in order of function codes is also provided in *Appendix A Programming Instructions*. Lists of instructions are also provided in *5-7 Instruction Tables*.

An @ before a mnemonic indicates the differentiated version of that instruction. Differentiated instructions are explained in *Section 5-4*.

5-2 Instruction Format

Most instructions have at least one or more operands associated with them. Operands indicate or provide the data on which an instruction is to be performed. These are sometimes input as the actual numeric values (i.e., as constants), but are usually the addresses of data area words or bits that contain the data to be used. A bit whose address is designated as an operand is called an operand bit; a word whose address is designated as an operand is called an operand word. In some instructions, the word address designated in an instruction indicates the first of multiple words containing the desired data.

Each instruction requires one or more words in Program Memory. The first word is the instruction word, which specifies the instruction and contains any definers (described below) or operand bits required by the instruction. Other operands required by the instruction are contained in following words, one operand per word. Some instructions require up to four words.

A definer is an operand associated with an instruction and contained in the same word as the instruction itself. These operands define the instruction rather than telling what data it is to use. Examples of definers are TIM/CNT numbers, which are used in timer and counter instructions to create timers and counters, as well as jump numbers (which define which Jump instruction is paired with which Jump End instruction). Bit operands are also contained in the same word as the instruction itself, although these are not considered definers.

5-3 Data Areas, Definer Values, and Flags

In this section, each instruction description includes its ladder diagram symbol, the data areas that can be used by its operands, and the values that can be used as definers. Details for the data areas are also specified by the operand names and the type of data required for each operand (i.e., word or bit and, for words, hexadecimal or BCD).

Not all addresses in the specified data areas are necessarily allowed for an operand, e.g., if an operand requires two words, the last word in a data area cannot be designated as the first word of the operand because all words for a single operand must be within the same data area. Other specific limitations are given in a *Limitations* subsection. Refer to *Section 3 Memory Areas* for addressing conventions and the addresses of flags and control bits.



Caution

The IR and SR areas are considered as separate data areas. If an operand has access to one area, it doesn't necessarily mean that the same operand will have access to the other area. The border between the IR and SR areas can, however, be crossed for a single operand, i.e., the last bit in the IR area may be specified for an operand that requires more than one word as long as the SR area is also allowed for that operand.

The *Flags* subsection lists flags that are affected by execution of an instruction. These flags include the following SR area flags.

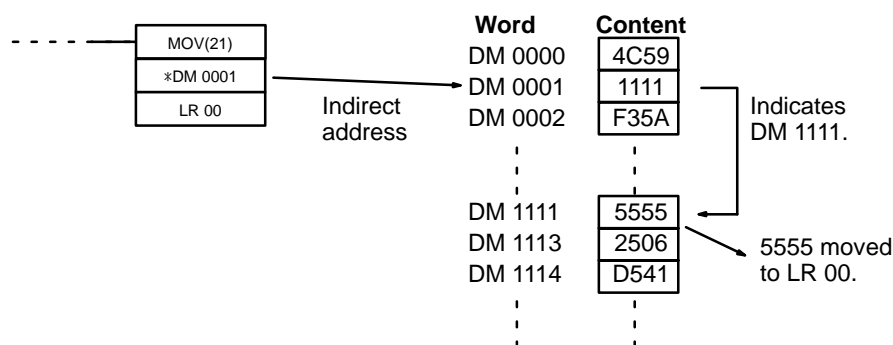
Abbreviation	Name	Bit
ER	Instruction Execution Error Flag	25503
CY	Carry Flag	25504
GR	Greater Than Flag	25505
EQ	Equals Flag	25506
LE	Less Than Flag	25507

ER is the flag most commonly used for monitoring an instruction's execution. When ER goes ON, it indicates that an error has occurred in attempting to execute the current instruction. The *Flags* subsection of each instruction lists possible reasons for ER being ON. ER will turn ON if operands are not entered correctly. Instructions are not executed when ER is ON. A table of instructions and the flags they affect is provided in *Appendix B Error and Arithmetic Flag Operation*.

Indirect Addressing

When the DM area is specified for an operand, an indirect address can be used. Indirect DM addressing is specified by placing an asterisk before the DM: *DM.

When an indirect DM address is specified, the designated DM word will contain the address of the DM word that contains the data that will be used as the operand of the instruction. If, for example, *DM 0001 was designated as the first operand and LR 00 as the second operand of MOV(21), the contents of DM 0001 was 1111, and DM 1111 contained 5555, the value 5555 would be moved to LR 00.



When using indirect addressing, the address of the desired word must be in BCD and it must specify a word within the DM area. In the above example, the content of *DM 0000 would have to be in BCD between 0000 and 1999.

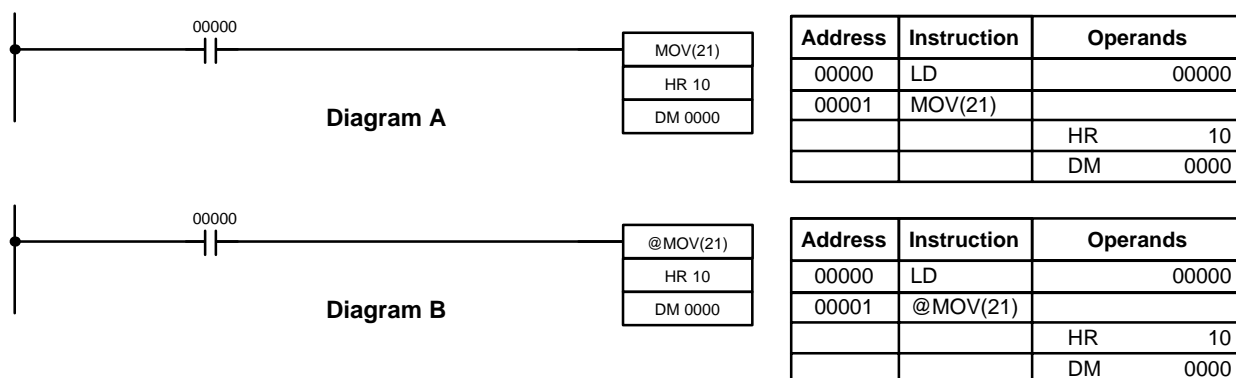
Designating Constants

Although data area addresses are most often given as operands, many operands and all definers are input as constants. The available value range for a given definer or operand depends on the particular instruction that uses it. Constants must also be entered in the form required by the instruction, i.e., in BCD or in hexadecimal.

5-4 Differentiated Instructions

Most instructions are provided in both differentiated and non-differentiated forms. Differentiated instructions are distinguished by an @ in front of the instruction mnemonic.

A non-differentiated instruction is executed each time it is scanned as long as its execution condition is ON. A differentiated instruction is executed only once after its execution condition goes from OFF to ON. If the execution condition has not changed or has changed from ON to OFF since the last time the instruction was scanned, the instruction will not be executed. The following two examples show how this works with MOV(21) and @MOV(21), which are used to move the data in the address designated by the first operand to the address designated by the second operand.



In diagram A, the non-differentiated MOV(21) will move the content of HR 10 to DM 0000 whenever it is scanned with 00000. If the cycle time is 80 ms and 00000 remains ON for 2.0 seconds, this move operation will be performed 25 times and only the last value moved to DM 0000 will be preserved there.

In diagram B, the differentiated @MOV(21) will move the content of HR 10 to DM 0000 only once after 00000 goes ON. Even if 00000 remains ON for 2.0 seconds with the same 80 ms cycle time, the move operation will be executed only once during the first cycle in which 00000 has changed from OFF to ON. Because the content of HR 10 could very well change during the 2 seconds while 00000 is ON, the final content of DM 0000 after the 2 seconds could be different depending on whether MOV(21) or @MOV(21) was used.

All operands, ladder diagram symbols, and other specifications for instructions are the same regardless of whether the differentiated or non-differentiated form of an instruction is used. When inputting, the same function codes are also used, but NOT is input after the function code to designate the differentiated form of an instruction. Most, but not all, instructions have differentiated forms.

Refer to 5-12 INTERLOCK and INTERLOCK CLEAR – IL(02) and IL(03) for the effects of interlocks on differentiated instructions.

The CQM1H also provides differentiation instructions: DIFU(13) and DIFD(14). DIFU(13) operates the same as a differentiated instruction, but is used to turn ON a bit for one cycle. DIFD(14) also turns ON a bit for one cycle, but does it when the execution condition has changed from ON to OFF. Refer to 5-9-4 DIFFERENTIATE UP and DOWN - DIFU(13) and DIFD(14) for details.

5-5 Expansion Instructions

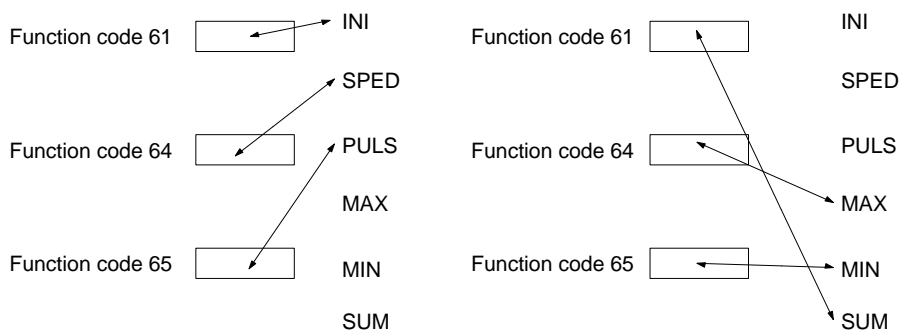
A set of expansion instructions to aid in special programming needs. Function codes can be assigned to up to 18 of the expansion instructions to enable using them in programs. This allows the user to pick the instructions needed by each program to more effectively use the function codes required to input instructions.

The mnemonics of expansion instructions are followed by “(—)” as the function code to indicate that they must be assigned function codes by the user in the instructions table before they can be used in programming (unless they are used under their default settings).

Any of the instructions not assigned function codes will need to be assigned function codes by the Programming Device and the CQM1H before they can be used in programming. Changing the function codes assigned to expansion instructions will change the meaning of instructions and operands, so be sure to assign the function codes before programming and transfer the proper expansion instruction settings to the CQM1H before program execution.

Example

The following example shows how default function code settings can be changed.



At the time of shipping, the function codes are assigned as shown above. (In this example, the instructions all relate to pulse outputs.)

If pulse outputs are not being used, and if maximum values, minimum values, and sums are required, then the Set Instructions operation can be used as shown above to reassign instructions in the instruction table.

Function Codes for Expansion Instructions

The following 18 function codes can be used for expansion instructions: 17, 18, 19, 47, 48, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 87, 88, and 89

The 74 expansion instructions that can be used are listed below, along with the default function codes that are assigned when the CQM1H is shipped.

Mnemonic	Code
ASFT	17
TKY	18
MCMP	19
RXD	47
TXD	48
CMPL	60
INI	61
PRV	62
CTBL	63
SPED	64
PULS	65
SCL	66
BCNT	67
BCMP	68
STIM	69
DSW	87
7SEG	88
INT	89

Mnemonic	Code
ACC	---
ACOS	---
ADBL	---
APR	---
ASIN	---
ATAN	---
AVG	---
CMND	---
COLM	---
COS	---
CPS	---
CPSL	---
DBS	---
DBSL	---
DEG	---
EXP	---
FCS	---
FIX	---

Mnemonic	Code
FIXL	---
FLT	---
FLTL	---
FPD	---
HEX	---
HKY	---
HMS	---
LINE	---
LOG	---
MAX	---
MBS	---
MBSL	---
MIN	---
NEG	---
NEGL	---
PID	---
PLS2	---
PMCR	---
PWM	---

Mnemonic	Code
RAD	---
SBBL	---
SCL2	---
SCL3	---
SEC	---
SIN	---
SQRT	---
SRCH	---
STUP	---
SUM	---
TAN	---
TTIM	---
XFRB	---
ZCP	---
ZCPL	---
+F	---
-F	---
*F	---
/F	---

The expansion instruction assignments can be stored on Memory Cassettes when they are used. Exercise care when using a Memory Cassette that has been used with another CQM1H and be sure the proper expansion instruction assignments are being used.

**Caution**

If pin 4 of the CQM1H's DIP switch is OFF, the default function codes will be used and user-set expansion instruction assignments will be ignored. The default function code assignments will also be set whenever power is turned on, deleting any previous settings.

Make sure that pin 4 of the CPU Unit DIP switch is ON when reading a program from the Memory Cassette that has user-set expansion instruction assignments. If pin 4 is OFF, the default function code assignments will be used for expansion instructions in programs read from a Memory Cassette. (In this case, the program read from the Memory Cassette and the program on the Memory Cassette will not match when the two are compared.)

5-6 Coding Right-hand Instructions

Writing mnemonic code for ladder instructions is described in *Section 4 Ladder-diagram Programming*. Converting the information in the ladder diagram symbol for all other instructions follows the same pattern, as described below, and is not specified for each instruction individually.

The first word of any instruction defines the instruction and provides any definers. If the instruction requires only a signal bit operand with no definer, the bit operand is also placed on the same line as the mnemonic. All other operands are placed on lines after the instruction line, one operand per line and in the same order as they appear in the ladder symbol for the instruction.

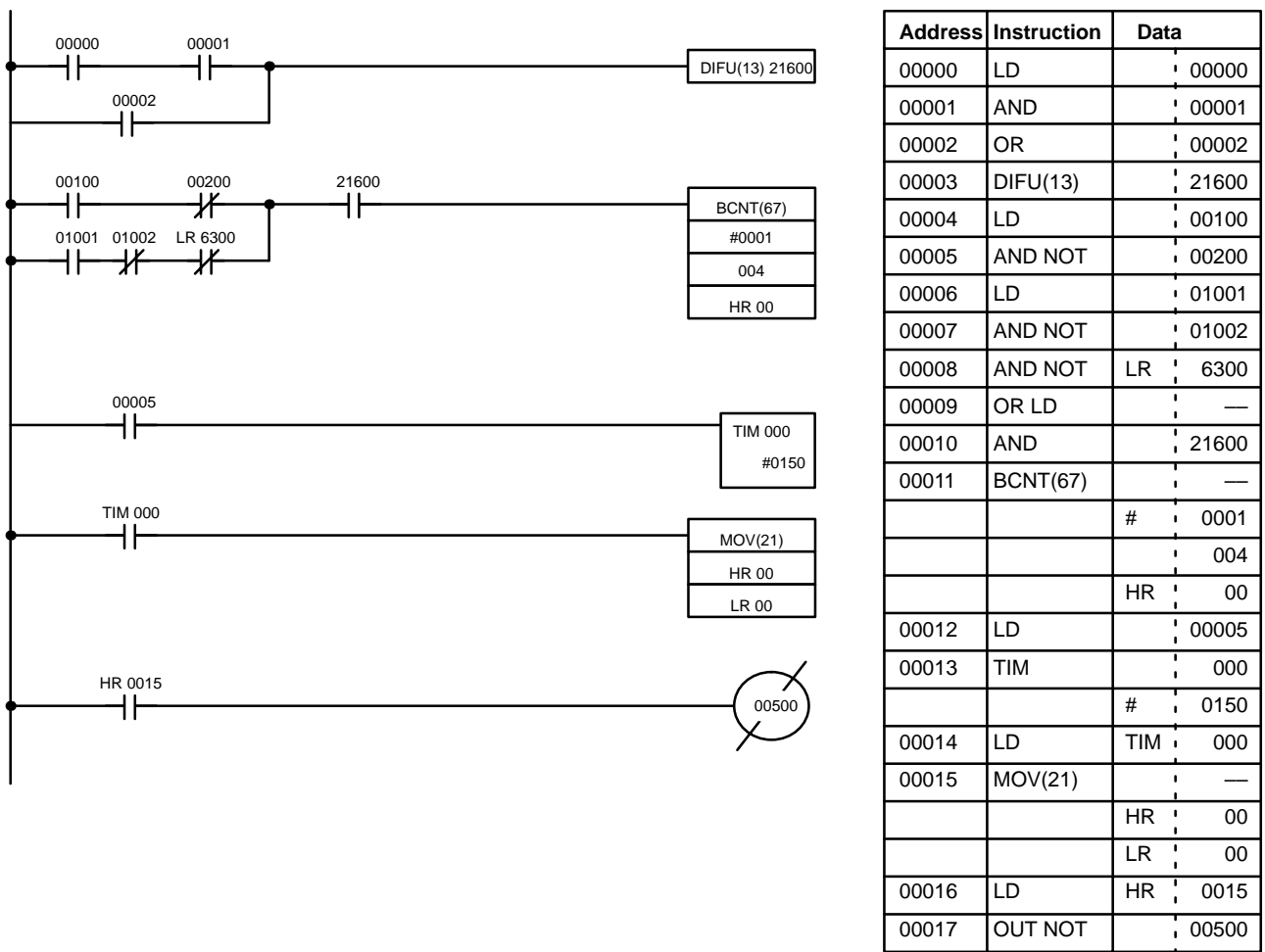
The address and instruction columns of the mnemonic code table are filled in for the instruction word only. For all other lines, the left two columns are left blank. If the instruction requires no definer or bit operand, the data column is left blank for first line. It is a good idea to cross through any blank data column spaces (for all instruction words that do not require data) so that the data column can be quickly scanned to see if any addresses have been left out.

If an IR or SR address is used in the data column, the left side of the column is left blank. If any other data area is used, the data area abbreviation is placed on the left side and the address is placed on the right side. If a constant is to be input, the number symbol (#) is placed on the left side of the data column and the number to be input is placed on the right side. Any numbers input as definers in the instruction word do not require the number symbol on the right side. TIM/CNT bits, once defined as a timer or counter, take a TIM (timer) or CNT (counter) prefix.

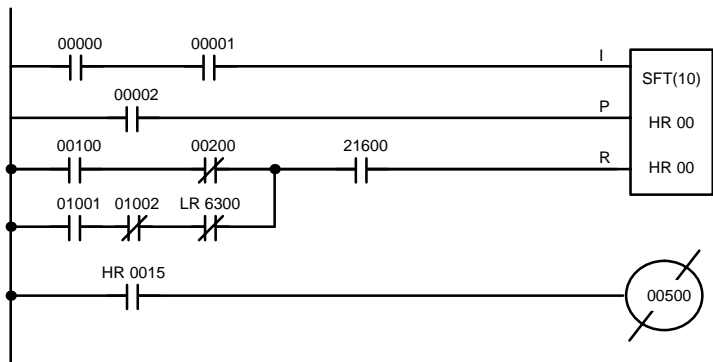
When coding an instruction that has a function code, be sure to write in the function code, which will be necessary when inputting the instruction via the Programming Console. Also be sure to designate the differentiated instruction with the @ symbol.

Note The mnemonics of expansion instructions are followed by “(—)” as the function code to indicate that they must be assigned function codes by the user in the instructions table before they can be used in programming. Refer to page 17 for details.

The following diagram and corresponding mnemonic code illustrates the points described above.



Multiple Instruction Lines If a right-hand instruction requires multiple instruction lines (such as KEEP(11)), all of the lines for the instruction are entered before the right-hand instruction. Each of the lines for the instruction is coded, starting with LD or LD NOT, to form 'logic blocks' that are combined by the right-hand instruction. An example of this for SFT(10) is shown below.



Address	Instruction	Data
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND	00001
00002	LD	00002
00003	LD	00100
00004	AND NOT	00200
00005	LD	01001
00006	AND NOT	01002
00007	AND NOT	LR 6300
00008	OR LD	—
00009	AND	21600
00010	SFT(10)	HR 00
		HR 00
00011	LD	HR 0015
00012	OUT NOT	00500

5-7 Instruction Tables

This section provides tables of the instructions available in the CQM1H. The first two tables can be used to find instructions by function code. The last table can be used to find instructions by mnemonic.

5-7-1 Instructions with Fixed Function Codes

The following table lists the instructions that have fixed function codes. Each instruction is listed by mnemonic and by instruction name. Use the numbers in the leftmost column as the left digit and the number in the column heading as the right digit of the function code. The @ symbol indicates instructions with differentiated forms.

Expansion instructions without default function codes must be allocated function codes to enable using them. Even the expansion instructions with default function codes have been omitted from the following table and space has been provided so that you can write in the ones you will be using. Refer to the next page for details on expansion instructions.

Left digit	Right digit									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	NOP NO OPERATION	END END	IL INTERLOCK	ILC INTERLOCK CLEAR	JMP JUMP	JME JUMP END	(@) FAL FAILURE ALARM AND RESET	FALS SEVERE FAILURE ALARM	STEP STEP DEFINE	SNXT STEP START
1	SFT SHIFT REGISTER	KEEP KEEP	CNTR REVERS-IBLE COUNTER	DIFU DIFFER-ENTIATE UP	DIFD DIFFER-ENTIATE DOWN	TIMH HIGH-SPEED TIMER	(@) WSFT WORD SHIFT	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)
2	CMP COMPARE	(@) MOV MOVE	(@) MVN MOVE NOT	(@) BIN BCD TO BINARY	(@) BCD BINARY TO BCD	(@) ASL SHIFT LEFT	(@) ASR SHIFT RIGHT	(@) ROL ROTATE LEFT	(@) ROR ROTATE RIGHT	(@) COM COMPLEMENT
3	(@) ADD BCD ADD	(@) SUB BCD SUBTRACT	(@) MUL BCD MULTIPLY	(@) DIV BCD DIVIDE	(@) ANDW LOGICAL AND	(@) ORW LOGICAL OR	(@) XORW EXCLUSIVE OR	(@) XNRW EXCLUSIVE NOR	(@) INC INCREMENT	(@) DEC DECREMENT
4	(@) STC SET CARRY	(@) CLC CLEAR CARRY	---	---	---	TRSM TRACE MEMORY SAMPLE	(@) MSG MESSAGE DISPLAY	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	---
5	(@) ADB BINARY ADD	(@) SBB BINARY SUBTRACT	(@) MLB BINARY MULTIPLY	(@) DVB BINARY DIVIDE	(@) ADDL DOUBLE BCD ADD	(@) SUBL DOUBLE BCD SUBTRACT	(@) MULL DOUBLE BCD MULTIPLY	(@) DIVL DOUBLE BCD DIVIDE	(@) BINL DOUBLE BCD-TO-DOUBLE BINARY	(@) BCDL DOUBLE BCD-TO-DOUBLE BCD
6	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)
7	(@) XFER BLOCK TRANSFER	(@) BSET BLOCK SET	(@) ROOT SQUARE ROOT	(@) XCHG DATA EXCHANGE	(@) SLD ONE DIGIT SHIFT LEFT	(@) SRD ONE DIGIT SHIFT RIGHT	(@) MLPX 4-TO-16 DECODER	(@) DMPX 16-TO-4 ENCODER	(@) SDEC 7-SEGMENT DECODER	---
8	(@) DIST SINGLE WORD DISTRIBUTE	(@) COLL DATA COLLECT	(@) MOVb MOVE BIT	(@) MOVd MOVE DIGIT	(@) SFTR REVERS-IBLE SHIFT REGISTER	(@) TCMP TABLE COMPARE	(@) ASC ASCII CONVERT	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)	(Expansion Instruction)
9	(@) SEND NETWORK SEND	(@) SBS SUBROUTINE ENTRY	SBN SUBROUTINE DEFINE	RET SUBROUTINE RETURN	---	---	---	(@) IORF I/O REFRESH	(@) RECV NETWORK RECEIVE	(@) MCRO MACRO

5-7-2 Expansion Instructions

The 74 expansion instructions that can be used are listed below, along with the default function codes that are assigned when the CQM1H is shipped. Refer to *1-4 Expansion Instructions* for more details.

Mnemonic	Code	Mnemonic	Code	Mnemonic	Code	Mnemonic	Code
ASFT	17	ACC	---	FIXL	---	RAD	---
TKY	18	ACOS	---	FLT	---	SBBL	---
MCMP	19	ADBL	---	FTL	---	SCL2	---
RXD	47	APR	---	FPD	---	SCL3	---
TXD	48	ASIN	---	HEX	---	SEC	---
CMPL	60	ATAN	---	HKY	---	SIN	---
INI	61	AVG	---	HMS	---	SQRT	---
PRV	62	CMND	---	LINE	---	SRCH	---
CTBL	63	COLM	---	LOG	---	STUP	---
SPED	64	COS	---	MAX	---	SUM	---
PULS	65	CPS	---	MBS	---	TAN	---
SCL	66	CPSL	---	MBSL	---	TTIM	---
BCNT	67	DBS	---	MIN	---	XFRB	---
BCMP	68	DBSL	---	NEG	---	ZCP	---
STIM	69	DEG	---	NEGL	---	ZCPL	---
DSW	87	EXP	---	PID	---	/F	---
7SEG	88	FCS	---	PLS2	---	+F	---
INT	89	FIX	---	PMCR	---	-F	---
				PWM	---	*F	---

5-7-3 Alphabetic List by Mnemonic

Dashes (“—”) in the *Code* column indicate expansion instructions, which do not have fixed function codes. “None” indicates instructions for which function codes are not used. The @ symbol indicates instructions with differentiated forms.

Mnemonic	Code	Words	Name	Page
7SEG	88	4	7-SEGMENT DISPLAY OUTPUT	417
ACC (@)	—	4	ACCELERATION CONTROL	392
ACOS (@)	—	3	ARC COSINE	359
ADB (@)	50	4	BINARY ADD	321
ADBL (@)	—	4	DOUBLE BINARY ADD	325
ADD (@)	30	4	BCD ADD	310
ADDL (@)	54	4	DOUBLE BCD ADD	316
AND	None	1	AND	217
AND LD	None	1	AND LOAD	218
AND NOT	None	1	AND NOT	217
ANDW (@)	34	4	LOGICAL AND	365
APR (@)	—	4	ARITHMETIC PROCESS	337
ASC (@)	86	4	ASCII CONVERT	294
ASFT (@)	17	4	ASYNCHRONOUS SHIFT REGISTER	261
ASIN (@)	—	3	ARC SINE	358
ASL (@)	25	2	ARITHMETIC SHIFT LEFT	256
ASR (@)	26	2	ARITHMETIC SHIFT RIGHT	256
ATAN (@)	—	3	ARC TANGENT	360

Mnemonic	Code	Words	Name	Page
AVG	—	4	AVERAGE VALUE	334
BCD (@)	24	3	BINARY TO BCD	285
BCDL (@)	59	3	DOUBLE BINARY-TO-DOUBLE BCD	286
BCMP (@)	68	4	BLOCK COMPARE	275
BCNT (@)	67	4	BIT COUNTER	378
BIN (@)	23	3	BCD-TO-BINARY	284
BINL (@)	58	3	DOUBLE BCD-TO-DOUBLE BINARY	285
BSET (@)	71	4	BLOCK SET	265
CLC (@)	41	1	CLEAR CARRY	310
CMND (@)	—	4	DELIVER COMMAND	406
CMP	20	3	COMPARE	273
CMPL	60	4	DOUBLE COMPARE	277
CNT	None	2	COUNTER	230
CNTR	12	3	REVERSIBLE COUNTER	231
COLL (@)	81	4	DATA COLLECT	268
COLM(@)	—	4	LINE TO COLUMN	306
COM (@)	29	2	COMPLEMENT	365
COS (@)	—	3	COSINE	356
CPS	—	4	SIGNED BINARY COMPARE	279
CPSL	—	4	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY COMPARE	280
CTBL(@)	63	4	COMPARISON TABLE LOAD	237
DBS (@)	—	4	SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE	330
DBSL (@)	—	4	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE	331
DEC (@)	39	2	BCD DECREMENT	368
DEG (@)	—	3	RADIANS TO DEGREES	354
DIFD	14	2	DIFFERENTIATE DOWN	221
DIFU	13	2	DIFFERENTIATE UP	221
DIST (@)	80	4	SINGLE WORD DISTRIBUTE	266
DIV (@)	33	4	BCD DIVIDE	314
DIVL (@)	57	4	DOUBLE BCD DIVIDE	319
DMPX (@)	77	4	16-TO-4 ENCODER	289
DSW	87	4	DIGITAL SWITCH	420
DVB (@)	53	4	BINARY DIVIDE	324
END	01	1	END	222
EXP (@)	—	4	EXPONENT	362
FAL (@)	06	2	FAILURE ALARM AND RESET	225
FALS	07	2	SEVERE FAILURE ALARM	225
FCS (@)	—	4	FCS CALCULATE	378
FIX (@)	—	3	FLOATING TO 16-BIT	345
FIXL (@)	—	3	FLOATING TO 32-BIT	346
FLT (@)	—	3	16-BIT TO FLOATING	347
FLTL (@)	—	3	32-BIT TO FLOATING	348
FPD	—	4	FAILURE POINT DETECT	380
HEX (@)	—	4	ASCII-TO-HEXADECIMAL	295
HKY	—	4	HEXADECIMAL KEY INPUT	424
HMS	—	4	SECONDS TO HOURS	304
IL	02	1	INTERLOCK	222
ILC	03	1	INTERLOCK CLEAR	222
INC (@)	38	2	INCREMENT	368

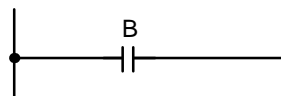
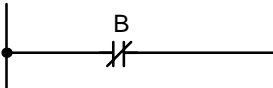
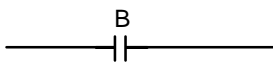
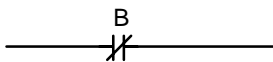
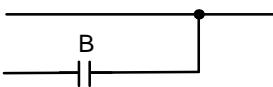
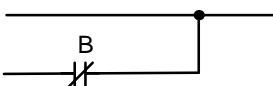
Mnemonic	Code	Words	Name	Page
INI (@)	61	4	MODE CONTROL	248
INT (@)	89	4	INTERRUPT CONTROL	384
IORF (@)	97	3	I/O REFRESH	375
JME	05	2	JUMP END	224
JMP	04	2	JUMP	224
KEEP	11	2	KEEP	220
LD	None	1	LOAD	217
LD NOT	None	1	LOAD NOT	217
LINE	—	4	LINE	305
LOG (@)	—	3	LOGARITHM	364
MAX (@)	—	4	FIND MAXIMUM	332
MBS (@)	—	4	SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY	328
MBSL (@)	—	4	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY	329
MCMP (@)	19	4	MULTI-WORD COMPARE	333
MCRO (@)	99	4	MACRO	376
MIN (@)	—	4	FIND MINIMUM	333
MLB (@)	52	4	BINARY MULTIPLY	323
MLPX (@)	76	4	4-TO-16 DECODER	287
MOV (@)	21	3	MOVE	262
MOVB (@)	82	4	MOVE BIT	270
MOVD (@)	83	4	MOVE DIGIT	271
MSG (@)	46	2	MESSAGE	374
MUL (@)	32	4	BCD MULTIPLY	313
MULL (@)	56	4	DOUBLE BCD MULTIPLY	318
MVN (@)	22	3	MOVE NOT	263
NEG (@)	—	4	2'S COMPLEMENT	307
NEGL (@)	—	4	DOUBLE 2'S COMPLEMENT	308
NOP	00	1	NO OPERATION	222
OR	None	1	OR	217
OR LD	None	1	OR LOAD	218
OR NOT	None	1	OR NOT	217
ORW (@)	35	4	LOGICAL OR	366
OUT	None	2	OUTPUT	218
OUT NOT	None	2	OUTPUT NOT	218
PID	—	4	PID CONTROL	397
PLS2 (@)	—	4	PULSE OUTPUT	390
PMCR (@)	—	4	PROTOCOL MACRO	415
PRV (@)	62	4	HIGH-SPEED COUNTER PV READ	250
PULS (@)	65	4	SET PULSES	385
PWM (@)	—	4	PULSE WITH VARIABLE DUTY FACTOR	394
RAD (@)	—	3	DEGREES TO RADIANS	353
RECV (@)	98	4	NETWORK RECEIVE	403
RET	93	1	SUBROUTINE RETURN	372
ROL (@)	27	2	ROTATE LEFT	257
ROOT (@)	72	3	SQUARE ROOT	320
ROR (@)	28	2	ROTATE RIGHT	257
RSET	None	2	RESET	219
RXD (@)	47	4	RECEIVE	408
SBB (@)	51	4	BINARY SUBTRACT	322

Mnemonic	Code	Words	Name	Page
SBBL (@)	—	4	DOUBLE BINARY SUBTRACT	326
SBN	92	2	SUBROUTINE DEFINE	372
SBS (@)	91	2	SUBROUTINE ENTRY	370
SCL (@)	66	4	SCALING	298
SCL2 (@)	—	4	SIGNED BINARY TO BCD SCALING	300
SCL3 (@)	—	4	BCD TO SIGNED BINARY SCALING	301
SDEC (@)	78	4	7-SEGMENT DECODER	291
SEC	—	4	HOURS TO SECONDS	303
SEND (@)	90	4	NETWORK SEND	399
SET	None	2	SET	219
SFT	10	3	SHIFT REGISTER	254
SFTR (@)	84	4	REVERSIBLE SHIFT REGISTER	259
SIN (@)	—	4	SINE	355
SLD (@)	74	3	ONE DIGIT SHIFT LEFT	258
SNXT	09	2	STEP START	226
SPED (@)	64	4	SPEED OUTPUT	387
SQRT (@)	—	3	SQUARE ROOT	361
SRCH (@)	—	4	DATA SEARCH	395
SRD (@)	75	3	ONE DIGIT SHIFT RIGHT	259
STC (@)	40	1	SET CARRY	310
STEP	08	2	STEP DEFINE	226
STIM (@)	69	4	INTERVAL TIMER	235
STUP (@)	—	4	CHANGE SERIAL PORT SETUP	412
SUB (@)	31	4	BCD SUBTRACT	311
SUBL (@)	55	4	DOUBLE BCD SUBTRACT	317
SUM (@)	—	4	SUM	335
TAN (@)	—	3	TANGENT	357
TCMP (@)	85	4	TABLE COMPARE	274
TIM	None	2	TIMER	229
TIMH	15	3	HIGH-SPEED TIMER	232
TKY (@)	18	4	TEN KEY INPUT	427
TRSM	45	1	TRACE MEMORY SAMPLE	372
TTIM	—	4	TOTALIZING TIMER	234
TXD (@)	48	4	TRANSMIT	410
WSFT (@)	16	3	WORD SHIFT	255
XCHG (@)	73	3	DATA EXCHANGE	266
XFER (@)	70	4	BLOCK TRANSFER	264
XFRB (@)	—	4	TRANSFER BITS	272
XNRW (@)	37	4	EXCLUSIVE NOR	367
XORW (@)	36	4	EXCLUSIVE OR	367
ZCP	—	4	AREA RANGE COMPARE	282
ZCPL	—	4	DOUBLE AREA RANGE COMPARE	283
+F (@)	—	4	FLOATING-POINT ADD	348
-F (@)	—	4	FLOATING-POINT SUBTRACT	349
*F (@)	—	4	FLOATING-POINT MULTIPLY	351
/F (@)	—	4	FLOATING-POINT DIVIDE	352

5-8 Ladder Diagram Instructions

Ladder diagram instructions include ladder instructions and logic block instructions and correspond to the conditions on the ladder diagram. Logic block instructions are used to relate more complex parts.

5-8-1 LOAD, LOAD NOT, AND, AND NOT, OR, and OR NOT

	Ladder Symbols	Operand Data Areas		
LOAD – LD		<table><tr><td>B: Bit</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, TR</td></tr></table>	B: Bit	IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, TR
B: Bit				
IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, TR				
LOAD NOT – LD NOT		<table><tr><td>B: Bit</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</td></tr></table>	B: Bit	IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
B: Bit				
IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR				
AND – AND		<table><tr><td>B: Bit</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</td></tr></table>	B: Bit	IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
B: Bit				
IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR				
AND NOT – AND NOT		<table><tr><td>B: Bit</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</td></tr></table>	B: Bit	IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
B: Bit				
IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR				
OR – OR		<table><tr><td>B: Bit</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</td></tr></table>	B: Bit	IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
B: Bit				
IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR				
OR NOT – OR NOT		<table><tr><td>B: Bit</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</td></tr></table>	B: Bit	IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
B: Bit				
IR, SR, AR, HR, TIM/CNT, LR				

Limitations

There is no limit to the number of any of these instructions, or restrictions in the order in which they must be used, as long as the memory capacity of the PC is not exceeded.

Description

These six basic instructions correspond to the conditions on a ladder diagram. As described in *Section 4 Ladder-diagram Programming*, the status of the bits assigned to each instruction determines the execution conditions for all other instructions. Each of these instructions and each bit address can be used as many times as required. Each can be used in as many of these instructions as required.

The status of the bit operand (B) assigned to LD or LD NOT determines the first execution condition. AND takes the logical AND between the execution condition and the status of its bit operand; AND NOT, the logical AND between the execution condition and the inverse of the status of its bit operand. OR takes the logical OR between the execution condition and the status of its bit operand; OR NOT, the logical OR between the execution condition and the inverse of the status of its bit operand.

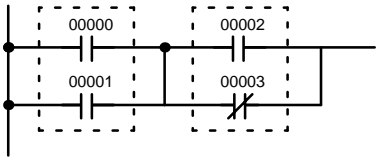
Flags

There are no flags affected by these instructions.

5-8-2 AND LOAD and OR LOAD

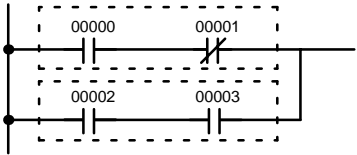
AND LOAD – AND LD

Ladder Symbol



OR LOAD – OR LD

Ladder Symbol



Description

When instructions are combined into blocks that cannot be logically combined using only OR and AND operations, AND LD and OR LD are used. Whereas AND and OR operations logically combine a bit status and an execution condition, AND LD and OR LD logically combine two execution conditions, the current one and the last unused one.

In order to draw ladder diagrams, it is not necessary to use AND LD and OR LD instructions, nor are they necessary when inputting ladder diagrams directly, as is possible from the CX-Programmer. They are required, however, to convert the program to and input it in mnemonic form.

In order to reduce the number of programming instructions required, a basic understanding of logic block instructions is required. For an introduction to logic blocks, refer to 4-3-6 *Logic Block Instructions*.

Flags

There are no flags affected by these instructions.

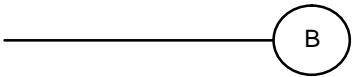
5-9 Bit Control Instructions

There are seven instructions that can be used generally to control individual bit status. These are OUT, OUT NOT, DIFU(13), DIFD(14), SET, RSET, and KEEP(11). These instructions are used to turn bits ON and OFF in different ways.

5-9-1 OUTPUT and OUTPUT NOT – OUT and OUT NOT

OUTPUT – OUT

Ladder Symbol

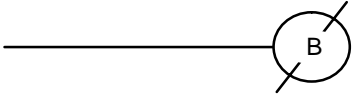


Operand Data Areas

B: Bit
IR, SR, AR, HR, LR, TR

OUTPUT NOT – OUT NOT

Ladder Symbol



Operand Data Areas

B: Bit
IR, SR, AR, HR, LR

Limitations

Any output bit can generally be used in only one instruction that controls its status.

Description

OUT and OUT NOT are used to control the status of the designated bit according to the execution condition.

OUT turns ON the designated bit for an ON execution condition, and turns OFF the designated bit for an OFF execution condition. With a TR bit, OUT appears at a branching point rather than at the end of an instruction line. Refer to 4-3-8 *Branching Instruction Lines* for details.

OUT NOT turns ON the designated bit for a OFF execution condition, and turns OFF the designated bit for an ON execution condition.

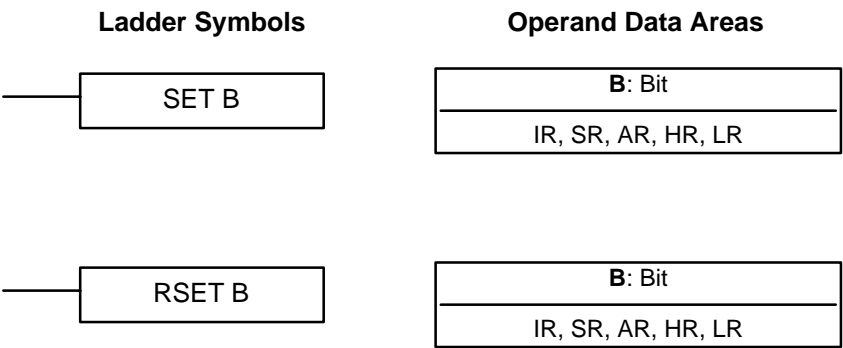
OUT and OUT NOT can be used to control execution by turning ON and OFF bits that are assigned to conditions on the ladder diagram, thus determining execution conditions for other instructions. This is particularly helpful and allows a complex set of conditions to be used to control the status of a single work bit, and then that work bit can be used to control other instructions.

The length of time that a bit is ON or OFF can be controlled by combining the OUT or OUT NOT with TIM. Refer to Examples under 5-16-1 *TIMER – TIM* for details.

Flags

There are no flags affected by these instructions.

5-9-2 SET and RESET – SET and RSET



Description

SET turns the operand bit ON when the execution condition is ON, and does not affect the status of the operand bit when the execution condition is OFF. RSET turns the operand bit OFF when the execution condition is ON, and does not affect the status of the operand bit when the execution condition is OFF.

The operation of SET differs from that of OUT because the OUT instruction turns the operand bit OFF when its execution condition is OFF. Likewise, RSET differs from OUT NOT because OUT NOT turns the operand bit ON when its execution condition is OFF.

Precautions

The status of operand bits for SET and RSET programmed between IL(02) and ILC(03), or JMP(04) and JME(05), will not change when the interlock or jump condition is met (i.e., when IL(02) or JMP(04) is executed with an OFF execution condition).

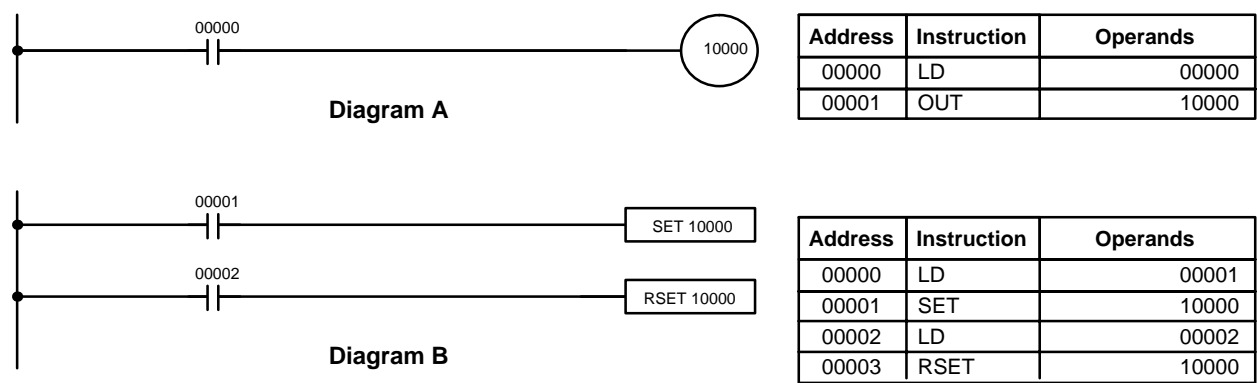
Flags

There are no flags affected by these instructions.

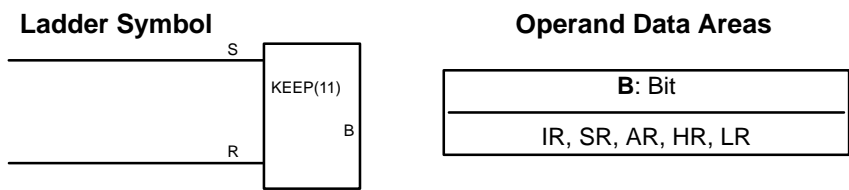
Examples

The following examples demonstrate the difference between OUT and SET/RSET. In the first example (Diagram A), IR 10000 will be turned ON or OFF whenever IR 00000 goes ON or OFF.

In the second example (Diagram B), IR 10000 will be turned ON when IR 00001 goes ON and will remain ON (even if IR 00001 goes OFF) until IR 00002 goes ON.



5-9-3 KEEP – KEEP(11)



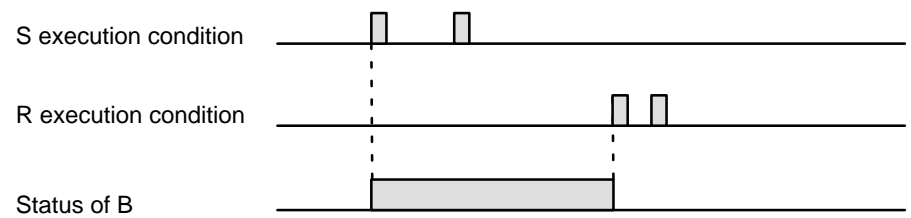
Limitations

Any output bit can generally be used in only one instruction that controls its status.

Description

KEEP(11) is used to maintain the status of the designated bit based on two execution conditions. These execution conditions are labeled S and R. S is the set input; R, the reset input. KEEP(11) operates like a latching relay that is set by S and reset by R.

When S turns ON, the designated bit will go ON and stay ON until reset, regardless of whether S stays ON or goes OFF. When R turns ON, the designated bit will go OFF and stay OFF until reset, regardless of whether R stays ON or goes OFF. The relationship between execution conditions and KEEP(11) bit status is shown below.

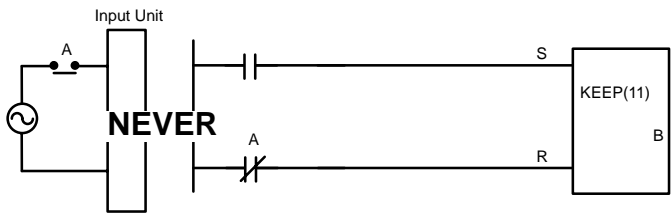


Flags

There are no flags affected by this instruction.

Precautions

Exercise caution when using a KEEP reset line that is controlled by an external normally closed device. Never use an input bit in an inverse condition on the reset (R) for KEEP(11) when the input device uses an AC power supply. The delay in shutting down the PC's DC power supply (relative to the AC power supply to the input device) can cause the designated bit of KEEP(11) to be reset. This situation is shown below.



Bits used in KEEP are not reset in interlocks. Refer to the 5-12 INTERLOCK – and INTERLOCK CLEAR IL(02) and ILC(03) for details.

5-9-4 DIFFERENTIATE UP and DOWN – DIFU(13) and DIFD(14)

Ladder Symbols	Operand Data Areas		
<div><div></div><div>DIFU(13) B</div></div>	<table><tr><td>B: Bit</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, HR, LR</td></tr></table>	B: Bit	IR, SR, AR, HR, LR
B: Bit			
IR, SR, AR, HR, LR			
<div><div></div><div>DIFD(14) B</div></div>	<table><tr><td>B: Bit</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, HR, LR</td></tr></table>	B: Bit	IR, SR, AR, HR, LR
B: Bit			
IR, SR, AR, HR, LR			

Limitations

Any output bit can generally be used in only one instruction that controls its status.

Description

DIFU(13) and DIFD(14) are used to turn the designated bit ON for one cycle only.

Whenever executed, DIFU(13) compares its current execution with the previous execution condition. If the previous execution condition was OFF and the current one is ON, DIFU(13) will turn ON the designated bit. If the previous execution condition was ON and the current execution condition is either ON or OFF, DIFU(13) will either turn the designated bit OFF or leave it OFF (i.e., if the designated bit is already OFF). The designated bit will thus never be ON for longer than one cycle, assuming it is executed each cycle (see *Precautions*, below).

Whenever executed, DIFD(14) compares its current execution with the previous execution condition. If the previous execution condition was ON and the current one is OFF, DIFD(14) will turn ON the designated bit. If the previous execution condition was OFF and the current execution condition is either ON or OFF, DIFD(14) will either turn the designated bit OFF or leave it OFF. The designated bit will thus never be ON for longer than one cycle, assuming it is executed each cycle (see *Precautions*, below).

These instructions are used when differentiated instructions (i.e., those prefixed with an @) are not available and single-cycle execution of a particular instruction is desired. They can also be used with non-differentiated forms of instructions that have differentiated forms when their use will simplify programming. Examples of these are shown below.

Flags

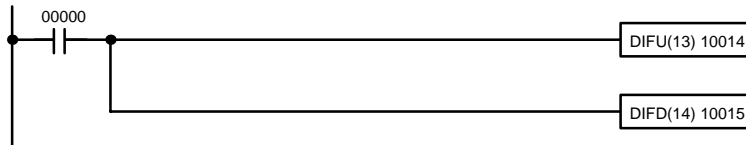
There are no flags affected by these instructions.

Precautions

DIFU(13) and DIFD(14) operation can be uncertain when the instructions are programmed between IL and ILC, between JMP and JME, or in subroutines. Refer to 5-12 INTERLOCK and INTERLOCK CLEAR – IL(02) and ILC(03), 5-13 JUMP and JUMP END – JMP(04) and JME(05), 5-27 Subroutine Instructions, and 5-28-8 INTERRUPT CONTROL – INT(89).

Example

In this example, IR 10014 will be turned ON for one cycle when IR 00000 goes from OFF to ON. IR 10015 will be turned ON for one cycle when IR 00000 goes from ON to OFF.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	DIFU(13)	10014
00002	DIFD(14)	10015

5-10 NO OPERATION – NOP(00)

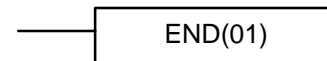
Description

NOP(00) is not generally required in programming and there is no ladder symbol for it. When NOP(00) is found in a program, nothing is executed and the program execution moves to the next instruction. When memory is cleared prior to programming, NOP(00) is written at all addresses. NOP(00) can be input through the 00 function code.

Flags

There are no flags affected by NOP(00).

5-11 END – END(01)

Ladder Symbol**Description**

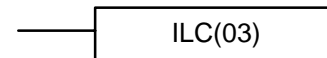
END(01) is required as the last instruction in any program. If there are subroutines, END(01) is placed after the last subroutine. No instruction written after END(01) will be executed. END(01) can be placed anywhere in the program to execute all instructions up to that point, as is sometimes done to debug a program, but it must be removed to execute the remainder of the program.

If there is no END(01) in the program, no instructions will be executed and the error message “NO END INST” will appear.

Flags

END(01) turns OFF the ER, CY, GR, EQ, LE, OF, and UF Flags.

5-12 INTERLOCK and INTERLOCK CLEAR – IL(02) and ILC(03)

Ladder Symbol**Ladder Symbol****Description**

IL(02) is always used in conjunction with ILC(03) to create interlocks. Interlocks are used to enable branching in the same way as can be achieved with TR bits, but treatment of instructions between IL(02) and ILC(03) differs from that with TR bits when the execution condition for IL(02) is OFF. If the execution condition of IL(02) is ON, the program will be executed as written, with an ON execution condition used to start each instruction line from the point where IL(02) is located through the next ILC(03). Refer to 4-3-8 Branching Instruction Lines for basic descriptions of both methods.

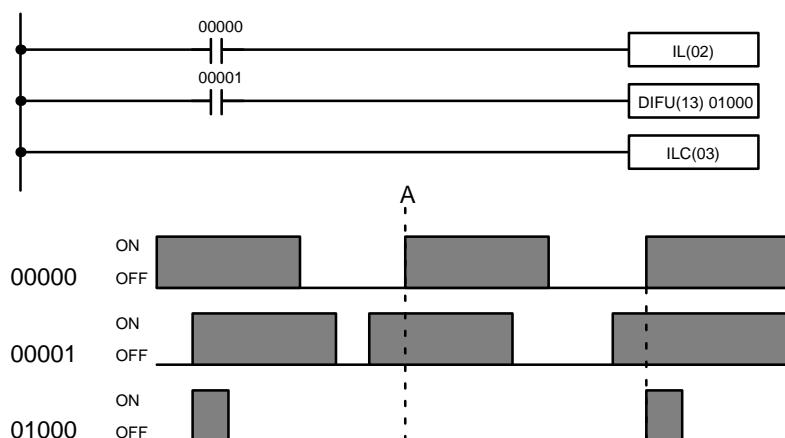
If the execution condition for IL(02) is OFF, the interlocked section between IL(02) and ILC(03) will be treated as shown in the following table:

Instruction	Treatment
OUT and OUT NOT	Designated bit turned OFF.
TIM and TIMH(15)	Reset.
CNT, CNTR(12)	PV maintained.
KEEP(11)	Bit status maintained.
DIFU(13) and DIFD(14)	Not executed (see below).
All other instructions	The instructions are not executed, and all IR, AR, LR, HR, and SR bits and words written to as operands in the instructions are turned OFF.

IL(02) and ILC(03) do not necessarily have to be used in pairs. IL(02) can be used several times in a row, with each IL(02) creating an interlocked section through the next ILC(03). ILC(03) cannot be used unless there is at least one IL(02) between it and any previous ILC(03).

DIFU(13) and DIFD(14) in Interlocks

Changes in the execution condition for a DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) are not recorded if the DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) is in an interlocked section and the execution condition for the IL(02) is OFF. When DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) is execution in an interlocked section immediately after the execution condition for the IL(02) has gone ON, the execution condition for the DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) will be compared to the execution condition that existed before the interlock became effective (i.e., before the interlock condition for IL(02) went OFF). The ladder diagram and bit status changes for this are shown below. The interlock is in effect while 00000 is OFF. Notice that 01000 is not turned ON at the point labeled A even though 00001 has turned OFF and then back ON.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	IL(02)	
00002	LD	00001
00003	DIFU(13)	01000
00004	ILC(03)	

Precautions

There must be an ILC(03) following any one or more IL(02).

Although as many IL(02) instructions as are necessary can be used with one ILC(03), ILC(03) instructions cannot be used consecutively without at least one IL(02) in between, i.e., nesting is not possible. Whenever a ILC(03) is executed, all interlocks between the active ILC(03) and the preceding ILC(03) are cleared.

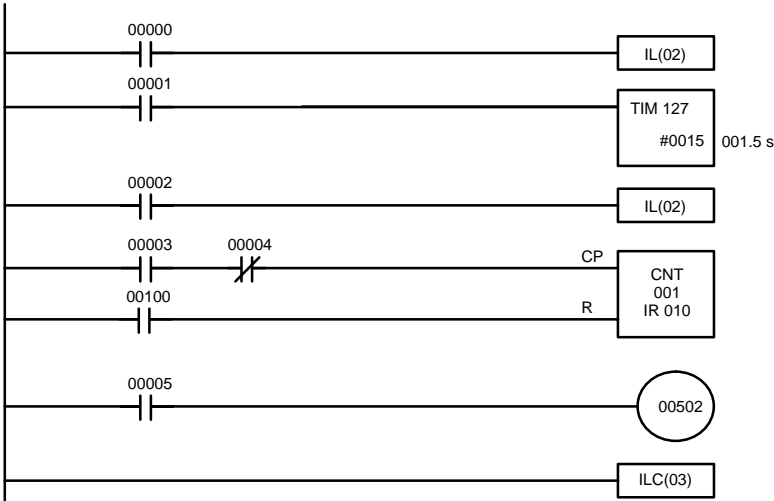
When more than one IL(02) is used with a single ILC(03), an error message will appear when the program check is performed, but execution will proceed normally.

Flags

There are no flags affected by these instructions.

Example

The following diagram shows IL(02) being used twice with one ILC(03).



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	IL(02)	
00002	LD	00001
00003	TIM	127
		# 0015
00004	LD	00002
00005	IL(02)	
00006	LD	00003
00007	AND NOT	00004
00008	LD	00100
00009	LD	00100
00010	CNT	001
		010
00011	LD	00005
00012	OUT	00502
00013	ILC(03)	

When the execution condition for the first IL(02) is OFF, TIM 127 will be reset to 1.5 s, CNT 001 will not be changed, and 00502 will be turned OFF. When the execution condition for the first IL(02) is ON and the execution condition for the second IL(02) is OFF, TIM 127 will be executed according to the status of 00001, CNT 001 will not be changed, and 00502 will be turned OFF. When the execution conditions for both the IL(02) are ON, the program will execute as written.

5-13 JUMP and JUMP END – JMP(04) and JME(05)

Ladder Symbols



Definer Values

N: Jump number
#

N: Jump number
#

Limitations

Jump numbers 01 through 99 may be used only once in JMP(04) and once in JME(05), i.e., each can be used to define one jump only. Jump number 00 can be used as many times as desired.
Jump numbers run from 00 through 99.


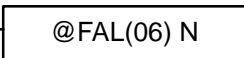

Description

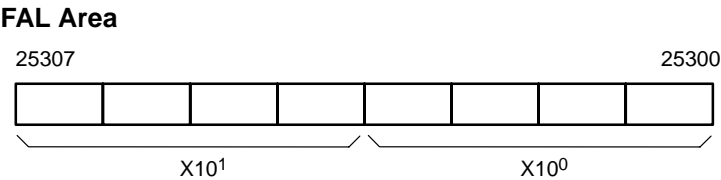
JMP(04) is always used in conjunction with JME(05) to create jumps, i.e., to skip from one point in a ladder diagram to another point. JMP(04) defines the point from which the jump will be made; JME(05) defines the destination of the jump. When the execution condition for JMP(04) is ON, no jump is made and the program is executed consecutively as written. When the execution condition for JMP(04) is OFF, a jump is made to the JME(05) with the same jump number and the instruction following JME(05) is executed next.
If the jump number for JMP(04) is between 01 and 99, jumps, when made, will go immediately to JME(05) with the same jump number without executing any instructions in between. The status of timers, counters, bits used in OUT, bits used in OUT NOT, and all other status bits controlled by the instructions between JMP(04) and JME(05) will not be changed. Each of these jump numbers can be used to define only one jump. Because all of instructions between JMP(04) and JME(05) are skipped, jump numbers 01 through 99 can be used to reduce cycle time.

	<p>Jump Number 00</p> <p>If the jump number for JMP(04) is 00, the CPU Unit will look for the next JME(05) with a jump number of 00. To do so, it must search through the program, causing a longer cycle time (when the execution condition is OFF) than for other jumps. The status of timers, counters, bits used in OUT, bits used in OUT NOT, and all other status controlled by the instructions between JMP(04) 00 and JMP(05) 00 will not be changed. Jump number 00 can be used as many times as desired. A jump from JMP(04) 00 will always go to the next JME(05) 00 in the program. It is thus possible to use JMP(04) 00 consecutively and match them all with the same JME(05) 00. It makes no sense, however, to use JME(05) 00 consecutively, because all jumps made to them will end at the first JME(05) 00.</p>
DIFU(13) and DIFD(14) in Jumps	<p>Although DIFU(13) and DIFD(14) are designed to turn ON the designated bit for one cycle, they will not necessarily do so when written between JMP(04) and JMP (05). Once either DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) has turned ON a bit, it will remain ON until the next time DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) is executed again. In normal programming, this means the next cycle. In a jump, this means the next time the jump from JMP(04) to JME(05) is not made, i.e., if a bit is turned ON by DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) and then a jump is made in the next cycle so that DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) are skipped, the designated bit will remain ON until the next time the execution condition for the JMP(04) controlling the jump is ON.</p>
Precautions	<p>When JMP(04) and JME(05) are not used in pairs, an error message will appear when the program check is performed. This message also appears if JMP(04) 00 and JME(05) 00 are not used in pairs, but the program will execute properly as written.</p>
Flags	<p>There are no flags affected by these instructions.</p>
Examples	<p>Examples of jump programs are provided in <i>4-3-9 Jumps</i>.</p>

5-14 User Error Instructions:

FAILURE ALARM AND RESET – FAL(06) and SEVERE FAILURE ALARM – FALS(07)

Ladder Symbols		Definer Data Areas		
		<table border="1"><tr><td>N: FAL number</td></tr><tr><td># (00 to 99)</td></tr></table>	N: FAL number	# (00 to 99)
N: FAL number				
# (00 to 99)				
		<table border="1"><tr><td>N: FAL number</td></tr><tr><td># (01 to 99)</td></tr></table>	N: FAL number	# (01 to 99)
N: FAL number				
# (01 to 99)				
Description		<p>FAL(06) and FALS(07) are provided so that the programmer can output error numbers for use in operation, maintenance, and debugging. When executed with an ON execution condition, either of these instructions will output a FAL number to bits 00 to 07 of SR 253. The FAL number that is output can be between 01 and 99 and is input as the definer for FAL(06) or FALS(07). FAL(06) with a definer of 00 is used to reset this area (see below).</p>		



FAL(06) produces a non-fatal error and FALS(07) produces a fatal error. When FAL(06) is executed with an ON execution condition, the ALARM/ERROR indicator on the front of the CPU Unit will flash, but PC operation will continue. When FALS(07) is executed with an ON execution condition, the ALARM/ERROR indicator will light and PC operation will stop.

The system also generates error codes to the FAL area.

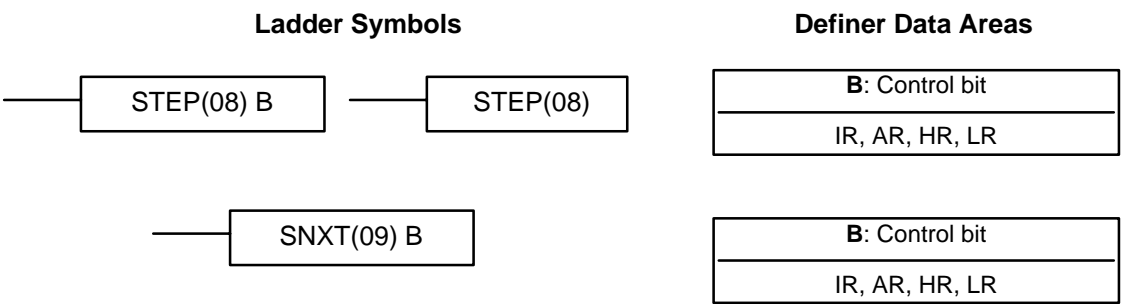
Resetting Errors

FAL error codes will be retained in memory, although only one of these is available in the FAL area. To access the other FAL codes, reset the FAL area by executing FAL(06) 00. Each time FAL(06) 00 is executed, another FAL error will be moved to the FAL area, clearing the one that is already there. FAL error codes are recorded in numerical order.

FAL(06) 00 is also used to clear message programmed with the instruction, MSG(46).

If the FAL area cannot be cleared, as is generally the case when FALS(07) is executed, first remove the cause of the error and then clear the FAL area through the Programming Console or the CX-Programmer.

5-15 Step Instructions:
STEP DEFINE and STEP START–STEP(08)/SNXT(09)



Limitations

All control bits must be in the same word and must be consecutive.

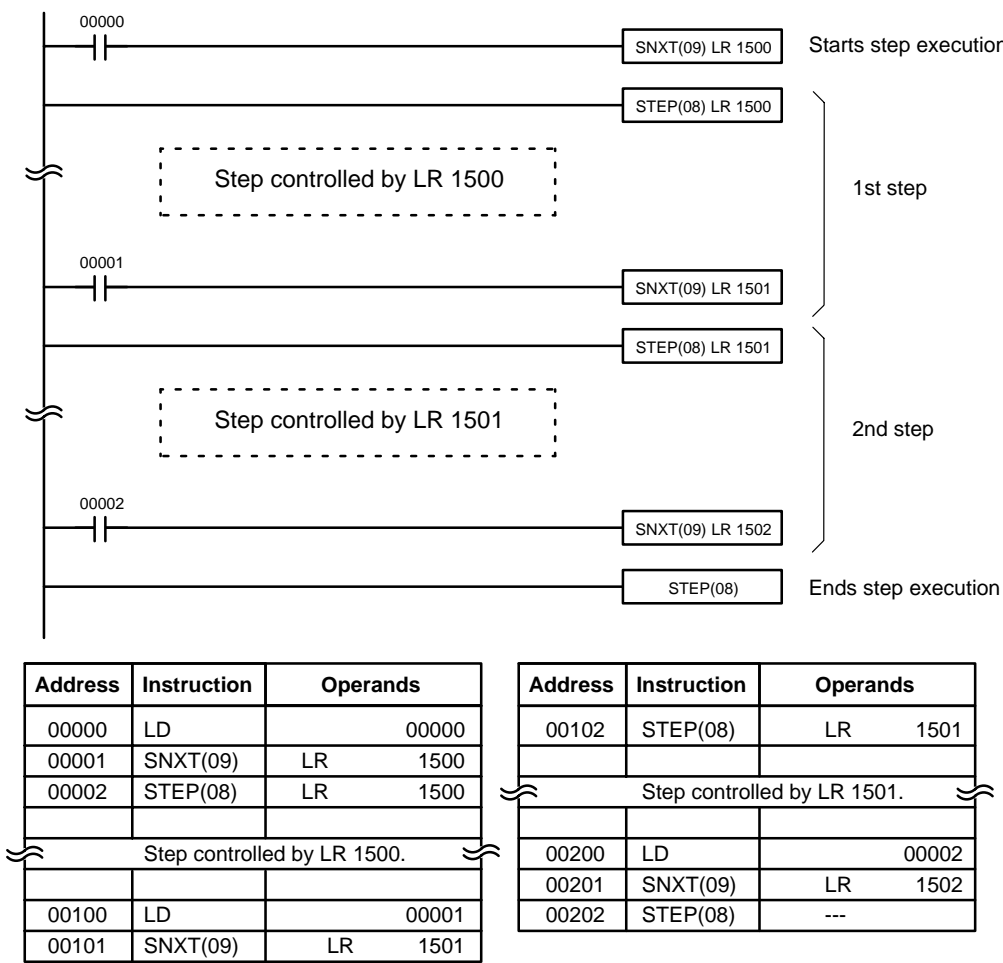
Description

The step instructions STEP(08) and SNXT(09) are used together to set up breakpoints between sections in a large program so that the sections can be executed as units and reset upon completion. A section of program will usually be defined to correspond to an actual process in the application. (Refer to the application examples later in this section.) A step is like a normal programming code, except that certain instructions (i.e., END(01), IL(02)/ILC(03), JMP(04)/JME(05), and SBN(92)) may not be included.

STEP(08) uses a control bit in the IR or HR areas to define the beginning of a section of the program called a step. STEP(08) does not require an execution condition, i.e., its execution is controlled through the control bit. To start execution of the step, SNXT(09) is used with the same control bit as used for STEP(08). If SNXT(09) is executed with an ON execution condition, the step with the same control bit is executed. If the execution condition is OFF, the step is not executed. The SNXT(09) instruction must be written into the program so that it is executed before the program reaches the step it starts. It can be used at different locations before the step to control the step according to two different execution conditions (see example 2, below). Any step in the program that has not been started with SNXT(09) will not be executed.

Once SNXT(09) is used in the program, step execution will continue until STEP(08) is executed without a control bit. STEP(08) without a control bit must be preceded by SNXT(09) with a dummy control bit. The dummy control bit may be any unused IR or HR bit. It cannot be a control bit used in a STEP(08).

Execution of a step is completed either by execution of the next SNXT(09) or by turning OFF the control bit for the step (see example 3 below). When the step is completed, all of the IR and HR bits in the step are turned OFF and all timers in the step are reset to their SVs. Counters, shift registers, and bits used in KEEP(11) maintain status. Two simple steps are shown below.



Steps can be programmed in consecutively. Each step must start with STEP(08) and generally ends with SNXT(09) (see example 3, below, for an exception). When steps are programmed in series, three types of execution are possible: sequential, branching, or parallel. The execution conditions for, and the positioning of, SNXT(09) determine how the steps are executed. The three examples given below demonstrate these three types of step execution.

Precautions

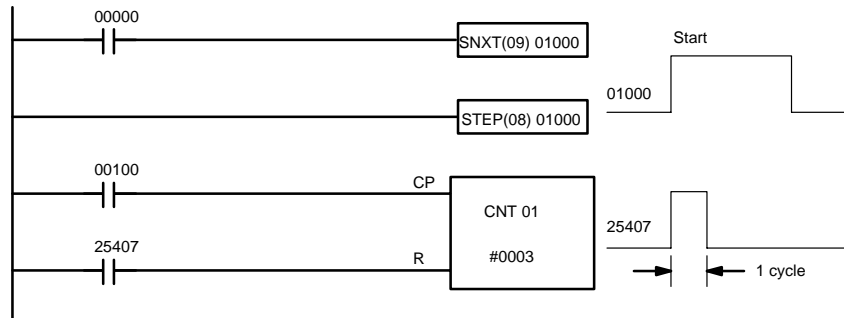
Interlocks, jumps, SBN(92), and END(01) cannot be used within step programs.

Bits used as control bits must not be used anywhere else in the program unless they are being used to control the operation of the step (see example 3, below). All control bits must be in the same word and must be consecutive.

If IR or LR bits are used for control bits, their status will be lost during any power interruption. If it is necessary to maintain status to resume execution at the same step, HR bits must be used.

Flags

25407: Step Start Flag; turns ON for one cycle when STEP(08) is executed and can be used to reset counters in steps as shown below if necessary.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	SNXT(09)	01000
00002	STEP(08)	01000
00003	LD	00100

Address	Instruction	Operands
00004	LD	25407
00005	CNT	01
		# 0003

5-16 Timer and Counter Instructions

TIM and TIMH(15) are decrementing ON-delay timer instructions which require a TIM/CNT number and a set value (SV). STIM(69) is used to control the interval timers, which are used to activate interrupt routines.

CNT is a decrementing counter instruction and CNTR(12) is a reversible counter instruction. Both require a TIM/CNT number and a SV. Both are also connected to multiple instruction lines which serve as an input signal(s) and a reset. CTBL(63), INT(89), and PRV(62) are used to manage the high-speed counter. INT(89) is also used to stop pulse output.

Any one TIM/CNT number cannot be defined twice, i.e., once it has been used as the definer in any of the timer or counter instructions, it cannot be used again. Once defined, TIM/CNT numbers can be used as many times as required as operands in instructions other than timer and counter instructions.

TIM/CNT numbers run from 000 through 511. No prefix is required when using a TIM/CNT number as a definer in a timer or counter instruction. Once defined as a timer, a TIM/CNT number can be prefixed with TIM for use as an operand in certain instructions. The TIM prefix is used regardless of the timer instruction that was used to define the timer. Once defined as a counter, a TIM/CNT number can be prefixed with CNT for use as an operand in certain instructions. The CNT is also used regardless of the counter instruction that was used to define the counter.

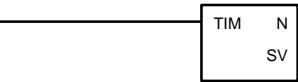
TIM/CNT numbers can be designated as operands that require either bit or word data. When designated as an operand that requires bit data, the TIM/CNT number accesses a bit that functions as a 'Completion Flag' that indicates when the time/count has expired, i.e., the bit, which is normally OFF, will turn ON when the designated SV has expired. When designated as an operand that requires word data, the TIM/CNT number accesses a memory location that holds the present value (PV) of the timer or counter. The PV of a timer or counter can thus be used as an operand in CMP(20), or any other instruction for which the TIM/CNT area is allowed. This is done by designating the TIM/CNT number used to define that timer or counter to access the memory location that holds the PV.

Note that “TIM 000” is used to designate the TIMER instruction defined with TIM/ CNT number 000, to designate the Completion Flag for this timer, and to designate the PV of this timer. The meaning of the term in context should be clear, i.e., the first is always an instruction, the second is always a bit operand, and the third is always a word operand. The same is true of all other TIM/CNT numbers prefixed with TIM or CNT.

An SV can be input as a constant or as a word address in a data area. If an IR area word assigned to an Input Unit is designated as the word address, the Input Unit can be wired so that the SV can be set externally through thumbwheel switches or similar devices. Timers and counters wired in this way can only be set externally during RUN or MONITOR mode. All SVs, including those set externally, must be in BCD.

5-16-1 TIMER – TIM

Ladder Symbol



Definer Values

N: TIM/CNT number
#

Operand Data Areas

SV: Set value (word, BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR, #

Limitations

SV is between 000.0 and 999.9. The decimal point is not entered.

The EM area is available in CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Units only.

Each TIM/CNT number can be used as the definer in only one TIMER or COUNTER instruction.

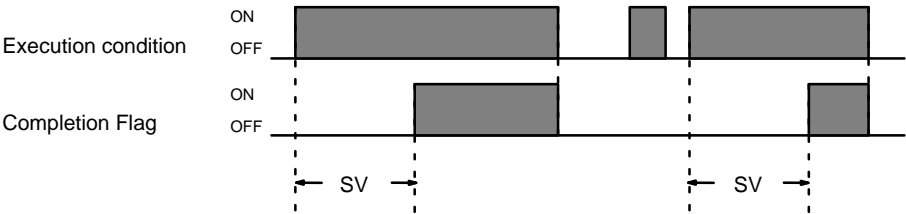
TIM/CNT 000 through TIM/CNT 015 should not be used in TIM if they are required for TIMH(15). Refer to 5-16-4 HIGH-SPEED TIMER – TIMH(15) for details.

Description

A timer is activated when its execution condition goes ON and is reset (to SV) when the execution condition goes OFF. Once activated, TIM measures in units of 0.1 second from the SV.

If the execution condition remains ON long enough for TIM to time down to zero, the Completion Flag for the TIM/CNT number used will turn ON and will remain ON until TIM is reset (i.e., until its execution condition is goes OFF).

The following figure illustrates the relationship between the execution condition for TIM and the Completion Flag assigned to it.



Precautions

Timers in interlocked program sections are reset when the execution condition for IL(02) is OFF. Power interruptions also reset timers. If a timer that is not reset under these conditions is desired, SR area clock pulse bits can be counted to produce timers using CNT. Refer to 5-16-2 COUNTER – CNT for details.

Note The timer set value must be BCD between #0000 and #9999. Operation will be as follows if #0000 or #0001 is set.

- If #0000 is set, the Completion Flag will turn ON as soon as the timer's execution condition turns ON.
- If #0001 is set, the Completion Flag may turn ON as soon as the timer's execution condition turns ON because timer accuracy is 0 to −0.1 s.

Consider the timer accuracy (0 to −0.1 s) when determining the proper set value.

Flags

ER:

SV is not in BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-16-2 COUNTER – CNT

Ladder Symbol

Definer Values

N: TIM/CNT number
#

Operand Data Areas

SV: Set value (word, BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR, #

Limitations

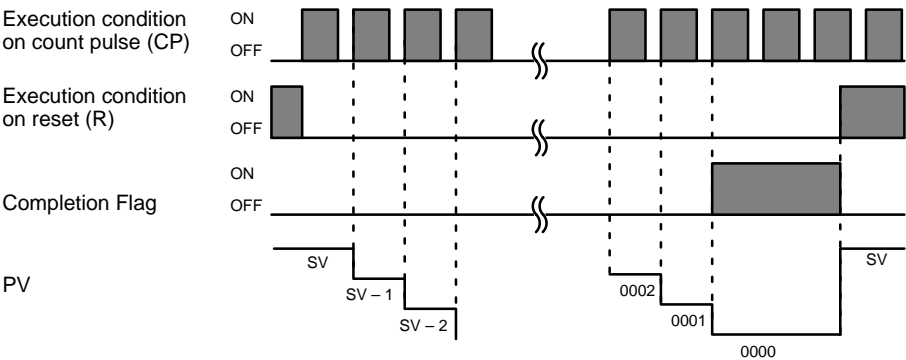
Each TIM/CNT number can be used as the definer in only one TIMER or COUNTER instruction.
The EM area is available in CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Units only.

Description

CNT is used to count down from SV when the execution condition on the count pulse, CP, goes from OFF to ON, i.e., the present value (PV) will be decremented by one whenever CNT is executed with an ON execution condition for CP and the execution condition was OFF for the last execution. If the execution condition has not changed or has changed from ON to OFF, the PV of CNT will not be changed. The Completion Flag for a counter is turned ON when the PV reaches zero and will remain ON until the counter is reset.

CNT is reset with a reset input, R. When R goes from OFF to ON, the PV is reset to SV. The PV will not be decremented while R is ON. Counting down from SV will begin again when R goes OFF. The PV for CNT will not be reset in interlocked program sections or by power interruptions.

Changes in execution conditions, the Completion Flag, and the PV are illustrated below. PV line height is meant only to indicate changes in the PV.



Precautions

Program execution will continue even if a non-BCD SV is used, but the SV will not be correct.

Flags

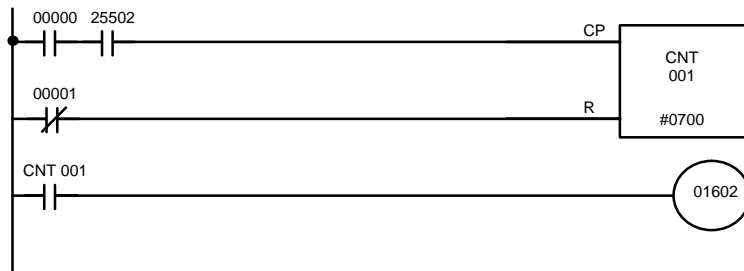
ER: SV is not in BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example

In the following example, CNT is used to create extended timers by counting SR area clock pulse bits.

CNT 001 counts the number of times the 1-second clock pulse bit (SR 25502) goes from OFF to ON. Here again, IR 00000 is used to control the times when CNT is operating.

Because in this example the SV for CNT 001 is 700, the Completion Flag for CNT 002 turns ON when 1 second x 700 times, or 11 minutes and 40 seconds have expired. This would result in IR 01602 being turned ON.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND	25502
00002	LD NOT	00001
00003	CNT	001
		# 0700
00004	LD	CNT 001
00005	OUT	01602

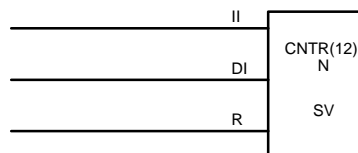


Caution

The shorter clock pulses will not necessarily produce accurate timers because their short ON times might not be read accurately during longer cycles. In particular, the 0.02-second and 0.1-second clock pulses should not be used to create timers with CNT instructions.

5-16-3 REVERSIBLE COUNTER – CNTR(12)

Ladder Symbol



Definer Values

N: TIM/CNT number
#

Operand Data Areas

SV: Set value (word, BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR, #

Limitations

Each TIM/CNT number can be used as the definer in only one TIMER or COUNTER instruction.

The EM area is available in CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Units only.

Description

The CNTR(12) is a reversible, up/down circular counter, i.e., it is used to count between zero and SV according to changes in two execution conditions, those in the increment input (II) and those in the decrement input (DI).

The present value (PV) will be incremented by one whenever CNTR(12) is executed with an ON execution condition for II and the last execution condition for II was OFF. The present value (PV) will be decremented by one whenever

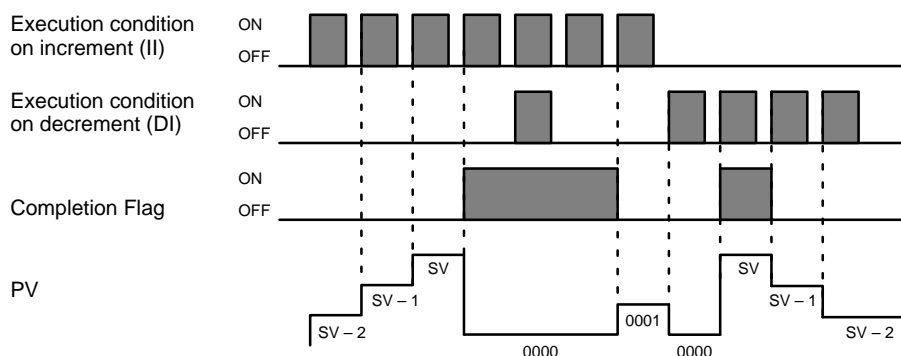
CNTR(12) is executed with an ON execution condition for DI and the last execution condition for DI was OFF. If OFF to ON changes have occurred in both I1 and DI since the last execution, the PV will not be changed.

If the execution conditions have not changed or have changed from ON to OFF for both II and DI, the PV of CNT will not be changed.

When decremented from 0000, the present value is set to SV and the Completion Flag is turned ON until the PV is decremented again. When incremented past the SV, the PV is set to 0000 and the Completion Flag is turned ON until the PV is incremented again.

CNTR(12) is reset with a reset input, R. When R goes from OFF to ON, the PV is reset to zero. The PV will not be incremented or decremented while R is ON. Counting will begin again when R goes OFF. The PV for CNTR(12) will not be reset in interlocked program sections or by the effects of power interruptions.

Changes in II and DI execution conditions, the Completion Flag, and the PV are illustrated below starting from part way through CNTR(12) operation (i.e., when reset, counting begins from zero). PV line height is meant to indicate changes in the PV only.



Precautions

Program execution will continue even if a non-BCD SV is used, but the SV will not be correct.

Flags

ER: SV is not in BCD.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.

(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-16-4 HIGH-SPEED TIMER – TIMH(15)

Definer Values

N: TIM/CNT number
#

Operand Data Areas

SV: Set value (word, BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR, #

Ladder Symbol



Limitations

SV is between 00.00 and 99.99. (Although 00.00 and 00.01 may be set, 00.00 will disable the timer, i.e., turn ON the Completion Flag immediately, and 00.01 is not reliably scanned.) The decimal point is not entered.

The EM area is available in CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Units only.

Each TIM/CNT number can be used as the definer in only one TIMER or COUNTER instruction. Use TIM/CNT numbers from 000 through 015. High-speed timers with timer numbers TIM/CNT 016 through TIM/CNT 511 should not be used if the cycle time exceeds 10 ms.

Description

TIMH(15) operates in the same way as TIM except that TIMH measures in units of 0.01 second. Refer to 5-16-1 *TIMER – TIM* for operational details.

Precautions

Timers in interlocked program sections are reset when the execution condition for IL(02) is OFF. Power interruptions also reset timers. If a timer that is not reset under these conditions is desired, SR area clock pulse bits can be counted to produce timers using CNT. Refer to 5-16-2 *COUNTER – CNT* for details.

Timers in jumped program sections will not be reset when the execution condition for JMP(04) is OFF, but the timer will stop timing if jump number 00 is used. The timers will continue timing if jump numbers 01 through 99) are used.

High-speed timers with timer numbers TIM/CNT 000 through TIM/CNT 015 will not be inaccurate when the PC Setup (DM 6629) is set to perform interrupt processing on these timers.

High-speed timers with timer numbers TIM/CNT 016 through TIM/CNT 511 will be inaccurate when the cycle time exceeds 10 ms. If the cycle time is greater than 10 ms, use TIM/CNT 000 through TIM/CNT 015 and set DM 6629 for interrupt processing of the timer numbers used.

Note The timer set value must be BCD between #0000 and #9999. Operation will be as follows if #0000 or #0001 is set.

- If #0000 is set, the Completion Flag will turn ON as soon as the timer's execution condition turns ON (but there may be a delay if TIM 000 to TIM 015 are used).
- If #0001 is set, the Completion Flag may turn ON as soon as the timer's execution condition turns ON because timer accuracy is 0 to –0.01 s.

Consider the timer accuracy (0 to –0.01 s) when determining the proper set value.

Flags

ER: SV is not in BCD.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

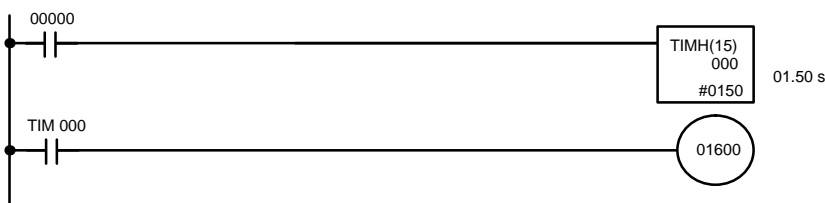
Flags

ER: SV is not in BCD.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

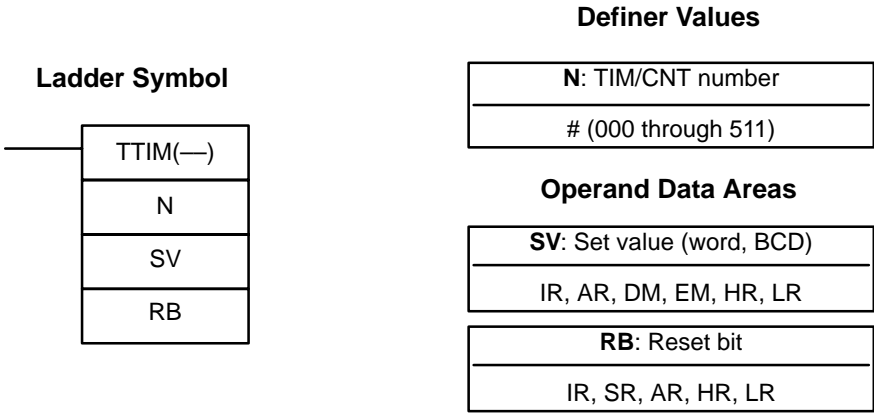
Example

The following example shows a timer set with a constant. 01600 will be turned ON after 00000 goes ON and stays ON for at least 1.5 seconds. When 00000 goes OFF, the timer will be reset and 01600 will be turned OFF.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	TIMH(15)	000
		# 0150
00002	LD	TIM 000
00003	OUT	01600

5-16-5 TOTALIZING TIMER – TTIM(—)



Limitations

SV is between 0000 and 9999 and must be in BCD. The decimal point is not entered.

The EM area is available in CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Units only.

Each TIM/CNT number can be used as the definer in only one TIMER or COUNTER instruction.

Description

TTIM(—) is used to create a timer that increments the PV every 0.1 s to time between 0.1 and 999.9 s. TTIM(—) increments in units of 0.1 second from zero. TTIM(—) accuracy is +0.0/–0.1 second. A TTIM(—) timer will time as long as its execute condition is ON until it reaches the SV or until RB turns ON to reset the timer. TTIM(—) timers will time only as long as they are executed every cycle, i.e., they do not time, but maintain the current PV, in interlocked program sections or when they are jumped in the program.

Note The PVs of decrementing timers such as TIM indicate the time remaining until the timer times out, but the PVs of TTIM(—) timers indicate the time that has elapsed. The TTIM(—) PV can be used “as is” to represent the elapsed time in calculations and displays.

Precautions

The PV will be reset to 0000 and the Completion Flag will be turned OFF when a power interruption occurs or the PC is switched from PROGRAM mode to MONITOR or RUN mode (or vice-versa).

The PV of TTIM(—) in an interlocked program section will be maintained when the execution condition for IL(02) is OFF. The PV will also be maintained in a jumped program section, unlike timers and high-speed timers which continue timing.

TTIM(—) will not operate properly if the cycle time exceeds 0.1 s because the PV is refreshed only when TTIM(—) is executed and the PV is incremented in 0.1-s units.

A delay of one cycle is sometimes required for a Completion Flag to be turned ON after the timer times out because the Completion Flag is refreshed only when TTIM(—) is executed.

TTIM(—) will not restart after timing out unless the PV is changed to a value below the SV or the reset input is turned ON.

Note The timer set value must be BCD between #0000 and #9999. Operation will be as follows if #0000 or #0001 is set.

- If #0000 is set, the Completion Flag will turn ON as soon as the timer’s execution condition turns ON.
- If #0001 is set, the Completion Flag may turn ON as soon as the timer’s execution condition turns ON because timer accuracy is 0 to –0.1 s.

Consider the timer accuracy (0 to -0.1 s) when determining the proper set value.

Flags

ER:

SV is not in BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

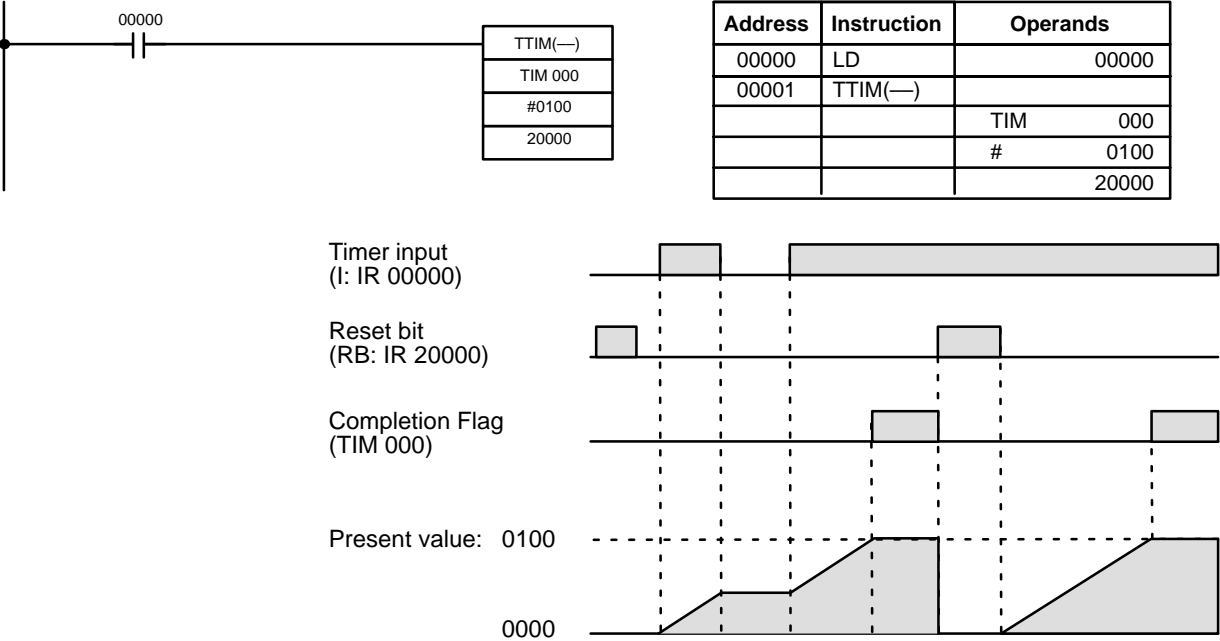
Flags

ER:

N is not a TIM number.
SV is not BCD.
RB is not a valid bit address.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example

The following figure illustrates the relationship between the execution conditions for a totalizing timer with a set value of 2 s, its PV, and the Completion Flag.



5-16-6 INTERVAL TIMER – STIM(69)

Ladder Symbols

STIM(69)

C1

C2

C3

@STIM(69)

C1

C2

C3

Operand Data Areas

C1: Control data #1

000 to 008, 010 to 012

C2: Control data #2

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

C3: Control data #3

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

Limitations

C1 must be 000 to 008 or 010 to 012.
If C1 is 000 to 005, a constant greater than 0255 cannot be used for C3.
If C1 is 006 to 008, constants and DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for C2 or C3. If C1 is 010 to 012, both C2 and C3 must be set to 000.

Description

STIM(69) is used to control the interval timers by performing four basic functions: starting the timer for a non-shot interrupt, starting the timer for scheduled interrupts, stopping the timer, and reading the timer's PV. Set the value of C1 to specify which of these functions will be performed and which of the three interval timers it will be performed on, as shown in the following table. Refer to *1-4-4 Interval Timer Interrupts* for more detailed descriptions of using interval timer interrupts. STIM(69) is also described in more detail after the table.

Function	Timer	C1 value
Starting timers	0	000
	1	001
	2	002
Starting scheduled interrupts	0	003
	1	004
	2	005
Reading timer PV	0	006
	1	007
	2	008
Stopping timers	0	010
	1	011
	2	012

- Note**
1. Interval timer 0 cannot be used when a pulse output is being output by the SPED(64) instruction.
 2. Interval timer 2 cannot be used when high-speed counter 0 operation has been enabled in DM 6642 of the PC Setup.

Starting Interrupts

Set C1=000 to 002 to start timers 0 to 2 to activate a one-shot interrupt. Set C1=003 to 005 to start scheduled interrupts using timers 0 to 2.

C2, which specifies the timer's SV, can be a constant or the first of two words containing the SV. The settings are slightly different depending on the method used.

If C2 is a constant, it specifies the initial value of the decremting counter (BCD, 0000 to 9999). The decremting time interval is 1 ms.

If C2 is a word address, C2 specifies the initial value of the decremting counter (BCD, 0000 to 9999), and C2+1 specifies the decremting time interval (BCD, 0005 to 0320) in units of 0.1 ms. The decremting time interval can thus be 0.5 to 32 ms.

C3 specifies subroutine number 0000 to 0255.

- Note** The time required from interval timer start-up to time-up is:
 $(\text{the content of C2}) \times (\text{the content of C2+1}) \times 0.1 \text{ ms}$

Reading Timer PVs

Set C1=006 to 008 to read the PVs of timers 0 to 2.

C2 specifies the first of two destination words that will receive the timer's PV. C2 will receive the number of times the decremting counter has been decremting (BCD, 0000 to 9999) and C2+1 will receive the decremting time interval (BCD in 0.1 ms units).

C3 specifies the destination word that will receive the time which has elapsed since the last time the timer was decremting (BCD in 0.1 ms units).
 (Must be equal to or less than the decremting time interval set in C2+1.)

- Note** The time that has elapsed since the timer was started is computed as follows:
 $(\text{Content of C2} \times (\text{Content of C2} + 1) + \text{Content of C3}) \times 0.1 \text{ ms}$

Stopping Timers

Set C1=010 to 012 to stop timers 0 to 2.

C2 and C3 have no function and should both be set to 000.

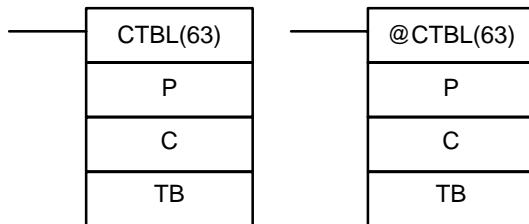
Flags

ER: Interval timer 0 is started while a pulse output is operating.
(C1=000 only)

Interval timer 2 is started while the high-speed counter 0 is enabled
(C1=002 only)

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

A data area boundary has been exceeded.

5-16-7 REGISTER COMPARISON TABLE – CTBL(63)**Ladder Symbols****Operand Data Areas**

P: Port specifier
000 to 004 or 101 to 104
C: Control data
000 to 003
TB: First comparison table word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

The first and last comparison table words must be in the same data area. (The length of the comparison table varies according to the settings.)

CTBL(63) cannot be used if the PC Setup (DM 6611) is set to pulse output mode.

Description

CTBL(63) is used to register comparison tables and start comparison for high-speed counters. The following table shows the functions of CTBL(63).

Unit/Board	Function
CPU Unit	High-speed counter 0 (IR 00004 to IR 00006)
Pulse I/O Board	High-speed counters 1 and 2
Absolute Encoder Interface Board	Absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2
High-speed Counter Board	High-speed counters 1 to 4

The description of CTBL(63) operation is divided into two parts. Refer to page 237 for a description of operation for the CPU Unit, Pulse I/O Board, and Absolute Encoder Interface Board. Refer to page 242 for details on CTBL(63) operation with the High-speed Counter Board.

CPU Unit, Pulse I/O Board, and Absolute Encoder Interface Board

When the execution condition is OFF, CTBL(63) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, CTBL(63) registers a comparison table for use with the high-speed counter PV. Depending on the value of C, comparison with the high-speed counter PV can begin immediately or it can be started separately with INI(61).

The port specifier (P) specifies the high-speed counter that will be used in the comparison.

Unit/Board	Function	Port specifier (P)
CPU Unit	High-speed counter 0 (built-in)	000
Pulse I/O Board (See notes 1 and 2)	High-speed counter 1	001
	High-speed counter 2	002
Absolute Encoder Interface Board (See note 1)	High-speed counter 1	001
	High-speed counter 2	002

- Note**
1. The Pulse I/O Board and Absolute Encoder Interface Board must be installed in slot 2.
 2. When a Pulse I/O Board is being used, the mode for ports 1 and 2 must be set to high-speed counter mode in DM 6611 of the PC Setup. CTBL(63) cannot be used if the mode is set to simple positioning mode.

The function of CTBL(63) is determined by the control data, C, as shown in the following table. These functions are described after the table.

C	CTBL(63) function
000	Registers a target value comparison table and starts comparison.
001	Registers a range comparison table and starts comparison.
002	Registers a target value comparison table. Start comparison with INI(61).
003	Registers a range comparison table. Start comparison with INI(61).

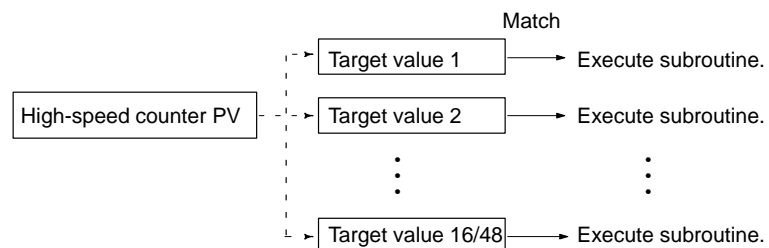
When the PV agrees with a target value or falls within a specified range, the specified subroutine is called and executed. Refer to *1-4-5 High-speed Counter 0 Interrupts* for more details on table comparison.

If the high-speed counter is enabled in the PC Setup (DM 6642), it will begin counting from zero when the CQM1H begins operation. The PV will not be compared to the comparison table until the table is registered and comparison is initiated with INI(61) or CTBL(63). Comparison can be stopped and started, or the PV can be reset with INI(61).

Once a comparison table has been registered, it is valid until the CQM1H is halted or until an error occurs in attempting to register a new table. The differentiated form of CTBL(63) is recommended when possible to reduce cycle time.

Target Value Comparison

For high-speed counter 0 in the CPU Unit, up to 16 target values can be registered. A subroutine number (1 to 16) is also registered for each target value. For high-speed counters 1 and 2 on a Pulse I/O Board or Absolute Encoder Interface Board, up to 48 target values can be registered. A subroutine number (1 to 48) is also registered for each target value. In either case, the corresponding subroutine is called and executed when the PV matches a target value. (When interrupt processing is not required, an undefined subroutine number may be entered.)



Target value comparisons are performed one item at a time in order of the comparison table. When the PV reaches the first target value in the table, the interrupt subroutine is executed and comparison continues to the next value in the table. When processing has been completed for the last target value in the table, comparison returns to the first value in the table and the process is repeated.

The following diagram shows the structure of a target value comparison table for use with the CPU Unit's built-in high-speed counter 0 or the Pulse I/O Board's

high-speed counters 1 or 2 set for linear counting. The number of target values can be 0001 to 0048.

TB	Number of target values (BCD)	} One target value setting
TB+1	Target value #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+2	Target value #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+3	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	
⋮	⋮	

The following diagram shows the structure of a target value comparison table for use with the Pulse I/O Board's high-speed counters 1 or 2 set for ring counting. Input the target values in ascending or descending order.

The ring value specifies the number of points in the ring and the maximum count value (ring value = max. count value+1). The ring value can be 0 to 65,000. Do not change the ring value while a comparison is in progress.

TB	Ring value, lower 4 digits (BCD)	} Ring value setting
TB+1	Ring value, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+2	Number of target values (BCD)	} One target value setting
TB+3	Target value #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+4	Target value #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+5	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	
⋮	⋮	

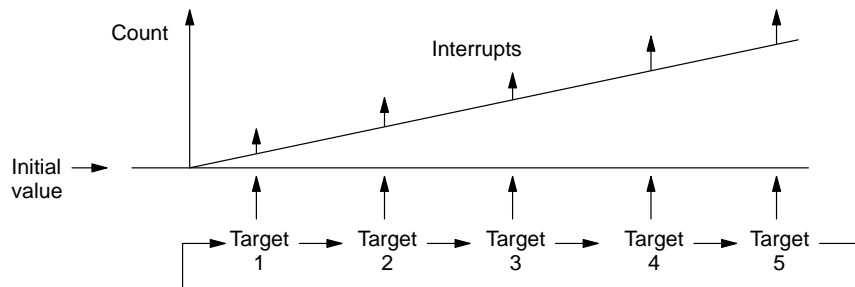
The following diagram shows the structure of a target value comparison table for use with the Absolute Encoder Interface Board's high-speed counters 1 and 2. Input the target values in ascending or descending order. The number of target values can be 0001 to 0048.

TB	Number of target values (BCD)	} One target value setting
TB+1	Target value #1 (BCD)	
TB+2	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	
⋮	⋮	

- Note**
1. The subroutine number can be F000 to F255 to activate the subroutine when decrementing and can be 0000 to 0255 to activate the subroutine when incrementing.
 2. Allow an interval of at least 0.2 ms for interrupt processing when setting the target value for high-speed counters 1 and 2.

Target Value Comparison Operation

The following diagram illustrates the operation of target value comparisons for target values 1 through 5 set consecutively in the comparison table.

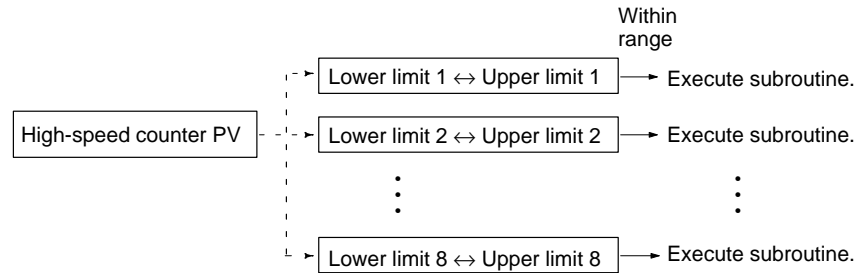


As illustrated above, the current count is compared with each target value in the order that they are registered in the target value comparison table. When the

count is the same as the current target value, an interrupt is generated, and comparison starts with the next target value. When all target values in the comparison table have been matched and interrupts for them generated, the target value is reset to the first target value in the table and the operation is repeated.

Range Comparison

A range comparison table contains 8 ranges which are defined by an 8-digit lower limit and an 8-digit upper limit, as well as their corresponding subroutine numbers. The corresponding subroutine is called and executed when the PV falls within a given range. (When interrupt processing is not required, an undefined subroutine number may be entered.)



Always set 8 ranges. If fewer than 8 ranges are needed, set the remaining subroutine numbers to FFFF. If more than 8 ranges are needed, another comparison instruction such as BCMP(68) can be used to compare ranges with the high-speed counter PVs in IR 230 through IR 235. Bear in mind that these words are refreshed just once each cycle.

There are flags in the AR area which indicate when a high-speed counter's PV falls within one or more of the 8 ranges. The flags turn ON when a PV is within the corresponding range.

Counter	AR area flags
High-speed counter 0	AR 1100 to AR 1107 correspond to ranges 1 to 8.
High-speed counter 1	AR 0500 to AR 0507 correspond to ranges 1 to 8.
High-speed counter 2	AR 0600 to AR 0607 correspond to ranges 1 to 8.

The following diagram shows the structure of a range comparison table for use with the CPU Unit's built-in high-speed counter 0 or the Pulse I/O Board's high-speed counters 1 or 2 set for linear counting.

TB	Lower limit #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	First range setting
TB+1	Lower limit #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+2	Upper limit #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+3	Upper limit #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+4	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	
⋮	⋮	
TB+35	Lower limit #8, lower 4 digits (BCD)	Eighth range setting
TB+36	Lower limit #8, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+37	Upper limit #8, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+38	Upper limit #8, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+39	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	

The following diagram shows the structure of a range comparison table for use with the Pulse I/O Board's high-speed counters 1 or 2 set for ring counting. The ring value specifies the number of points in the ring and the maximum count value (ring value = max. count value+1); the setting range from the ring value is 0 to 65,000. Do not change the ring value while a comparison is in progress.

TB	Ring value, lower 4 digits (BCD)	→ Ring value setting
TB+1	Ring value, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+3	Lower limit #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	→ First range setting
TB+4	Lower limit #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+5	Upper limit #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+6	Upper limit #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+7	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	
⋮	⋮	
TB+37	Lower limit #8, lower 4 digits (BCD)	→ Eighth range setting
TB+38	Lower limit #8, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+39	Upper limit #8, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+40	Upper limit #8, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+41	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	

The following diagram shows the structure of a range comparison table for use with the Absolute Encoder Interface Board's high-speed counters 1 and 2.

TB	Lower limit #1 (BCD)	→ First range setting
TB+2	Upper limit #1 (BCD)	
TB+4	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	
⋮	⋮	
TB+21	Lower limit #8 (BCD)	→ Eighth range setting
TB+22	Upper limit #8 (BCD)	
TB+23	Subroutine number (See note 1.)	

- Note**
1. The subroutine number can be 0000 to 0255 and the subroutine will be executed as long as the counter's PV is within the specified range. A value of FFFF indicates that no subroutine is to be executed.
 2. Allow a time interval of at least 2 ms between the lower and upper limits (upper limit – lower limit > $0.002 \times \text{input pulse frequency}$) in range comparisons with high-speed counters 1 and 2.

The following table shows the possible values for target values, lower limit values, and upper limit values. The hexadecimal value F in the most significant digit indicates that the value is negative.

Counter	Possible values
High-speed counter 0 (CPU Unit)	Differential phase mode: F003 2768 to 0003 2767 Incrementing mode: 0000 0000 to 0006 5535
High-speed counters 1 and 2 (Pulse I/O Board)	Linear counting: F838 8607 to 0838 8608 Ring counting: 0000 0000 to 0006 4999
Absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2 (Absolute Encoder Interface Board)	BCD mode: 0000 to 4095 360° mode: 0000 to 0355 (5° units)

In 360° mode the absolute high-speed counter's angular values are internally converted to binary values. The binary value after conversion depends on the resolution selected in the PC Setup (DM 6643 and/or DM 6644). The following table shows the converted values for 5° to 45°.

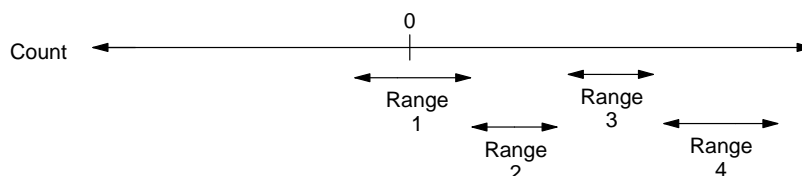
Resolution	Converted value								
	5°	10°	15°	20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	45°
8-bit (0 to 255)	4	7	11	14	18	21	25	28	32
10-bit (0 to 1023)	14	28	43	57	71	85	100	114	128
12-bit (0 to 4095)	57	114	171	228	284	341	398	455	512

For higher values, find the converted value to the nearest 45° and add the remainder from the table. For example, to convert 145° into 8-bit resolution: 32×3 (for 135°) + 7 (for 10°) = 103.

Caution With 10-bit and 12-bit resolution, interrupt processing might not be triggered when the angular value matches the comparison value because the converted values do not match exactly.

Range Comparison Operation

The following diagram illustrates the operation of range comparisons for range settings 1 through 4 set consecutively in the comparison table.



As illustrated above, the current count is compared against all the comparison ranges at the same time and the result for each range is output.

AR Area Flags

The following AR area flags indicate the status of comparison operations for high-speed counter 0 in the CPU Unit and high-speed counters 1 and 2 in the Pulse I/O Board or Absolute Encoder Interface Board.

Word	Bit(s)	Operation
AR 05	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 1 (Port 1) Range Comparison Flags Bits 00 to 07 will be turned ON when the counter PV is within the corresponding range (1 to 8).
	08	High-speed Counter 1 (Port 1) Comparison Flag This flag will be ON during PV comparison.
	09	High-speed Counter 1 (Port 1) Overflow/Underflow Flag This flag will be ON when an overflow or underflow occurred.
AR 06	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 2 (Port 2) Range Comparison Flags Bits 00 to 07 will be turned ON when the counter PV is within the corresponding range (1 to 8).
	08	High-speed Counter 2 (Port 2) Comparison Flag This flag will be ON during PV comparison.
	09	High-speed Counter 2 (Port 2) Overflow/Underflow Flag This flag will be ON when an overflow or underflow occurred.
AR 11	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 0 Range Comparison Flags Bits 00 to 07 will be turned ON when the counter PV is within the corresponding range (1 to 8).

Operation with the High-speed Counter Board

When the execution condition is OFF, CTBL(63) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, CTBL(63) registers a comparison table for use with the high-speed counter PV. Depending on the value of C, comparison with the high-speed counter PV can begin immediately or it can be started separately with INI(61).

The port specifier (P) specifies which one of the High-speed Counter Board's high-speed counters will be used in the comparison.

Function	Port specifier (P)	
	For a Board in slot 1	For a Board in slot 2
High-speed counter 1	101	001
High-speed counter 2	102	002
High-speed counter 3	103	003
High-speed counter 4	104	004

The function of CTBL(63) is determined by the control data, C, as shown in the following table. These functions are described after the table.

C	CTBL(63) function
000	Registers a target value comparison table and starts comparison.
001	Registers a range comparison table and starts comparison.
002	Registers a target value comparison table. Start comparison with INI(61).
003	Registers a range comparison table. Start comparison with INI(61).

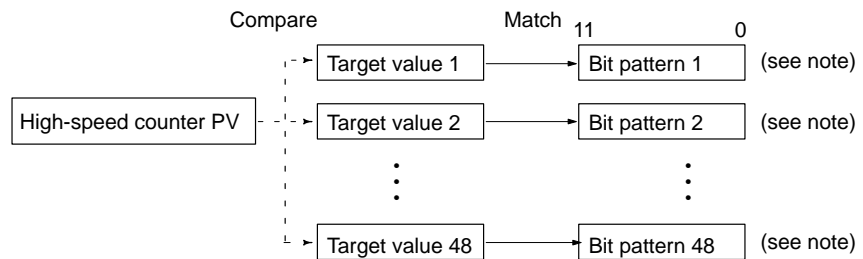
When the PV agrees with a target value or falls within a specified range, a bit pattern is output to the allocated IR word. Refer to *1-4-5 High-speed Counter 0 Interrupts* for more details on table comparison.

If the high-speed counter is enabled in the PC Setup (DM 6642), it will begin counting from zero when the CQM1H begins operation. The PV will not be compared to the comparison table until the table is registered and comparison is initiated with INI(61) or CTBL(63). Comparison can be stopped and started, or the PV can be reset with INI(61).

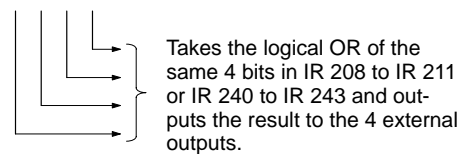
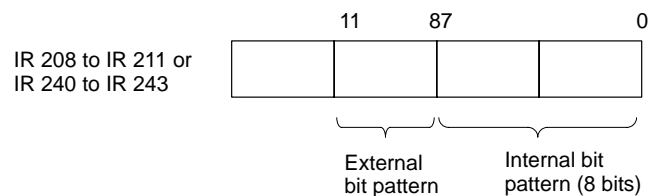
Once a comparison table has been registered, it is valid until the CQM1H is halted or until a error occurs in attempting to register a new table. The differentiated form of CTBL(63) is recommended when possible to reduce cycle time.

Target Value Comparison

Up to 48 target values can be registered. A bit pattern is also registered for each target value. The registered bit pattern is output to the allocated IR word when the PV matches a target value. The High-speed Counter Board does not generate interrupts; the registered bit pattern is reflected in the allocated IR word and at the external outputs.



Note Bit patterns 1 to 48 are configured as follows:



The following diagram shows the structure of a target value comparison table for use with high-speed counters 1 to 4 when set for linear counting.

→ One target value setting

The ring value specifies the number of points in the ring and the maximum count value (ring value = max. count value+1). Do not change the ring value while a comparison is in progress.

→ Ring value setting

→ One target value setting

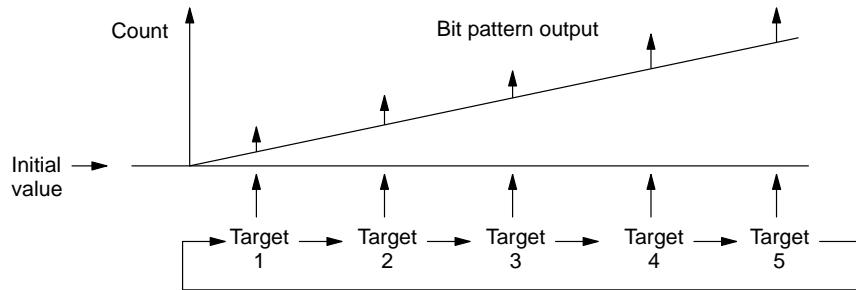
The following example shows how the bit patterns for high-speed counters 1 to 4 are ORed to produce the resulting output at the external outputs.

Calculate the logical OR and output.

External output 1: ON
External output 2: ON
External output 3: ON
External output 4: OFF

Target Value Comparison Operation

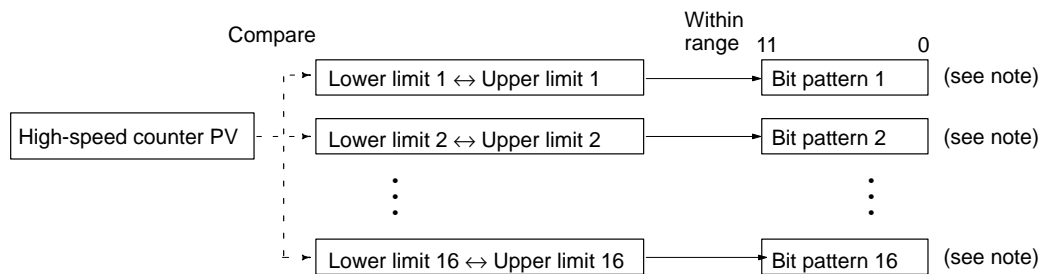
The following diagram illustrates the operation of target value comparisons for target values 1 through 5 set consecutively in the comparison table.



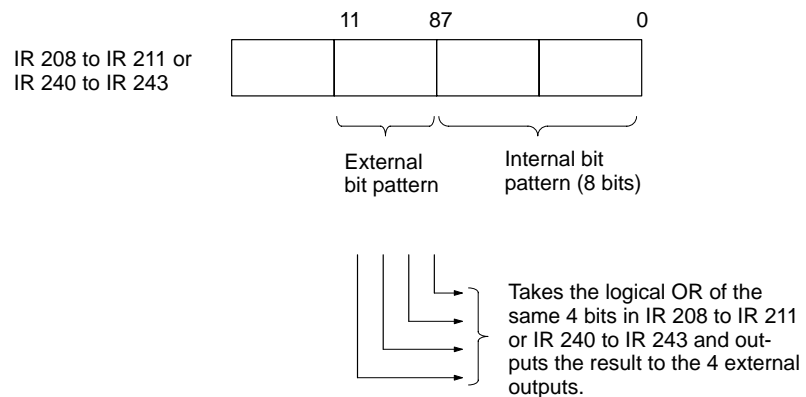
As illustrated above, the current count is compared with each target value in the order that they are registered in the target value comparison table. When the count is the same as the current target value, the registered bit pattern is output to the allocated IR word, and comparison starts with the next target value. When all target values in the comparison table have been matched and their bit patterns have been output, the target value is reset to the first target value in the table and the operation is repeated.

Range Comparison

A range comparison table contains 8 ranges which are defined by an 8-digit lower limit and an 8-digit upper limit, as well as the bit pattern. The registered bit pattern is output to the allocated IR word when the PV falls within a given range. The High-speed Counter Board does not generate interrupts; the registered bit pattern is reflected in the allocated IR word and at the external outputs.

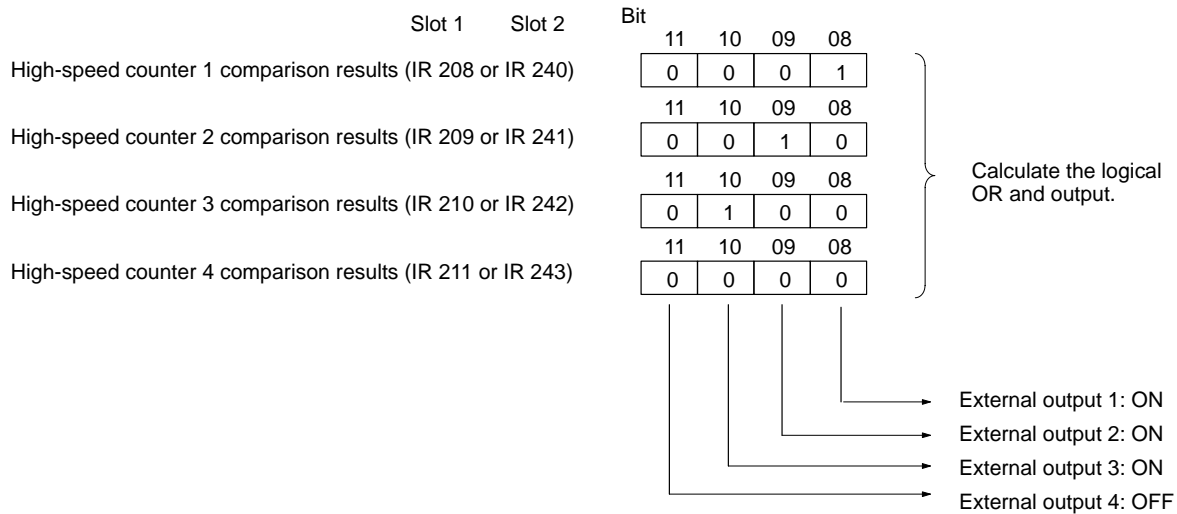


Note Bit patterns 1 to 16 are configured as follows:



Register a lower limit, upper limit, and bit pattern for each range (1 to 16) in the range comparison table. Bits 0 to 7 of the bit pattern are stored as the internal bit pattern. Bits 8 to 11 are stored as the external bit pattern, the logical OR of these bits is calculated for the four high-speed counters, and the result is output to external outputs 1 to 4.

The following example shows how the bit patterns for high-speed counters 1 to 4 are ORed to produce the resulting output at the external outputs.



The following diagram shows the structure of a range comparison table for use with high-speed counters 1 to 4 when set for linear counting.

TB	Lower limit #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	First range setting
TB+1	Lower limit #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+2	Upper limit #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+3	Upper limit #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+4	Bit pattern #1	
⋮	⋮	
TB+75	Lower limit #16, lower 4 digits (BCD)	Sixteenth range setting
TB+76	Lower limit #16, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+77	Upper limit #16, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+78	Upper limit #16, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+79	Bit pattern #16	

The following diagram shows the structure of a range comparison table for use with high-speed counters 1 to 4 when set for ring counting. The ring value specifies the number of points in the ring and the maximum count value (ring value = max. count value+1). Do not change the ring value while a comparison is in progress.

TB	Ring value, lower 4 digits (BCD)	Ring value setting
TB+1	Ring value, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+3	Lower limit #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	First range setting
TB+4	Lower limit #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+5	Upper limit #1, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+6	Upper limit #1, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+7	Bit pattern #16	
⋮	⋮	
TB+77	Lower limit #16, lower 4 digits (BCD)	Sixteenth range setting
TB+78	Lower limit #16, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+79	Upper limit #16, lower 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+80	Upper limit #16, upper 4 digits (BCD)	
TB+81	Bit pattern #16	

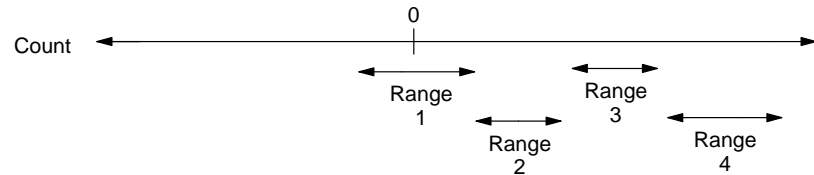
The following table shows the possible values that can be set for high-speed counters 1 to 4 for target values, lower limit values, and upper limit values. The

hexadecimal value F in the most significant digit indicates that the value is negative (a negative 7-digit value.)

Data format	Possible values	
	Linear counting	Ring counting
BCD	F838 8608 to 0838 8607	0000 0001 to 0838 8607
Hexadecimal	F800 0000 to 07FF FFFF	0000 0001 to 07FF FFFF

Range Comparison Operation

The following diagram illustrates the operation of range comparisons for range settings 1 through 4 set consecutively in the comparison table.



As illustrated above, the current count is compared against all the comparison ranges at the same time and the result for each range is output.

When the High-speed Counter Board is installed in slot 1, the bit patterns are output to IR 208 through IR 211. When the Board is installed in slot 2, the bit patterns are output to IR 240 through IR 243.

Counter number	Allocated IR word	
	For a Board in slot 1	For a Board in slot 2
High-speed counter 1	IR 208	IR 240
High-speed counter 2	IR 209	IR 241
High-speed counter 3	IR 210	IR 242
High-speed counter 4	IR 211	IR 243

The following table shows the function of the bits in the allocated IR word.

Bit(s)	Function
00 to 07	Contains the internal bit pattern.
08 to 11	Contains the external bit pattern.
12	Counter Operating Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Operating)
13	Comparison Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Operating)
14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag (0: Normal; 1: Overflow/underflow occurred)
15	SV Error Flag (0: Normal; 1: SV error occurred)

- Note**
1. When using target comparison for high-speed counters 1 to 4, set the target values so that bit patterns are output at an interval of 0.2 ms or greater.
 2. When using range comparison for high-speed counters 1 to 4, set the limits so that the PV of the counter remains between the upper and lower limit for 0.5 ms or greater. (Upper limit – Lower limit > 0.0005 x Input frequency)
 3. When using target comparison for high-speed counters 1 to 4, it does not matter if the target value is reached by incrementing or decrementing. This is also true for target value comparison for the High-speed Counter Board, but is different from high-speed counters 1 and 2 in Ring Mode on the Pulse I/O Board or high-speed counters 1 and 2 on the Absolute Encoder Interface Board.

High-speed counters 1 to 4 begin counting from 0 when CQM1H program operation begins, but the bit pattern will not be output until comparison begins. Use INI(61) to stop comparison.

A comparison table registered with CTBL(63) is valid until CQM1H program operation ends or a different comparison table is registered. The cycle time can be reduced by executing a differentiated variation of CTBL(63) when required.

Flags**ER:**

The specified port and function are not compatible.

There is another CTBL(63) instruction with a different comparison method in the subroutine called by CTBL(63) instruction.

A CTBL(63) instruction with a different comparison method is executed during comparison.

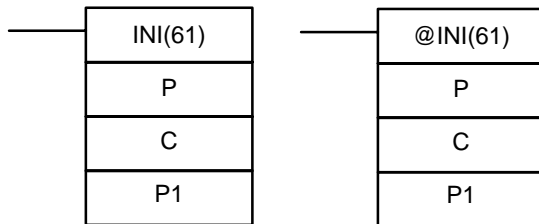
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.

(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

The comparison table exceeds the data area boundary, or there is an error in the comparison table settings.

CTBL(63) is executed in an interrupt subroutine while a pulse I/O or high-speed counter instruction is being executed in the main program.

Subroutines or bit pattern output is executed only once when the execution conditions are first met. AR status is refreshed only once per cycle. If conditions are met for more than one item in the table at the same time, the first item in the table takes priority.

5-16-8 MODE CONTROL – INI(61)**Ladder Symbols****Operand Data Areas**

P: Port specifier
000 to 004 or 101 to 104
C: Control data
000 to 003
P1: First PV word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

P1 must be 000 unless C is 002.

P1 and P1+1 must be in the same data area.

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for P1.

Description

INI(61) can be used with the functions listed in the following table.

Unit/Board	Function
CPU Unit	High-speed counter 0 (IR 00004 to IR 00006)
Transistor Output Unit	Pulse outputs
Pulse I/O Board	High-speed counters 1 and 2 Pulse outputs 1 and 2
Absolute Encoder Interface Board	Absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2
High-speed Counter Board	High-speed counters 1 to 4

When the execution condition is OFF, INI(61) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, INI(61) is used to control high-speed counter operation and stop pulse output.

The port specifier (P) specifies the high-speed counter or pulse output that will be controlled.

Unit	Function	Port specifier (P)
CPU Unit	High-speed counter 0	000
Transistor Output Unit	Pulse output	000

Inner Board	Function	Port specifier (P)	
		Slot 1	Slot 2
Pulse I/O Board	High-speed counter 1 or pulse output 1	---	001
	High-speed counter 2 or pulse output 2	---	002
Absolute Encoder Interface Board	Absolute high-speed counter 1	---	001
	Absolute high-speed counter 2	---	002
High-speed Counter Board	High-speed counter 1	101	001
	High-speed counter 2	102	002
	High-speed counter 3	103	003
	High-speed counter 4	104	004

The function of INI(61) is determined by the control data, C. (P1 and P1+1 contain the new high-speed counter PV when changing the PV.)

C	P1	INI(61) function
000	000	Starts CTBL(63) table comparison.
001	000	Stops CTBL(63) table comparison.
002	New high-speed counter PV	Changes high-speed counter PV.
003	000	Stops pulse output.

The following table shows which values of C can be used with each function.

Unit/Board	Function	Values of C			
		000	001	002	003
CPU Unit	High-speed counter 0	YES	YES	YES	---
Transistor Output Unit	Pulse output	---	---	---	YES
Pulse I/O Board	High-speed counters 1 and 2	YES	YES	YES	---
	Pulse outputs 1 and 2	---	---	---	YES
Absolute Encoder Interface Board	Absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2	YES	YES	---	---
High-speed Counter Board	High-speed counters 1 to 4	YES	YES	YES	---

CTBL(63) Table Comparison

If C is 000 or 001, INI(61) starts or stops comparison of the high-speed counter's PV to the comparison table registered with CTBL(63). Refer to *1-4-5 High-speed Counter 0 Interrupts* for details on table comparison.

PV Change

If C is 002, INI(61) changes the high-speed counter's PV to the 8-digit value in P1 and P1+1. The leftmost 4 digits are stored in P1+1 and the rightmost 4 digits are stored in P1. A hexadecimal value of F in the most significant digit of PV indicates that the PV is negative.

CPU Unit: Built-in High-speed Counter 0

The following table shows the possible 8-digit BCD values for the PV of high-speed counter 0.

Mode	Possible values
Differential phase mode	F003 2768 to 0003 2767
Incrementing mode	0000 0000 to 0006 5535

Pulse I/O Board: High-speed Counters 1 and 2

The following table shows the possible 8-digit BCD values for the PV of high-speed counters 1 and 2 on a Pulse I/O Board.

Numeric range	Possible values
Linear counting	F838 8608 to 0838 8607
Ring counting	0000 0000 to 0006 4999

Absolute Encoder Interface Board: High-speed Counters 1 and 2

The PV of absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2 cannot be changed.

High-speed Counter Board: High-speed Counters 1 to 4

The following table shows the possible 8-digit values (BCD or hexadecimal) for the PV of high-speed counters 1 to 4 on a High-speed Counter Board.

Numeric range	Possible values	
	BCD format	Hexadecimal format
Linear counting	F838 8608 to 0838 8607	F800 0000 to 07FF FFFF
Ring counting	0000 0000 to 0838 8607	0000 0000 to 07FF FFFF

Stop Pulse Output

If C is 003, INI(61) stops pulse output. Refer to *1-5 Pulse Output Functions* for details on stopping Pulse I/O Board pulse outputs 1 and 2.

Note Pulse output can be stopped only when pulses are not currently being output. The Pulse Output Flag (AR 0515 or AR 0615) can be used to check pulse output status.

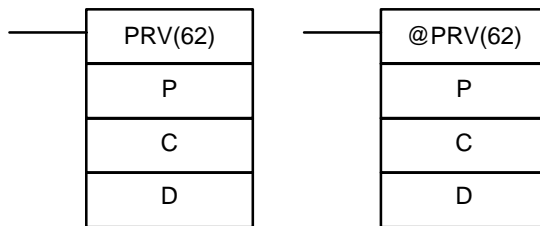
Flags

ER: The specified port and function are not compatible.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

P1+1 exceeds the data area boundary. (C=002)

There is an error in the operand settings.

INI(61) is executed in an interrupt subroutine while a pulse I/O or high-speed counter instruction is being executed in the main program.

5-16-9 HIGH-SPEED COUNTER PV READ – PRV(62)**Ladder Symbols****Operand Data Areas**

P: Port specifier
000 to 004 or 101 to 104
C: Control data
000 to 004 or 101 to 104
D: First destination word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

ID and D+1 must be in the same data area.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description

PRV(62) can be used with the functions listed in the following table.

Unit/Board	Function
CPU Unit	High-speed counter 0 (IR 00004 to IR 00006)
Pulse I/O Board	High-speed counters 1 and 2 Pulse outputs 1 and 2
Absolute Encoder Interface Board	Absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2
High-speed Counter Board	High-speed counters 1 to 4

When the execution condition is OFF, PRV(62) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, PRV(62) reads data specified by P and C and writes it to D or D and D+1.

The port specifier (P) specifies the high-speed counter or pulse output that will be controlled.

Unit	Function	Port specifier (P)
CPU Unit	High-speed counter 0	000
Transistor Output Unit	Pulse output	000

Inner Board	Function	Port specifier (P)	
		Slot 1	Slot 2
Pulse I/O Board	High-speed counter 1 or pulse output 1	---	001
	High-speed counter 2 or pulse output 2	---	002
Absolute Encoder Interface Board	Absolute high-speed counter 1	---	001
	Absolute high-speed counter 2	---	002
High-speed Counter Board	High-speed counter 1	101	001
	High-speed counter 2	102	002
	High-speed counter 3	103	003
	High-speed counter 4	104	004

The control data, C, determines which type of data will be accessed.

C	Data	Destination word(s)
000	High-speed counter PV	D and D+1
001	Status of high-speed counter or pulse output	D
002	Range comparison results	D

The following table shows which values of C can be used with each function.

Unit/Board	Function	Values of C		
		000	001	002
CPU Unit	High-speed counter 0	YES	---	YES
Transistor Output Unit	Pulse output	---	---	---
Pulse I/O Board	High-speed counters 1 and 2	YES	YES	YES
	Pulse outputs 1 and 2	---	YES	---
Absolute Encoder Interface Board	Absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2	YES	YES	YES
High-speed Counter Board	High-speed counters 1 to 4	YES	YES	---

High-speed Counter PV (C=000)

If C is 000, PRV(62) reads the specified high-speed counter's PV and writes the 8-digit value in D and D+1. The leftmost 4 digits are stored in D+1 and the rightmost 4 digits are stored in D. A hexadecimal value of F in the most significant digit of PV indicates that the PV is negative.

PRV(62) reads the same high-speed counter PV information stored in the IR words allocated for that purpose (IR 230 and IR 231 for high-speed counter 0, IR 200 to IR 207 or IR 232 to IR 239 for high-speed counters 1 to 4), but the allocated IR words are refreshed just once each cycle while PRV(62) reads the most up-to-date values.

CPU Unit: Built-in High-speed Counter 0

The following table shows the possible 8-digit BCD values for the PV of high-speed counter 0.

Mode	Possible values
Differential phase mode	F003 2768 to 0003 2767
Incrementing mode	0000 0000 to 0006 5535

Pulse I/O Board: High-speed Counters 1 and 2

The following table shows the possible 8-digit BCD values for the PV of high-speed counters 1 and 2 on a Pulse I/O Board.

Numeric range	Possible values
Linear counting	F838 8608 to 0838 8607
Ring counting	0000 0000 to 0006 4999

Absolute Encoder Interface Board: High-speed Counters 1 and 2

The following table shows the possible values for the PV of absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2.

Mode	Possible values
BCD mode	0000 0000 to 0000 4095
360° mode	0000 0000 to 0000 0359

High-speed Counter Board: High-speed Counters 1 to 4

The following table shows the possible 8-digit values (BCD or hexadecimal) for the PV of high-speed counters 1 to 4 on a High-speed Counter Board.

Numeric range	Possible values	
	BCD format	Hexadecimal format
Linear counting	F838 8608 to 0838 8607	F800 0000 to 07FF FFFF
Ring counting	0000 0000 to 0838 8607	0000 0000 to 07FF FFFF

High-speed Counter or Pulse Output Status (C=001)

If C is 001, PRV(62) reads the operating status of the specified high-speed counter or pulse output and writes the data to D.

PRV(62) reads the same information stored in the AR and IR words allocated for that purpose (AR 05 and AR 06 for the Pulse I/O Board or Absolute Encoder Interface Board, IR 208 to IR 211 or IR 240 to IR 243 for the High-speed Counter Board), but the allocated AR and IR words are refreshed just once each cycle while PRV(62) reads the most up-to-date values.

Pulse I/O Board

The following table shows the function of bits in D for high-speed counters 1 and 2 or pulse outputs from ports 1 and 2 on a Pulse I/O Board. Bits not listed in the table are not used and will always be 0.

Bit	Function
00	High-speed counter comparison status. (0: Stopped; 1: Comparing)
01	High-speed counter underflow/overflow. (0: Normal; 1: Underflow/Overflow occurred.)
04	Deceleration of pulse frequency. (0: Not specified; 1: Specified.)
05	Total number of pulses specified. (0: Not specified; 1: Specified.)
06	Pulse output completed. (0: Not completed; 1: Completed)
07	Pulse output status (0: Stopped; 1: Outputting)

Absolute Encoder Interface Board

For absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2, Bit 00 of D indicates the comparison status (0: Stopped; 1: Comparing). The other bits in D (01 through 15) are not used and will always be 0.

High-speed Counter Board

The following table shows the function of bits in D for high-speed counters 1 to 4 on a High-speed Counter Board.

Bit(s)	Function
00 to 07	Contains the internal bit pattern.
08 to 11	Contains the external bit pattern.
12	Counter Operating Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Operating)

Bit(s)	Function
13	Comparison Flag (0: Stopped; 1: Operating)
14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag (0: Normal; 1: Overflow/underflow occurred)
15	SV Error Flag (0: Normal; 1: SV error occurred)

Range Comparison Results (C=002)

If C is 002, PRV(62) reads the results of the range comparison results for built-in high-speed counter 0, Pulse I/O Board high-speed counters 1 and 2, or Absolute Encoder Interface Board absolute high-speed counters 1 and 2.

Bits 00 through 07 of D contain the Comparison Result flags for ranges 1 to 8. (0: Not in range; 1: In range)

PRV(62) reads the same information stored in the AR words allocated for that purpose (AR 05 and AR 06 for the Pulse I/O Board or Absolute Encoder Interface Board, AR 11 for built-in high-speed counter 0), but the allocated AR words are refreshed just once each cycle while PRV(62) reads the most up-to-date values.

Flags

ER: The specified port and function are not compatible.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

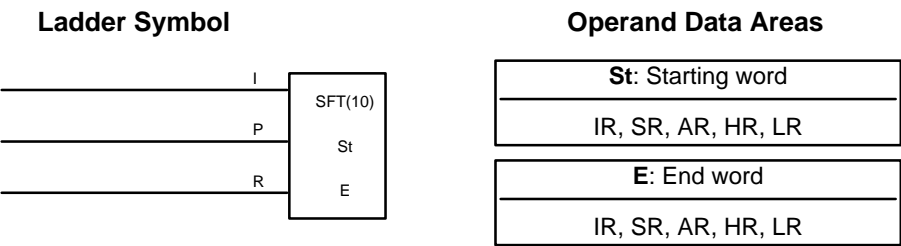
D+1 exceeds the data area boundary. (C=000)

There is an error in the operand settings.

PRV(62) is executed in an interrupt subroutine while a pulse I/O or high-speed counter instruction is being executed in the main program.

5-17 Shift Instructions

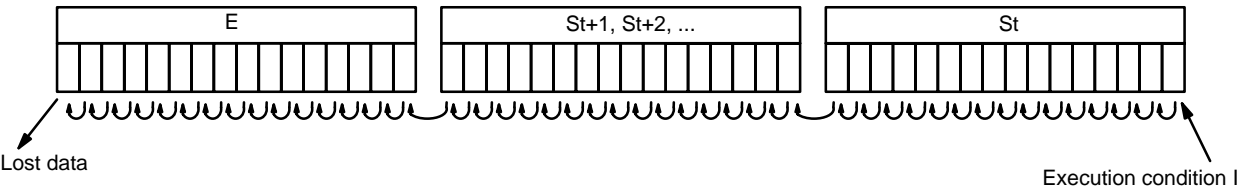
5-17-1 SHIFT REGISTER – SFT(10)



Limitations E must be greater than or equal to St, and St and E must be in the same data area.

If a bit address in one of the words used in a shift register is also used in an instruction that controls individual bit status (e.g., OUT, KEEP(11)), an error (“COIL/OUT DUPL”) will be generated when program syntax is checked on the Programming Console or another Programming Device. The program, however, will be executed as written. See *Example 2: Controlling Bits in Shift Registers* for a programming example that does this.

Description SFT(10) is controlled by three execution conditions, I, P, and R. If SFT(10) is executed and 1) execution condition P is ON and was OFF in the last execution, and 2) R is OFF, then execution condition I is shifted into the rightmost bit of a shift register defined between St and E, i.e., if I is ON, a 1 is shifted into the register; if I is OFF, a 0 is shifted in. When I is shifted into the register, all bits previously in the register are shifted to the left and the leftmost bit of the register is lost.



The execution condition on P functions like a differentiated instruction, i.e., I will be shifted into the register only when P is ON and was OFF the last time SFT(10) was executed. If execution condition P has not changed or has gone from ON to OFF, the shift register will remain unaffected.

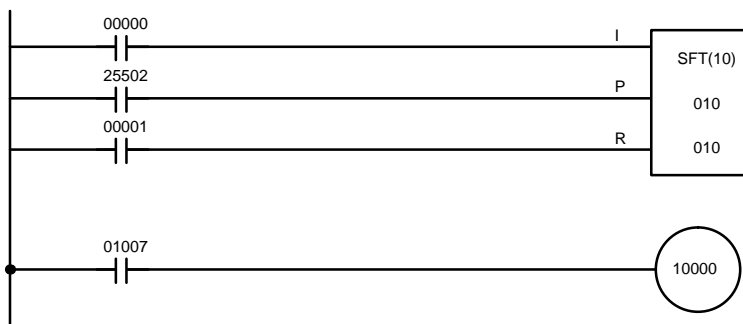
St designates the rightmost word of the shift register; E designates the leftmost. The shift register includes both of these words and all words between them. The same word may be designated for St and E to create a 16-bit (i.e., 1-word) shift register.

When execution condition R goes ON, all bits in the shift register will be turned OFF (i.e., set to 0) and the shift register will not operate until R goes OFF again.

Flags There are no flags affected by SFT(10).

Example

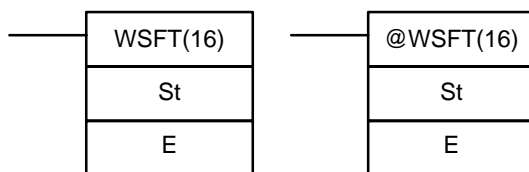
The following example uses the 1-second clock pulse bit (25502) so that the execution condition produced by 00000 is shifted into IR 010 every second. Output 10000 is turned ON whenever a “1” is shifted into 01007.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	LD	25502
00002	LD	00001
00003	SFT(10)	010
		010
00004	LD	01007
00005	OUT	10000

5-17-2 WORD SHIFT – WSFT(16)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

St: Starting word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

E: End word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

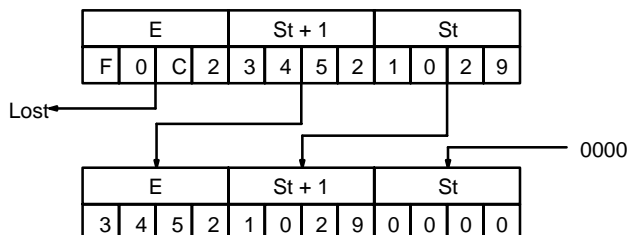
Limitations

St and E must be in the same data area, and E must be greater than or equal to St.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for St or E.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, WSFT(16) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, WSFT(16) shifts data between St and E in word units. Zeros are written into St and the content of E is lost.



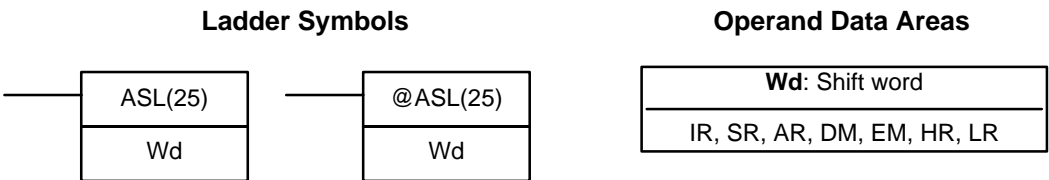
Flags

ER: The St and E words are in different areas, or St is greater than E.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.

(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-17-3 ARITHMETIC SHIFT LEFT – ASL(25)

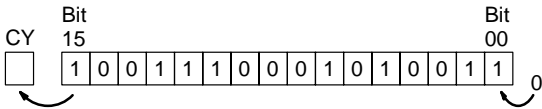


Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Wd.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ASL(25) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ASL(25) shifts a 0 into bit 00 of Wd, shifts the bits of Wd one bit to the left, and shifts the status of bit 15 into CY.



Precautions

A 0 will be shifted into bit 00 every cycle if the undifferentiated form of ASL(25) is used. Use the differentiated form (@ASL(25)) or combine ASL(25) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to shift just one time.

Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

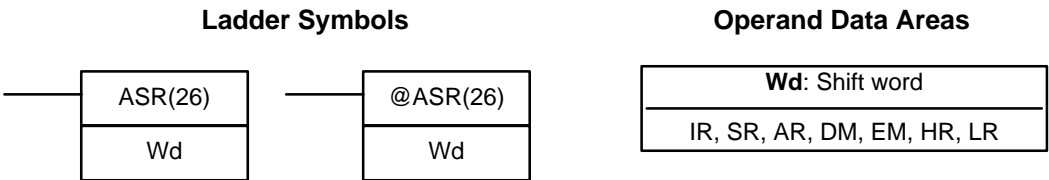
CY:

Receives the status of bit 15.

EQ:

ON when the content of Wd is zero; otherwise OFF.

5-17-4 ARITHMETIC SHIFT RIGHT – ASR(26)

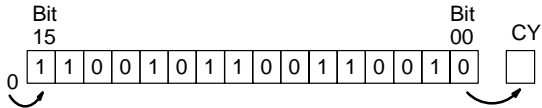


Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Wd.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ASR(25) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ASR(25) shifts a 0 into bit 15 of Wd, shifts the bits of Wd one bit to the right, and shifts the status of bit 00 into CY.



Precautions

A 0 will be shifted into bit 15 every cycle if the undifferentiated form of ASR(26) is used. Use the differentiated form (@ASR(26)) or combine ASR(26) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to shift just one time.

Flags

ER:

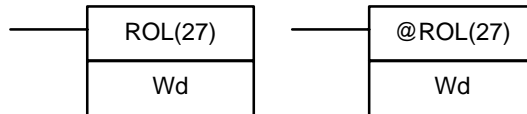
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

CY: Receives the data of bit 00.

EQ: ON when the content of Wd is zero; otherwise OFF.

5-17-5 ROTATE LEFT – ROL(27)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

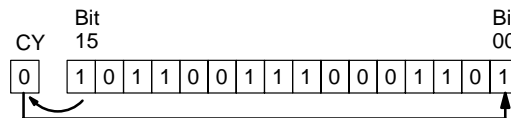
Wd: Rotate word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Wd.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ROL(27) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ROL(27) shifts all Wd bits one bit to the left, shifting CY into bit 00 of Wd and shifting bit 15 of Wd into CY.



Precautions

Use STC(41) to set the status of CY or CLC(41) to clear the status of CY before doing a rotate operation to ensure that CY contains the proper status before executing ROL(27).

CY will be shifted into bit 00 every cycle if the undifferentiated form of ROL(27) is used. Use the differentiated form (@ROL(27)) or combine ROL(27) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to shift just one time.

Flags

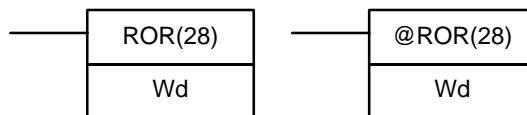
ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

CY: Receives the data of bit 15.

EQ: ON when the content of Wd is zero; otherwise OFF.

5-17-6 ROTATE RIGHT – ROR(28)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

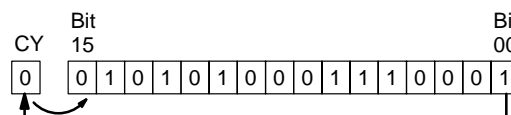
Wd: Rotate word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Wd.

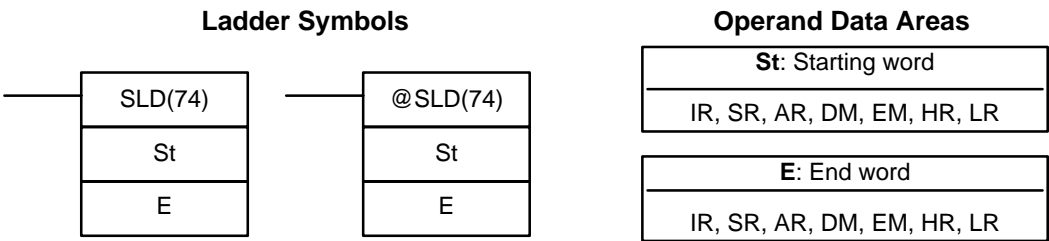
Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ROR(28) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ROR(28) shifts all Wd bits one bit to the right, shifting CY into bit 15 of Wd and shifting bit 00 of Wd into CY.

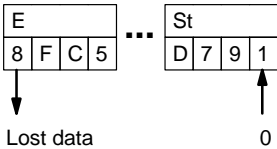


Precautions	<p>Use STC(41) to set the status of CY or CLC(41) to clear the status of CY before doing a rotate operation to ensure that CY contains the proper status before execution ROR(28).</p> <p>CY will be shifted into bit 15 every cycle if the undifferentiated form of ROR(28) is used. Use the differentiated form (@ROR(28)) or combine ROR(28) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to shift just one time.</p>
Flags	<p>ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent. (Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)</p> <p>CY: Receives the data of bit 00.</p> <p>EQ: ON when the content of Wd is zero; otherwise OFF.</p>

5-17-7 ONE DIGIT SHIFT LEFT – SLD(74)

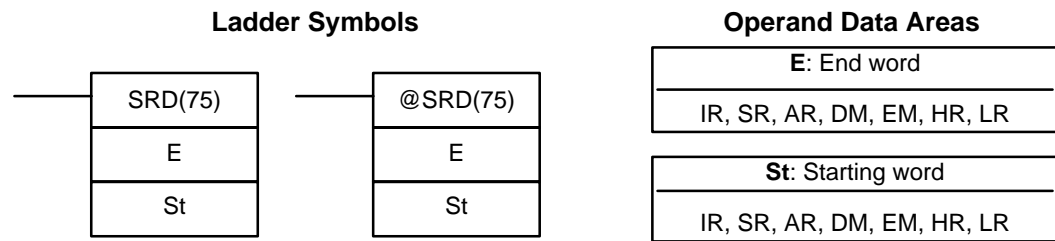


Limitations	<p>St and E must be in the same data area, and E must be greater than or equal to St.</p> <p>DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for St or E.</p>
Description	<p>When the execution condition is OFF, SLD(74) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SLD(74) shifts data between St and E (inclusive) by one digit (four bits) to the left. 0 is written into the rightmost digit of the St, and the content of the leftmost digit of E is lost.</p>



Precautions	<p>If a power failure occurs during a shift operation across more than 50 words, the shift operation might not be completed.</p> <p>A 0 will be shifted into the least significant digit of St every cycle if the undifferentiated form of SLD(74) is used. Use the differentiated form (@SLD(74)) or combine SLD(74) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to shift just one time.</p>
Flags	<p>ER: The St and E words are in different areas, or St is greater than E. Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent. (Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)</p>

5-17-8 ONE DIGIT SHIFT RIGHT – SRD(75)

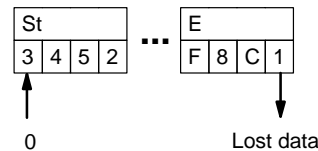


Limitations

St and E must be in the same data area, and E must be less than or equal to St. DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for St or E.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SRD(75) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SRD(75) shifts data between St and E (inclusive) by one digit (four bits) to the right. 0 is written into the leftmost digit of St and the rightmost digit of E is lost.



Precautions

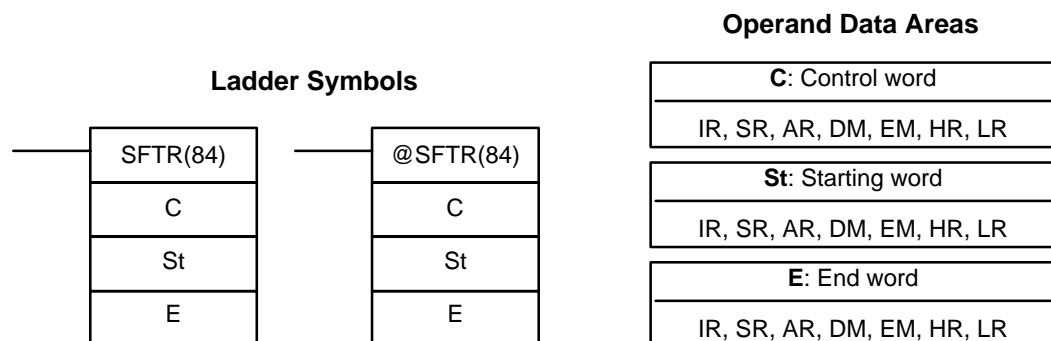
If a power failure occurs during a shift operation across more than 50 words, the shift operation might not be completed.

A 0 will be shifted into the most significant digit of St every cycle if the undifferentiated form of SRD(75) is used. Use the differentiated form (@SRD(75)) or combine SRD(75) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to shift just one time.

Flags

ER: The St and E words are in different areas, or St is less than E.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-17-9 REVERSIBLE SHIFT REGISTER – SFTR(84)



Limitations

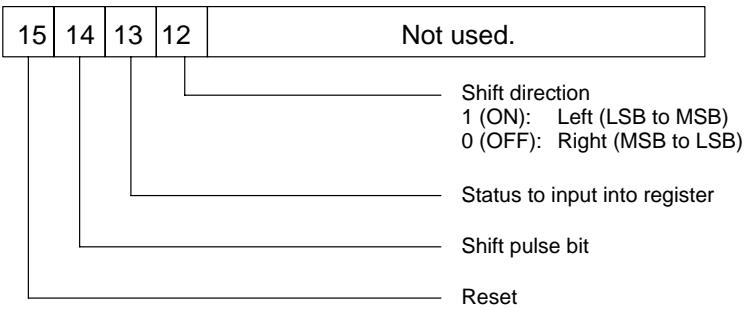
St and E must be in the same data area and St must be less than or equal to E.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for C, St, or E.

Description

SFTR(84) is used to create a single- or multiple-word shift register that can shift data to either the right or the left. To create a single-word register, designate the

same word for St and E. The control word provides the shift direction, the status to be put into the register, the shift pulse, and the reset input. The control word is allocated as follows:



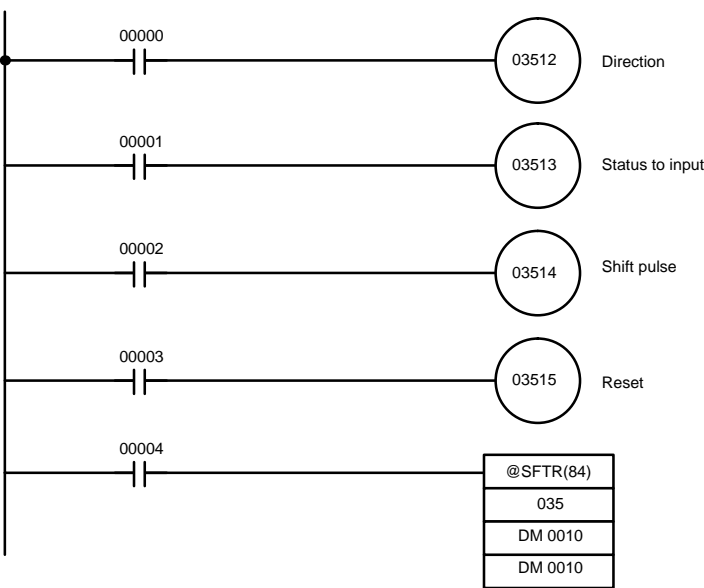
The data in the shift register will be shifted one bit in the direction indicated by bit 12, shifting one bit out to CY and the status of bit 13 into the other end whenever SFTR(84) is executed with an ON execution condition as long as the reset bit is OFF and as long as bit 14 is ON. If SFTR(84) is executed with an OFF execution condition or if SFTR(84) is executed with bit 14 OFF, the shift register will remain unchanged. If SFTR(84) is executed with an ON execution condition and the reset bit (bit 15) is OFF, the entire shift register and CY will be set to zero.

Flags

- ER:** St and E are not in the same data area or ST is greater than E.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- CY:** Receives the status of bit 00 of St or bit 15 of E, depending on the shift direction.

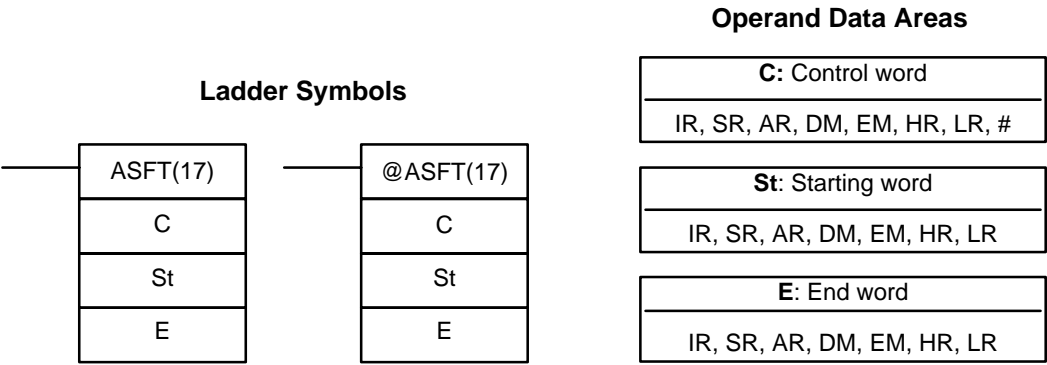
Example

In the following example, IR 00000, IR 00001, IR 00002, and IR 00003 are used to control the bits of C used in @SFTR(84). The shift register is in DM 0010, and it is controlled through IR 00004.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	OUT	03512
00002	LD	00001
00003	OUT	03513
00004	LD	00002
00005	OUT	03514
00006	LD	00003
00007	OUT	03515
00008	LD	00004
00009	@SFT(10)	
		035
		DM 0010
		DM 0010

5-17-10 ASYNCHRONOUS SHIFT REGISTER – ASFT(17)



Limitations

St and E must be in the same data area, and E must be greater than or equal to St.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for St or E.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ASFT(17) does nothing and the program moves to the next instruction. When the execution condition is ON, ASFT(17) is used to create and control a reversible asynchronous word shift register between St and E. This register only shifts words when the next word in the register is zero, e.g., if no words in the register contain zero, nothing is shifted. Also, only one word is shifted for each word in the register that contains zero. When the contents of a word are shifted to the next word, the original word's contents are set to zero. In essence, when the register is shifted, each zero word in the register trades places with the next word. (See *Example* below.)

The shift direction (i.e. whether the “next word” is the next higher or the next lower word) is designated in C. C is also used to reset the register. All of any portion of the register can be reset by designating the desired portion with St and E.

Control Word

Bits 00 through 12 of C are not used. Bit 13 is the shift direction: turn bit 13 ON to shift down (toward lower addressed words) and OFF to shift up (toward higher addressed words). Bit 14 is the Shift Enable Bit: turn bit 14 ON to enable shift register operation according to bit 13 and OFF to disable the register. Bit 15 is the Reset bit: the register will be reset (set to zero) between St and E when ASFT(17) is executed with bit 15 ON. Turn bit 15 OFF for normal operation.

Note

If the non-differentiated form of ASFT(17) is used, data will be shifted every cycle while the execution condition is ON. Use the differentiated form to prevent this.

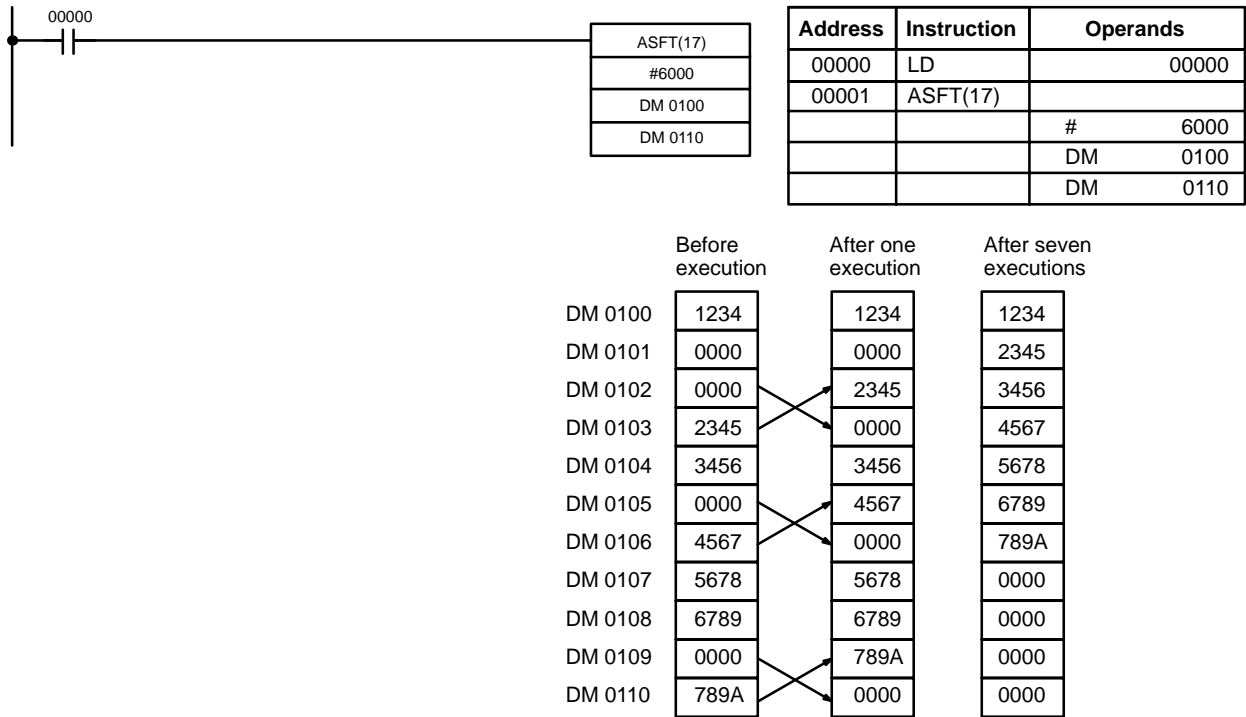
Flags

ER:

The St and E words are in different areas, or St is greater than E.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example

The following example shows instruction ASFT(17) used to shift words in an 11-word shift register created between DM 0100 and DM 0110 with C=#6000. Non-zero data is shifted towards St (DM 0110).

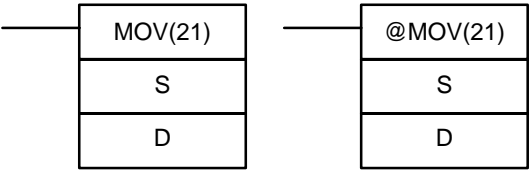


Note The zeroes are shifted “upward” if C=4000, and the entire shift register is set to zero if C=8000.

5-18 Data Movement Instructions

5-18-1 MOVE – MOV(21)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

S: Source word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

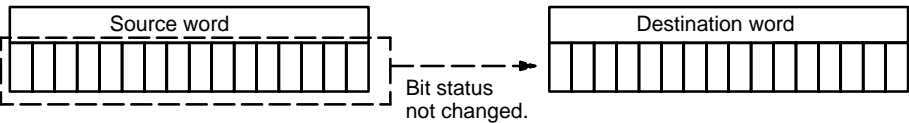
D: Destination word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MOV(21) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MOV(21) copies the content of S to D.



Precautions

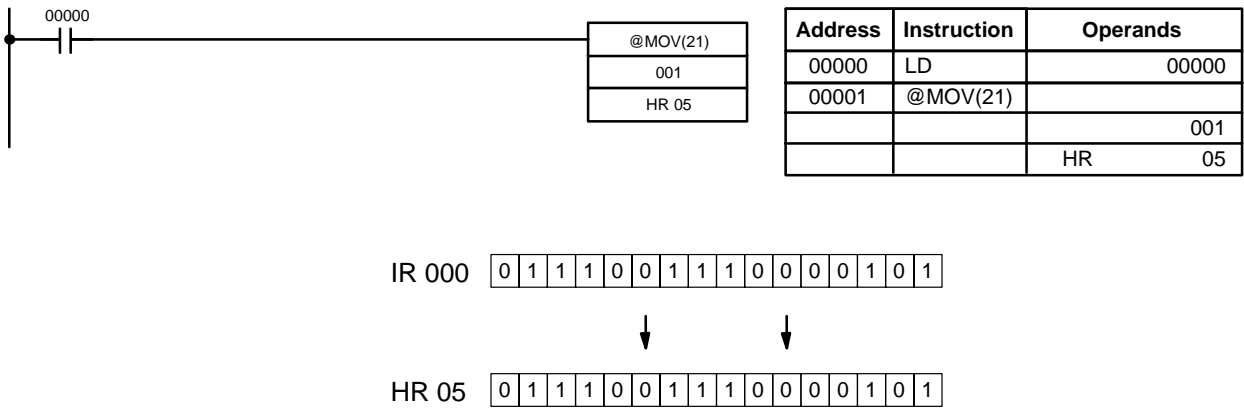
TIM/CNT numbers cannot be designated as D to change the PV of the timer or counter. You can, however, easily change the PV of a timer or a counter by using BSET(71).

Flags

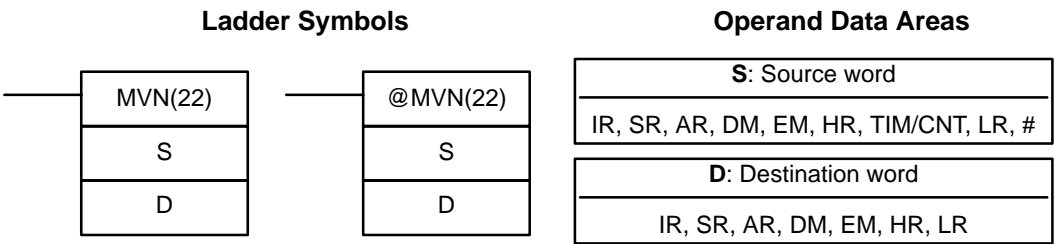
ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON when all zeros are transferred to D.

Example The following example shows @MOV(21) being used to copy the content of IR 001 to HR 05 when IR 00000 goes from OFF to ON.

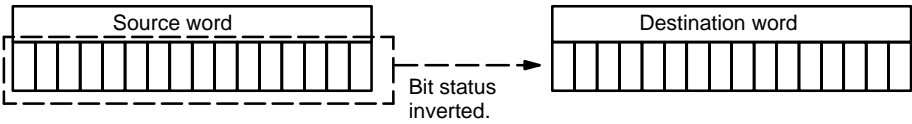


5-18-2 MOVE NOT – MVN(22)



Limitations DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description When the execution condition is OFF, MVN(22) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MVN(22) transfers the inverted content of S (specified word or four-digit hexadecimal constant) to D, i.e., for each ON bit in S, the corresponding bit in D is turned OFF, and for each OFF bit in S, the corresponding bit in D is turned ON.



Precautions TIM/CNT numbers cannot be designated as D to change the PV of the timer or counter. However, these can be easily changed using BSET(71).

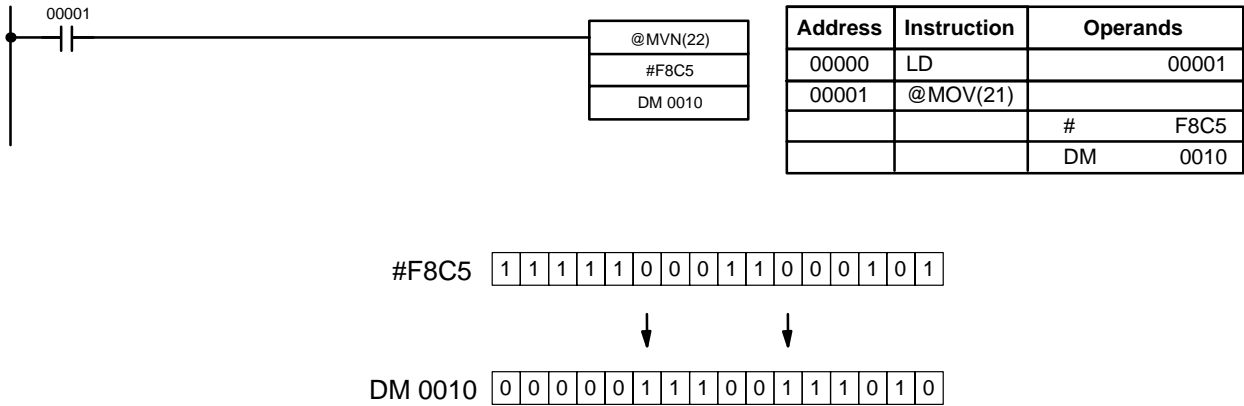
Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

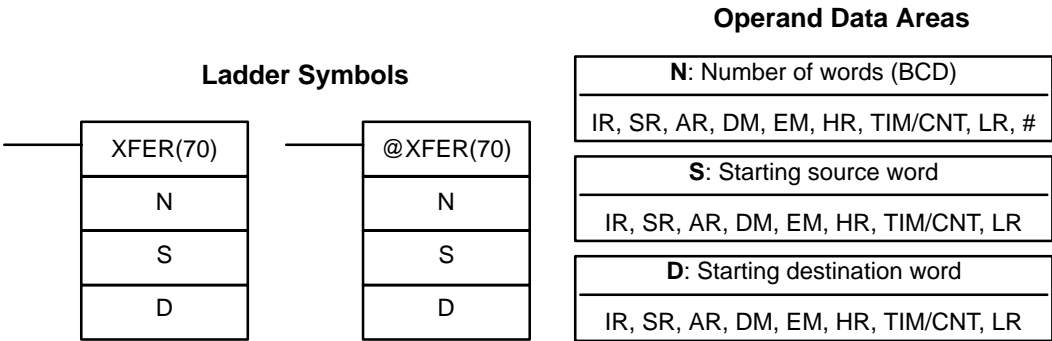
EQ: ON when all zeros are transferred to D.

Example

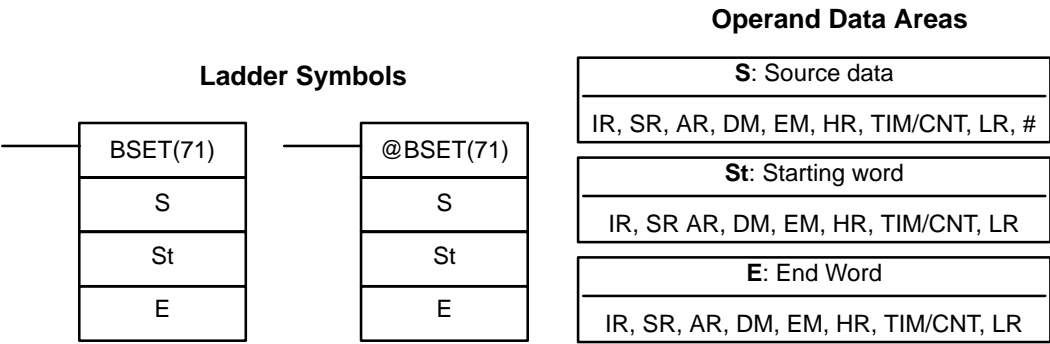
The following example shows @MVN(22) being used to copy the complement of #F8C5 to DM 0010 when IR 00001 goes from OFF to ON.



5-18-3 BLOCK TRANSFER – XFER(70)



5-18-4 BLOCK SET – BSET(71)

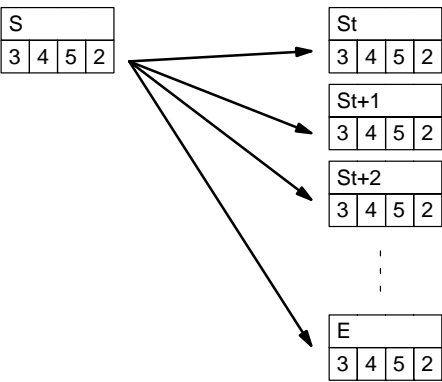


Limitations

St must be less than or equal to E, and St and E must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for St or E.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, BSET(71) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, BSET(71) copies the content of S to all words from St through E.



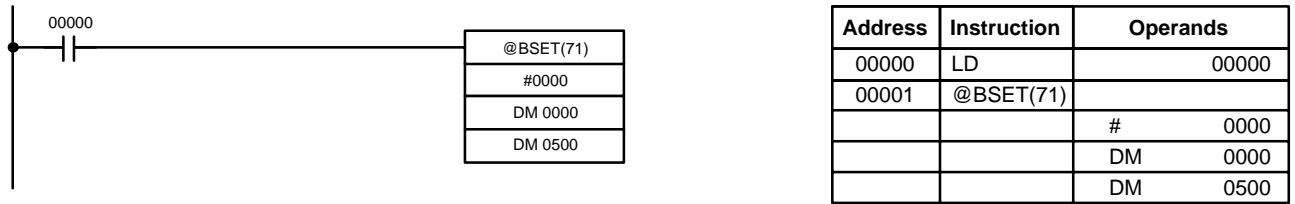
BSET(71) can be used to change timer/counter PV. (This cannot be done with MOV(21) or MVN(22).) BSET(71) can also be used to clear sections of a data area, i.e., the DM area, to prepare for executing other instructions. It can also be used to clear words by transferring all zeros.

Flags

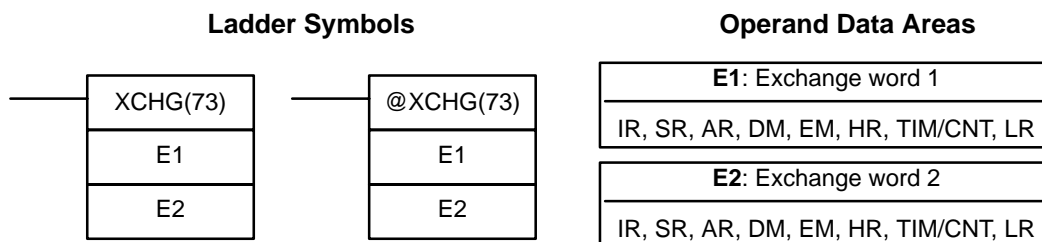
ER: St and E are not in the same data area or St is greater than E.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example

The following example shows how to use BSET(71) to copy a constant (#0000) to a block of the DM area (DM 0000 to DM 0500) when IR 00000 is ON.



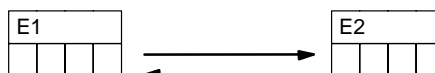
5-18-5 DATA EXCHANGE – XCHG(73)

**Limitations**

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for E1 or E2.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, XCHG(73) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, XCHG(73) exchanges the content of E1 and E2.

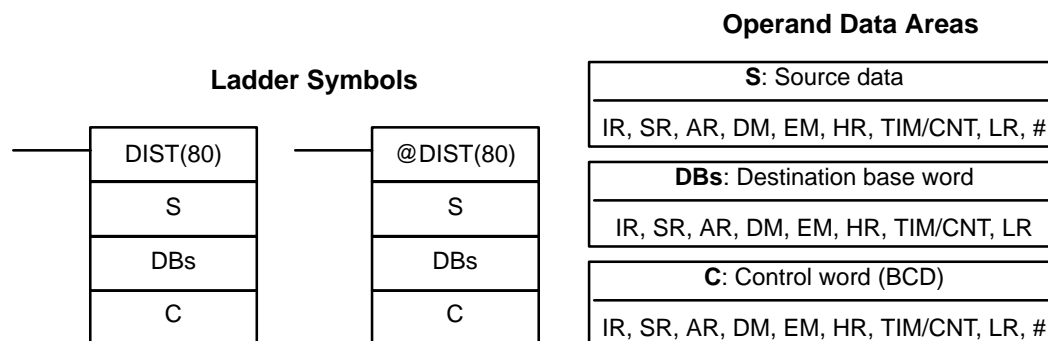


If you want to exchange content of blocks whose size is greater than 1 word, use work words as an intermediate buffer to hold one of the blocks using XFER(70) three times.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-18-6 SINGLE WORD DISTRIBUTE – DIST(80)

**Limitations**

C must be BCD.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for DBs or C.

Description

DIST(80) can be used for single-word distribution or for a stack operation depending on the content of the control word, C.

Single-word Distribution

When bits 12 to 15 of C=0 to 8, DIST(80) can be used for a single word distribute operation. The entire contents of C specifies an offset, Of.

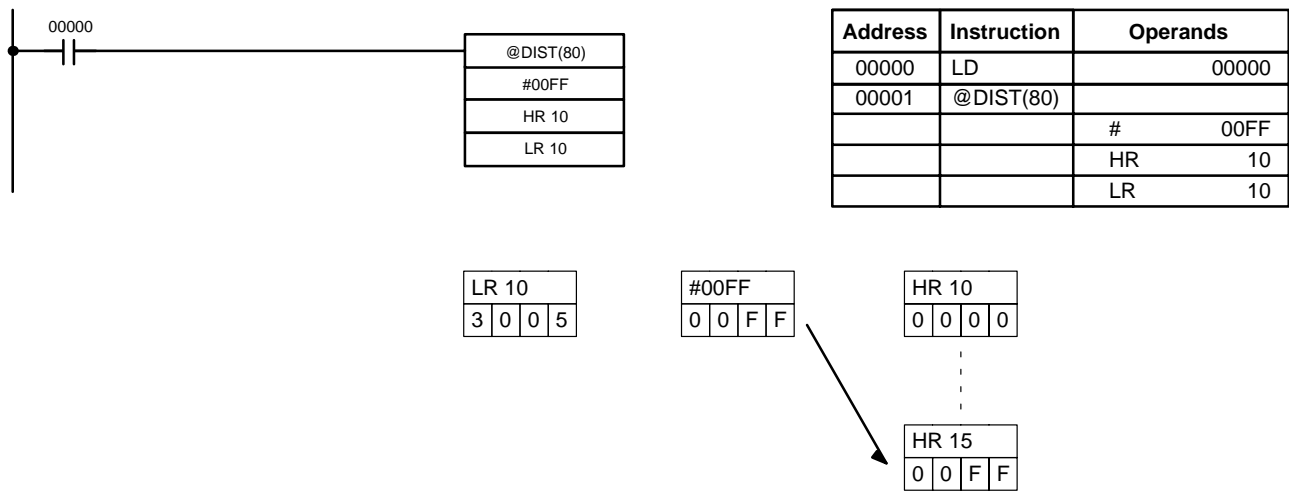
When the execution condition is OFF, DIST(80) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, DIST(80) copies the content of S to DBs+Of, i.e., Of is added to DBs to determine the destination word.

Note DBs and DBs+Of must be in the same data area and cannot be between DM 6144 and DM 6655.

Example

The following example shows how to use DIST(80) to copy #00FF to HR 10 + Of.

The content of LR 10 is #3005, so #00FF is copied to HR 15 (HR 10 + 5) when IR 00000 is ON.



Stack Operation

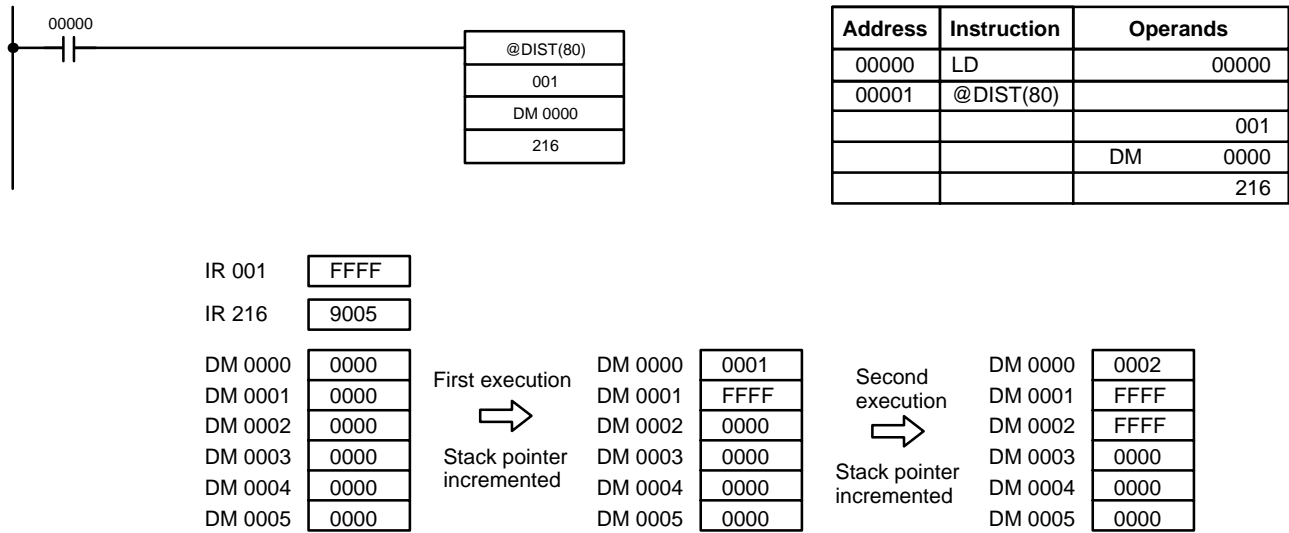
When bits 12 to 15 of C=9, DIST(80) can be used for a stack operation. The other 3 digits of C specify the number of words in the stack (000 to 999). The content of DBs is the stack pointer.

When the execution condition is OFF, DIST(80) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, DIST(80) copies the content of S to DBs+1+the content of DBs. In other words, 1 and the content of DBs are added to DBs to determine the destination word. The content of DBs is then incremented by 1.

- Note**
1. DIST(80) will be executed every cycle unless the differentiated form (@DIST(80)) is used or DIST(80) is used with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14).
 2. Be sure to initialize the stack pointer before using DIST(80) as a stack operation.

Example

The following example shows how to use DIST(80) to create a stack between DM 0001 and DM 0005. DM 0000 acts as the stack pointer.



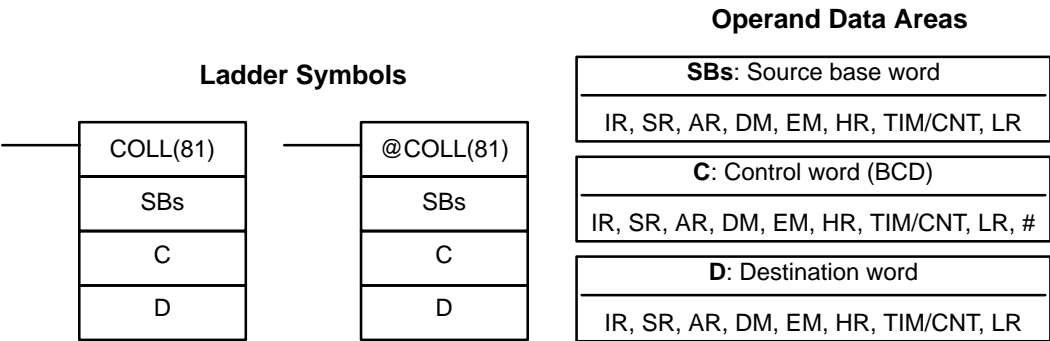
Flags

ER: The offset or stack length in the control word is not BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

During stack operation, the value of the stack pointer+1 exceeds the length of the stack.

EQ: ON when the content of S is zero; otherwise OFF.

5-18-7 DATA COLLECT – COLL(81)



Limitations

C must be BCD.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description

COLL(81) can be used for data collection, an FIFO stack operation, or an LIFO stack operation depending on the content of the control word, C.

Data Collection

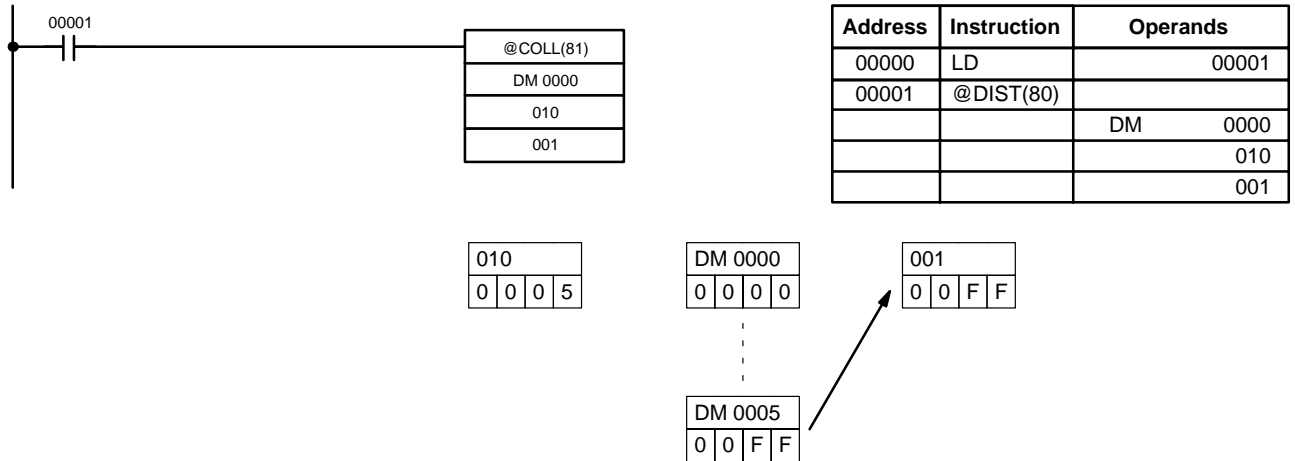
When bits 12 to 15 of C=0 to 7, COLL(81) is used for data collection. The entire contents of C specifies an offset, Of.

When the execution condition is OFF, COLL(81) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, COLL(81) copies the content of SBs + Of to D, i.e., Of is added to SBs to determine the source word.

Note SBs and SBs+Of must be in the same data area.

Example

The following example shows how to use COLL(81) to copy the content of DM 0000+Of to IR 001. The content of 010 is #0005, so the content of DM 0005 (DM 0000 + 5) is copied to IR 001 when IR 00001 is ON.



FIFO Stack Operation

When bits 12 to 15 of C=9, COLL(81) can be used for an FIFO stack operation. The other 3 digits of C specify the number of words in the stack (000 to 999). The content of SBs is the stack pointer.

When the execution condition is ON, COLL(81) shifts the contents of each word within the stack down by one address, finally shifting the data from SBs+1 (the first value written to the stack) to the destination word (D). The content of the stack pointer (SBs) is then decremented by one.

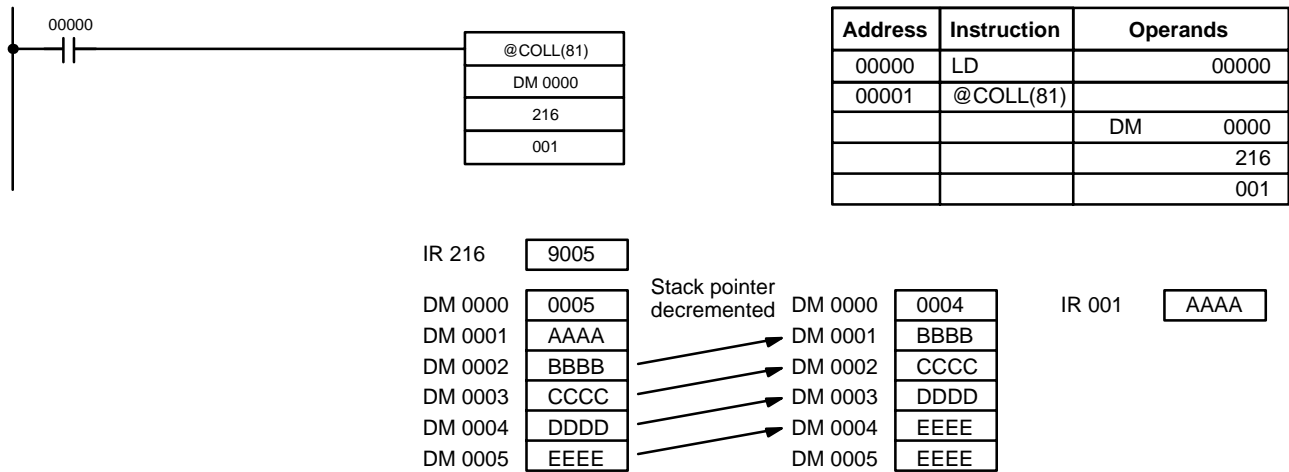
Note COLL(81) will be executed every cycle unless the differentiated form (@COLL(81)) is used or COLL(81) is used with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14).

Example

The following example shows how to use COLL(81) to create a stack between DM 0001 and DM 0005. DM 0000 acts as the stack pointer.

When IR 00000 goes from OFF to ON, COLL(81) shifts the contents of DM 0002 to DM 0005 down by one address, and shifts the data from DM 0001 to IR 001.

The content of the stack pointer (DM 0000) is then decremented by one.



LIFO Stack Operation

When bits 12 to 15 of C=8, COLL(81) can be used for an LIFO stack operation. The other 3 digits of C specify the number of words in the stack (000 to 999). The content of SBs is the stack pointer.

When the execution condition is ON, COLL(81) copies the data from the word indicated by the stack pointer (SBs+the content of SBs) to the destination word (D). The content of the stack pointer (SBs) is then decremented by one.

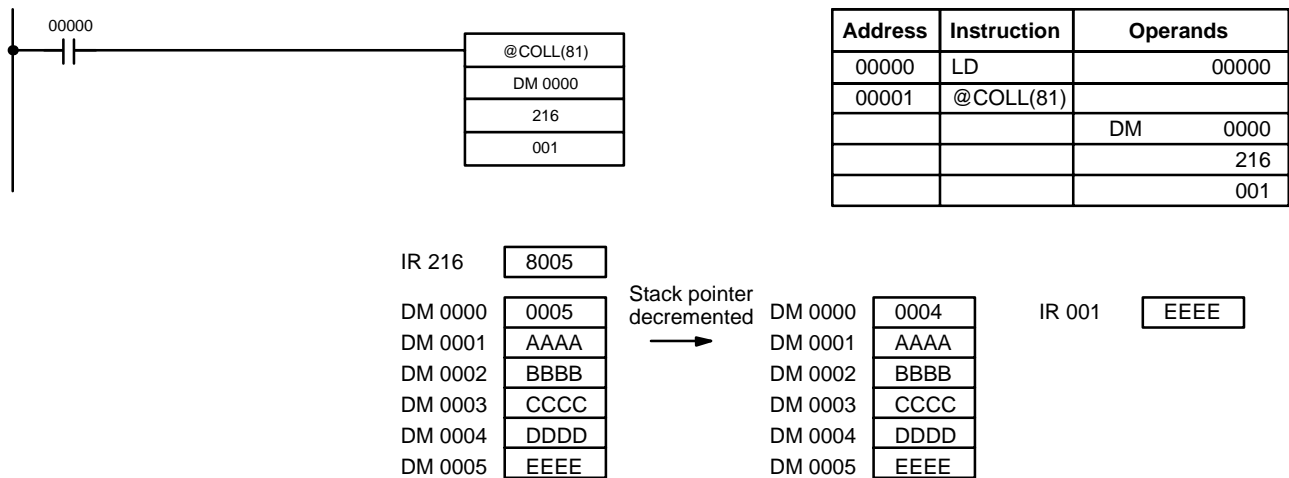
The stack pointer is the only word changed in the stack.

Note COLL(81) will be executed every cycle unless the differentiated form (@DIST(80)) is used or DIST(80) is used with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14).

Example

The following example shows how to use COLL(81) to create a stack between DM 0001 and DM 0005. DM 0000 acts as the stack pointer.

When IR 00000 goes from OFF to ON, COLL(81) copies the content of DM 0005 (DM 0000 + 5) to IR 001. The content of the stack pointer (DM 0000) is then decremented by one.



Flags

ER:

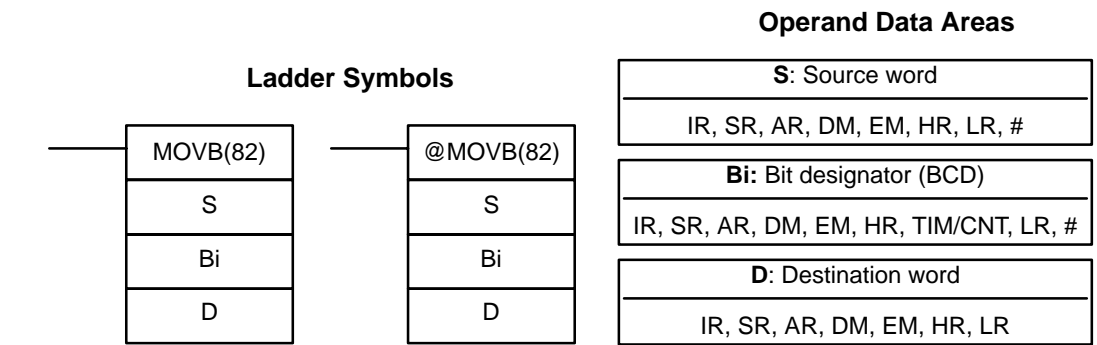
The offset or stack length in the control word is not BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

During stack operation, the value of the stack pointer exceeds the length of the stack; an attempt was made to write to a word beyond the end of the stack.

EQ:

ON when the content of S is zero; otherwise OFF.

5-18-8 MOVE BIT – MOVB(82)

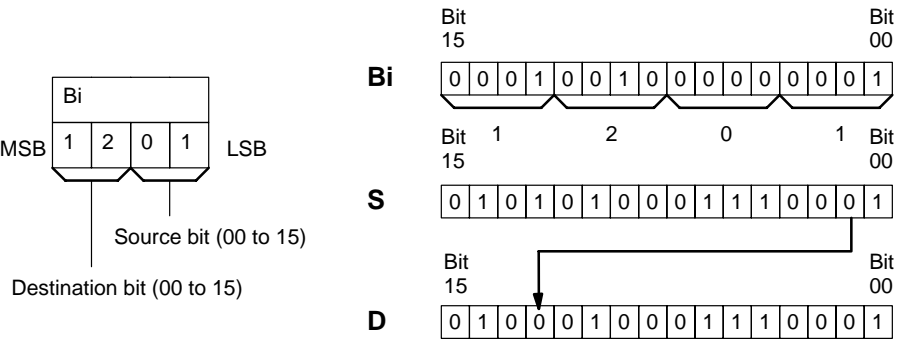


Limitations

The rightmost two digits and the leftmost two digits of Bi must each be between 00 and 15.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Bi or D.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MOV B(82) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MOV B(82) copies the specified bit of S to the specified bit in D. The bits in S and D are specified by Bi. The rightmost two digits of Bi designate the source bit; the leftmost two bits designate the destination bit.

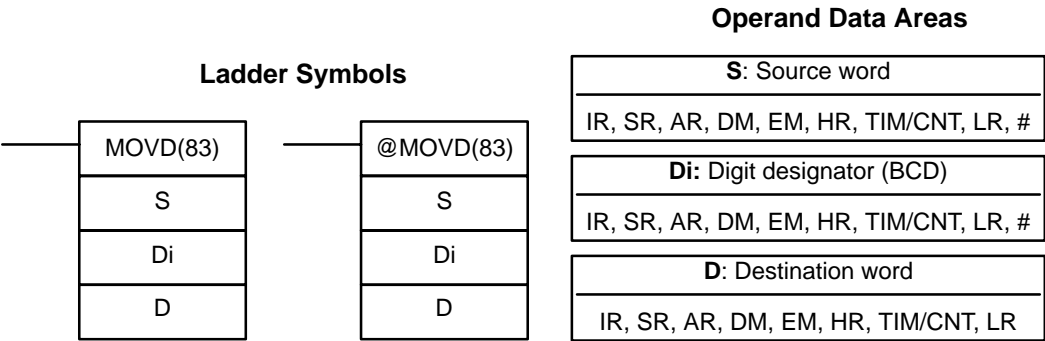


Flags

ER:

Bi is not BCD, or it is specifying a non-existent bit (i.e., bit specification must be between 00 and 15).
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-18-9 MOVE DIGIT – MOVD(83)

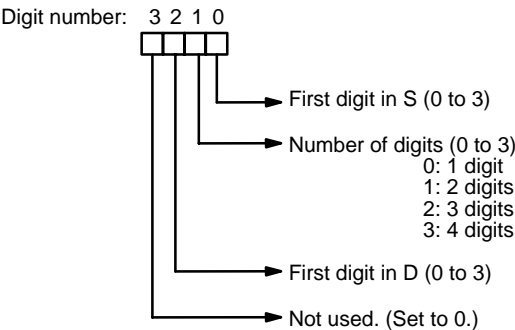


Limitations

The rightmost three digits of Di must each be between 0 and 3.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Di or D.

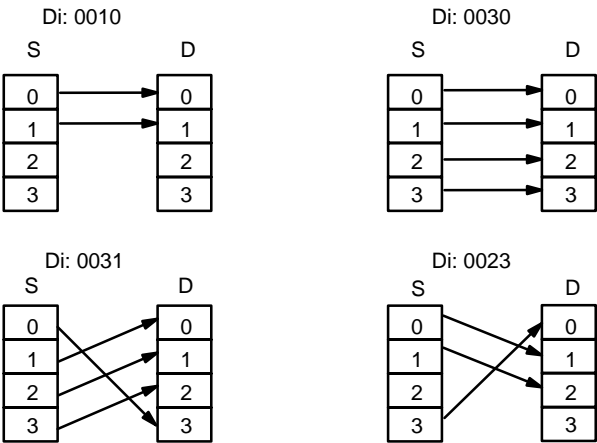
Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MOVD(83) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MOVD(83) copies the content of the specified digit(s) in S to the specified digit(s) in D. Up to four digits can be transferred at one time. The first digit to be copied, the number of digits to be copied, and the first digit to receive the copy are designated in Di as shown below. Digits from S will be copied to consecutive digits in D starting from the designated first digit and continued for the designated number of digits. If the last digit is reached in either S or D, further digits are used starting back at digit 0.



Digit Designator

The following show examples of the data movements for various values of Di.

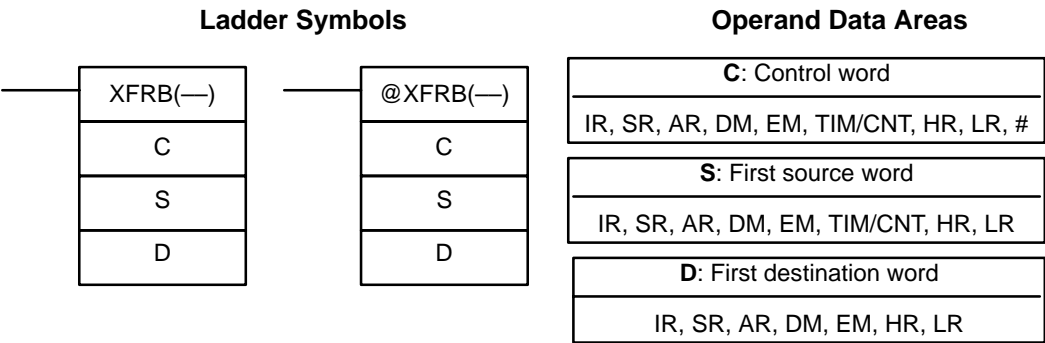


Flags

ER:

At least one of the rightmost three digits of Di is not between 0 and 3.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-18-10 TRANSFER BITS – XFRB(—)

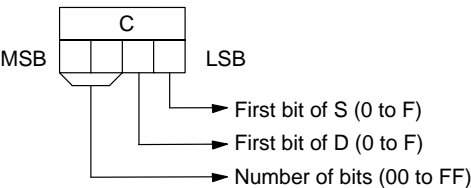


Limitations

The specified source bits must be in the same data area.
The specified destination bits must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description

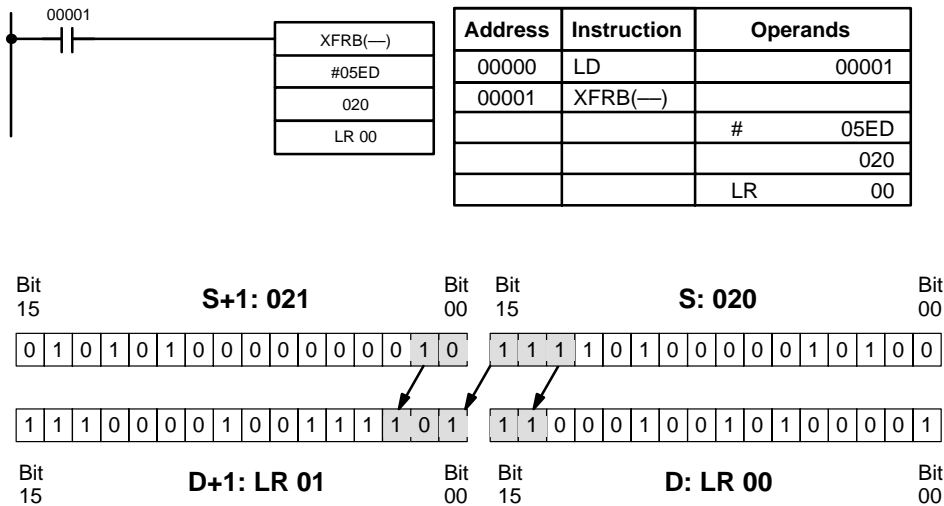
When the execution condition is OFF, XFRB(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, XFRB(—) copies the specified source bits to the specified destination bits. The two rightmost digits of C specify the starting bits in S and D and the leftmost two digits indicate the number of bits that will be copied.



Note Up to 255 (FF) bits can be copied at one time.

Example

In the following example, XFRB(—) is used to transfer 5 bits from IR 020 and IR 021 to LR 00 and LR 01. The starting bit in IR 020 is D (13), and the starting bit in LR 00 is E (14), so IR 02013 to IR 02101 are copied to LR 0014 to LR 0102.



Flags

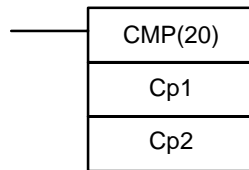
ER:

The specified source bits are not all in the same data area.
The specified destination bits are not all in the same data area.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-19 Comparison Instructions

5-19-1 COMPARE – CMP(20)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

Cp1: First compare word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #
Cp2: Second compare word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

Limitations

When comparing a value to the PV of a timer or counter, the value must be in BCD.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, CMP(20) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, CMP(20) compares Cp1 and Cp2 and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags in the SR area.

Precautions

Placing other instructions between CMP(20) and the operation which accesses the EQ, LE, and GR flags may change the status of these flags. Be sure to access them before the desired status is changed.

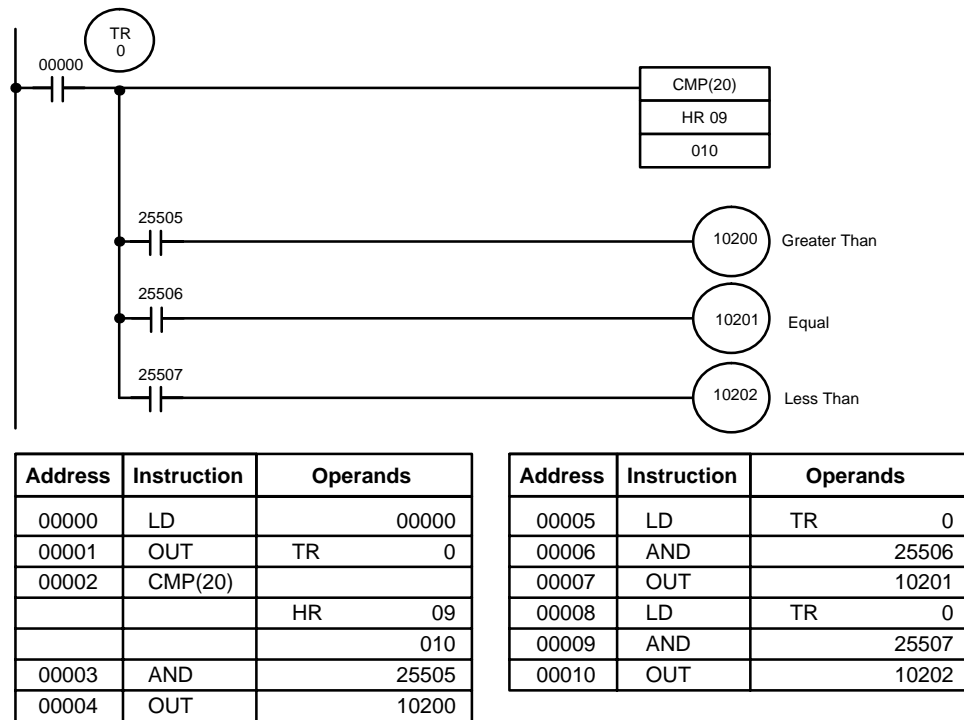
Flags

- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:** ON if Cp1 equals Cp2.
- LE:** ON if Cp1 is less than Cp2.
- GR:** ON if Cp1 is greater than Cp2.

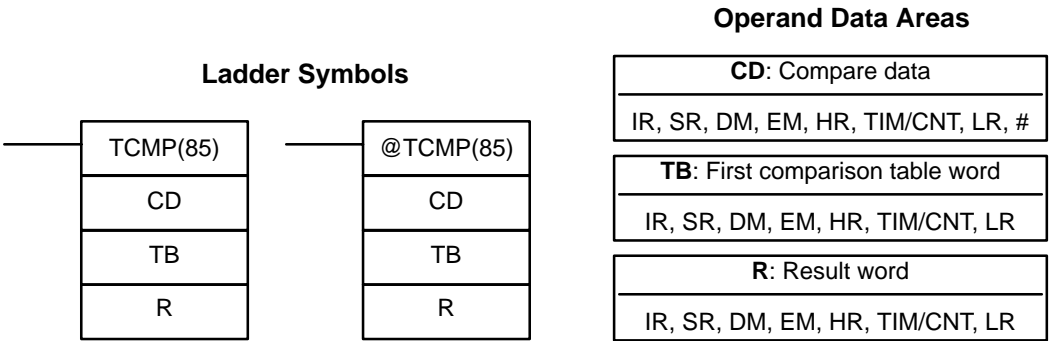
Flag	Address	C1 < C2	C1 = C2	C1 > C2
GR	25505	OFF	OFF	ON
EQ	25506	OFF	ON	OFF
LE	25507	ON	OFF	OFF

Example:
Saving CMP(20) Results

The following example shows how to save the comparison result immediately. If the content of HR 09 is greater than that of 010, 10200 is turned ON; if the two contents are equal, 10201 is turned ON; if content of HR 09 is less than that of 010, 10202 is turned ON. In some applications, only one of the three OUTs would be necessary, making the use of TR 0 unnecessary. With this type of programming, 10200, 10201, and 10202 are changed only when CMP(20) is executed.



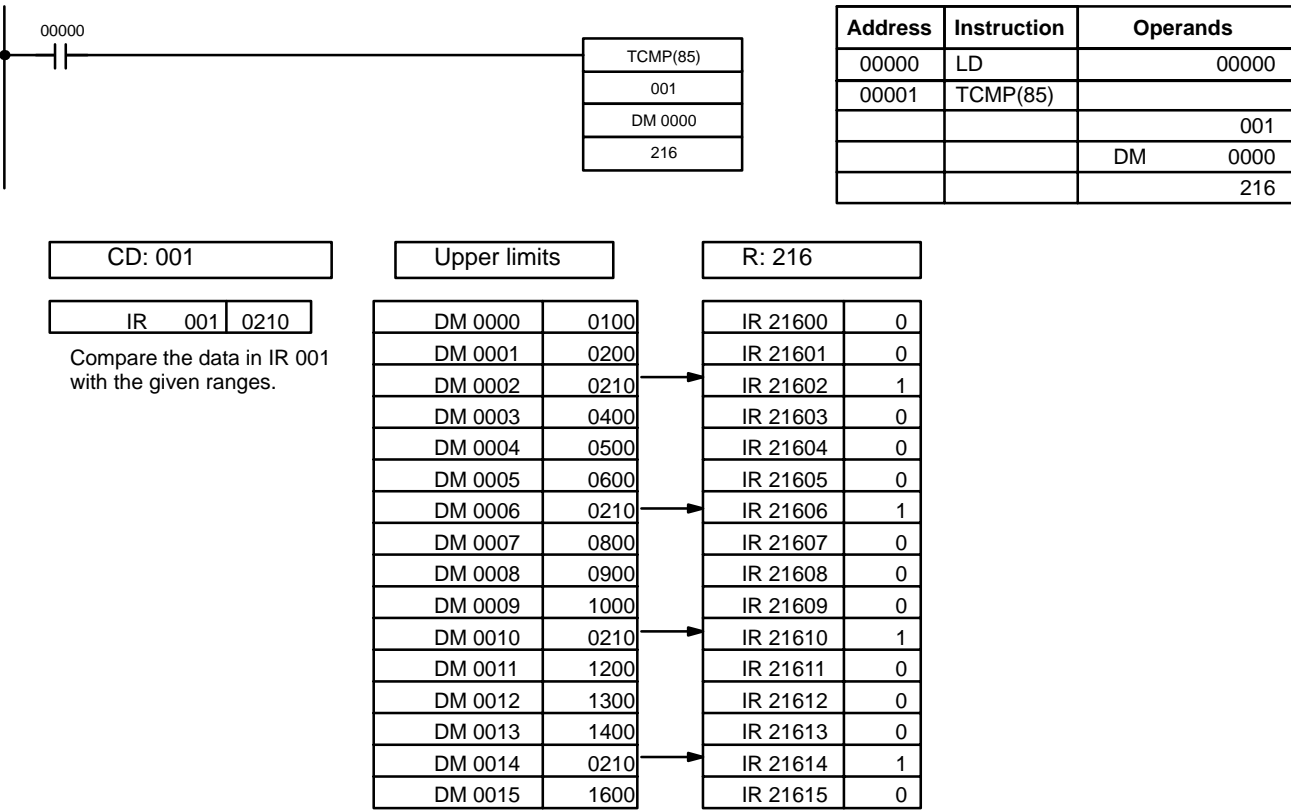
5-19-2 TABLE COMPARE – TCMP(85)



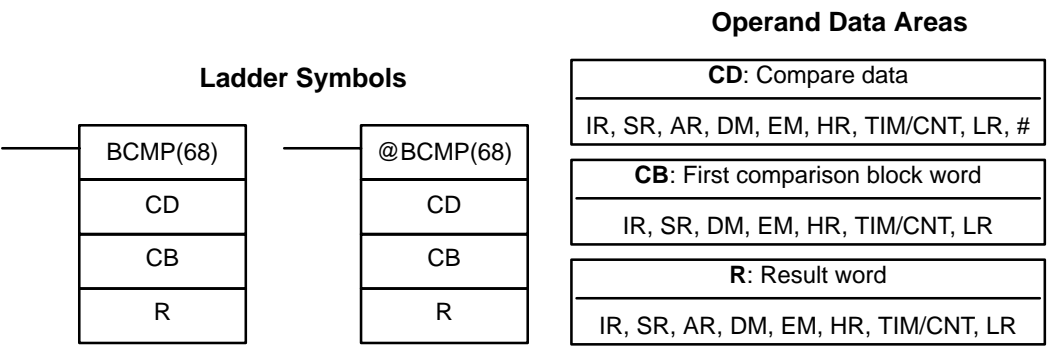
- Limitations
- DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.
- Description
- When the execution condition is OFF, TCMP(85) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, TCMP(85) compares CD to the content of TB, TB+1, TB+2, ..., and TB+15. If CD is equal to the content of any of these words, the corresponding bit in R is set, e.g., if the CD equals the content of TB, bit 00 is turned ON, if it equals that of TB+1, bit 01 is turned ON, etc. The rest of the bits in R will be turned OFF.
- Flags
- ER:

The comparison table (i.e., TB through TB+15) exceeds the data area. Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent. (Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example The following example shows the comparisons made and the results provided for TCMP(85). Here, the comparison is made during each cycle when IR 00000 is ON.



5-19-3 BLOCK COMPARE – BCMP(68)



Limitations Each lower limit word in the comparison block must be less than or equal to the upper limit.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description When the execution condition is OFF, BCMP(68) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, BCMP(68) compares CD to the ranges defined by a block consisting of CB, CB+1, CB+2, ..., CB+31. Each range is defined by two words, the first one providing the lower limit and the second word providing the upper limit. If CD is found to be within any of these ranges (inclusive of the upper and lower limits), the corresponding bit in R is set. The comparisons that are made and the corresponding bit in R that is set for each true comparison are shown below. The rest of the bits in R will be turned OFF.

CB ≤ CD ≤ CB+1	Bit 00
CB+2 ≤ CD ≤ CB+3	Bit 01
CB+4 ≤ CD ≤ CB+5	Bit 02
CB+6 ≤ CD ≤ CB+7	Bit 03
CB+8 ≤ CD ≤ CB+9	Bit 04
CB+10 ≤ CD ≤ CB+11	Bit 05
CB+12 ≤ CD ≤ CB+13	Bit 06
CB+14 ≤ CD ≤ CB+15	Bit 07
CB+16 ≤ CD ≤ CB+17	Bit 08
CB+18 ≤ CD ≤ CB+19	Bit 09
CB+20 ≤ CD ≤ CB+21	Bit 10
CB+22 ≤ CD ≤ CB+23	Bit 11
CB+24 ≤ CD ≤ CB+25	Bit 12
CB+26 ≤ CD ≤ CB+27	Bit 13
CB+28 ≤ CD ≤ CB+29	Bit 14
CB+30 ≤ CD ≤ CB+31	Bit 15

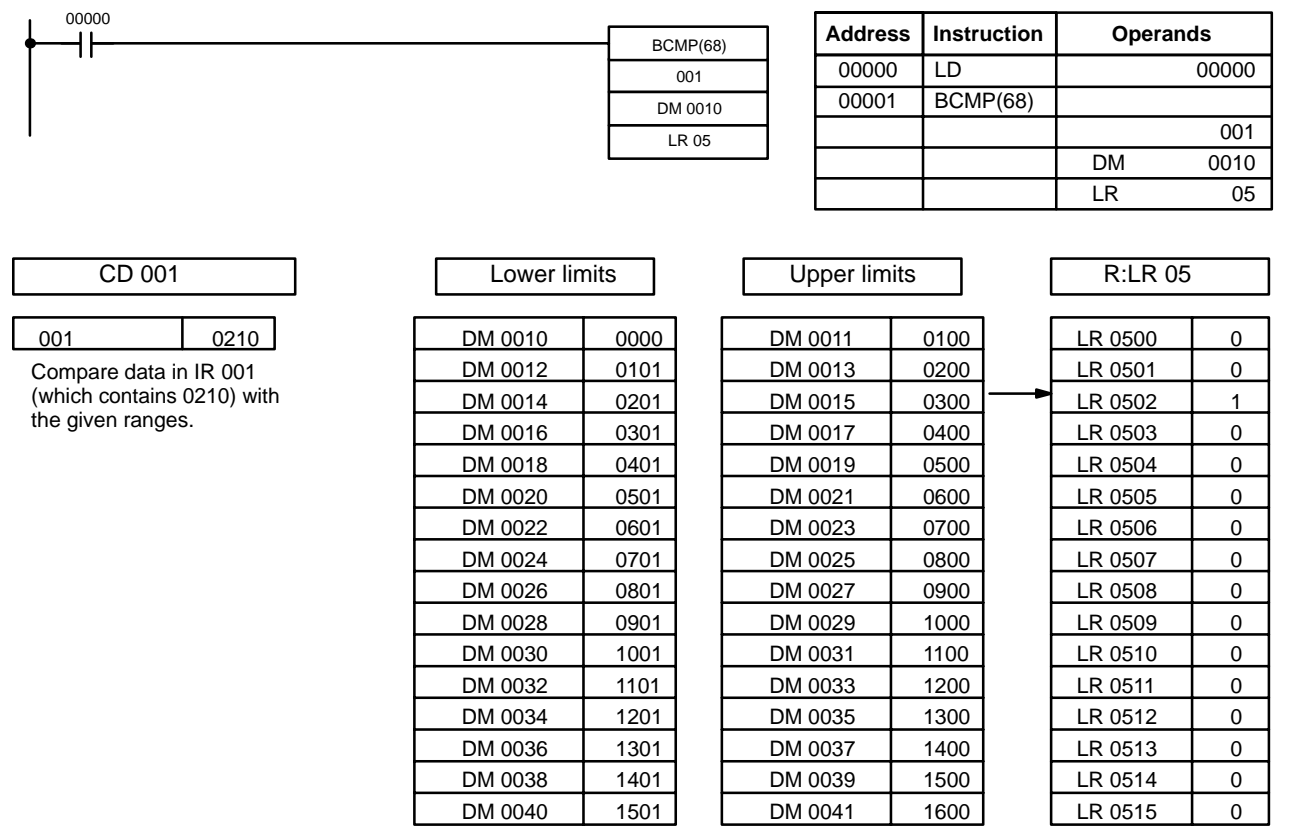
Flags

ER:

The comparison block (i.e., CB through CB+31) exceeds the data area.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

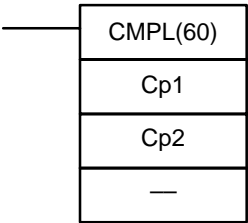
Example

The following example shows the comparisons made and the results provided for BCMP(68). Here, the comparison is made during each cycle when IR 00000 is ON.



5-19-4 DOUBLE COMPARE – CMPL(60)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

Cp1: First word of first compare word pair
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
Cp2: First word of second compare word pair
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

- Limitations

Cp1 and Cp1+1 must be in the same data area.
Cp2 and Cp2+1 must be in the same data area.
Set the third operand to 000.
- Description

When the execution condition is OFF, CMPL(60) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, CMPL(60) joins the 4-digit hexadecimal content of Cp1+1 with that of Cp1, and that of Cp2+1 with that of Cp2 to create two 8-digit hexadecimal numbers, Cp+1,Cp1 and Cp2+1,Cp2. The two 8-digit numbers are then compared and the result is output to the GR, EQ, and LE flags in the SR area.
- Precautions

Placing other instructions between CMPL(60) and the operation which accesses the EQ, LE, and GR flags may change the status of these flags. Be sure to access them before the desired status is changed.
- Flags

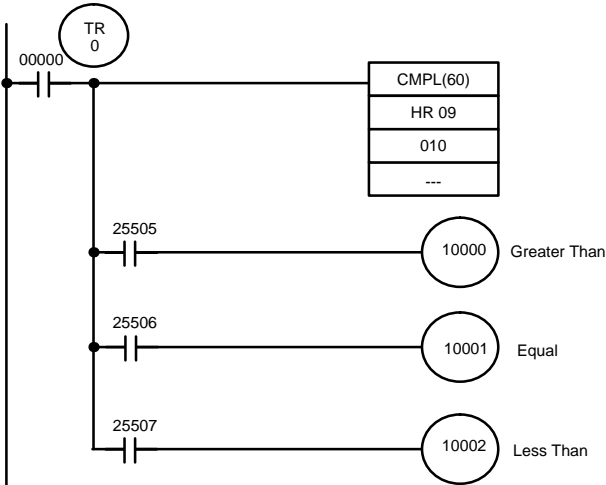
ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

GR: ON if Cp1+1,Cp1 is greater than Cp2+1,Cp2.

EQ: ON if Cp1+1,Cp1 equals Cp2+1,Cp2.

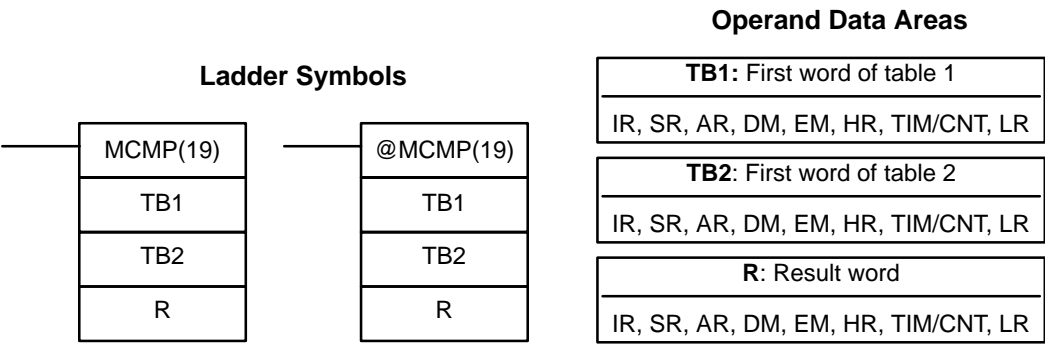
LE: ON if Cp1+1,Cp1 is less than Cp2+1,Cp2.
- Example:
Saving CMPL(60) Results

The following example shows how to save the comparison result immediately. If the content of HR 10, HR 09 is greater than that of 011, 010, then 10000 is turned ON; if the two contents are equal, 10001 is turned ON; if content of HR 10, HR 09 is less than that of 011, 010, then 10002 is turned ON. In some applications, only one of the three OUTs would be necessary, making the use of TR 0 unnecessary. With this type of programming, 10000, 10001, and 10002 are changed only when CMPL(60) is executed.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	OUT	TR 0
00002	CMPL(60)	
		HR 09
		010
00003	AND	25505
00004	OUT	10000
00005	LD	TR 0
00006	AND	25506
00007	OUT	10001
00008	LD	TR 0
00009	AND	25507
00010	OUT	10002

5-19-5 MULTI-WORD COMPARE – MCMP(19)



- Limitations

TB1 and TB1+15 must be in the same data area.
TB2 and TB2+15 must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.
- Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MCMP(19) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MCMP(19) compares the content of TB1 to TB2, TB1+1 to TB2+1, TB1+2 to TB2+2, ..., and TB1+15 to TB2+15. If the first pair is equal, the first bit in R is turned OFF, etc., i.e., if the content of TB1 equals the content of TB2, bit 00 is turned OFF, if the content of TB1+1 equals the content of TB2+1, bit 01 is turned OFF, etc. The rest of the bits in R will be turned ON.
- Flags

ER:

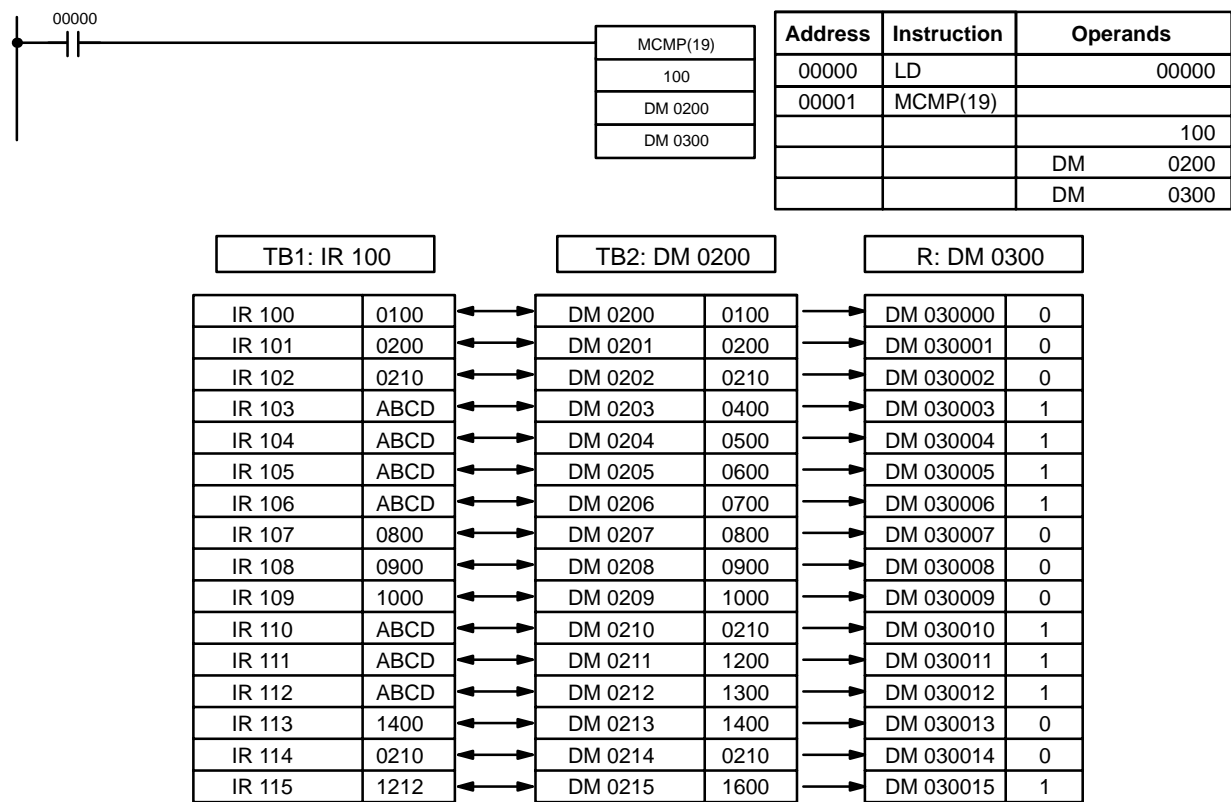
One of the tables (i.e., TB1 through TB1+15, or TB2 through TB2+15) exceeds the data area.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

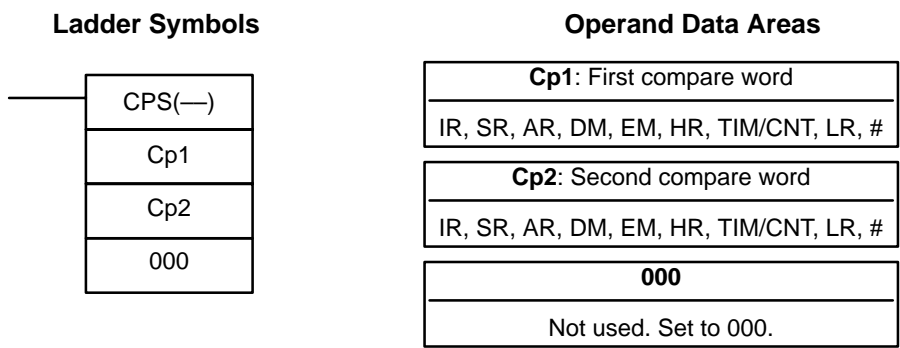
EQ:

ON if the entire contents of both tables are equal and R=0000.

Example The following example shows the comparisons made and the results provided for MCMP(19). Here, the comparison is made during each cycle when 00000 is ON.



5-19-6 SIGNED BINARY COMPARE – CPS(—)



Description When the execution condition is OFF, CPS(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, CPS(—) compares the 16-bit (4-digit) signed binary contents in Cp1 and Cp2 and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags in the SR area.

Precautions Placing other instructions between CPS(—) and the operation which accesses the EQ, LE, and GR flags may change the status of these flags. Be sure to access them before the desired status is changed.

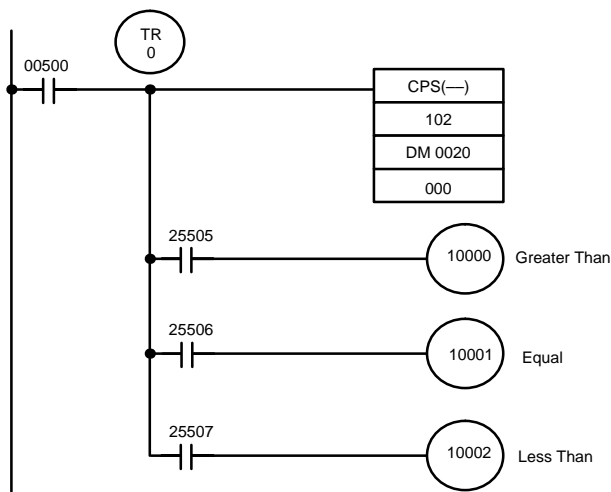
Flags

- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:** ON if Cp1 equals Cp2.
- LE:** ON if Cp1 is less than Cp2.
- GR:** ON if Cp1 is greater than Cp2.

Comparison result	Flag status		
	GR (SR 25505)	EQ (SR 25506)	LE (SR 25507)
Cp1 < Cp2	0	0	1
Cp1 = Cp2	0	1	0
Cp1 > Cp2	1	0	0

Example

In the following example, the content of 102 is greater than that of DM 0020, so 10000 is turned ON and the other bits, 10001 and 10002, are turned OFF.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00500
00001	OUT	TR 0
00002	CPS(—)	
		102
		DM 0020
		000
00003	AND	25505
00004	OUT	10000
00005	LD	TR 0
00006	AND	25506
00007	OUT	10001
00008	LD	TR 0
00009	AND	25507
00010	OUT	10002

Cp1: 102					>	Cp2: DM 0020				
6	F	A	4			A	E	3	5	
(28,580 decimal)						(–20,939 decimal)				

5-19-7 DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY COMPARE – CPSL(—)**Ladder Symbols**

CPSL(—)
Cp1
Cp2
000

Operand Data Areas

Cp1: First compare word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #
Cp2: Second compare word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #
000
Not used. Set to 000.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, CPSL(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, CPSL(—) compares the 32-bit (8-digit) signed binary contents in Cp1+1, Cp1 and Cp2+1, Cp2 and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags in the SR area.

Precautions

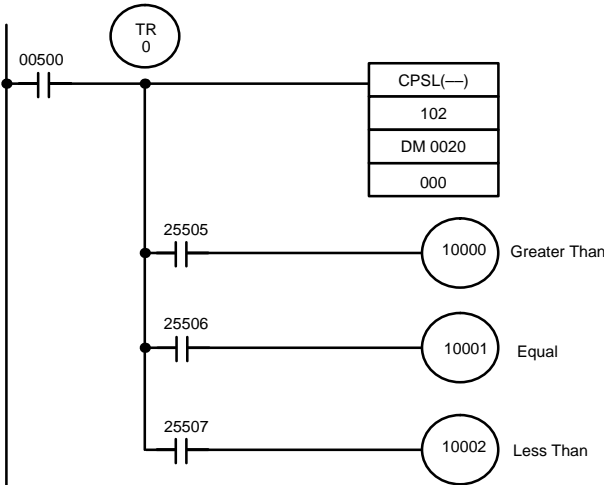
Placing other instructions between CPSL(—) and the operation which accesses the EQ, LE, and GR flags may change the status of these flags. Be sure to access them before the desired status is changed.

- Flags**
- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:** ON if Cp1+1, Cp1 equals Cp2+1, Cp2.
- LE:** ON if Cp1+1, Cp1 is less than Cp2+1, Cp2.
- GR:** ON if Cp1+1, Cp1 is greater than Cp2+1, Cp2.

Comparison result	Flag status		
	GR (SR 25505)	EQ (SR 25506)	LE (SR 25507)
Cp1+1, Cp1 < Cp2+1, Cp2	0	0	1
Cp1+1, Cp1 = Cp2+1, Cp2	0	1	0
Cp1+1, Cp1 > Cp2+1, Cp2	1	0	0

Example

In the following example, the content of 103, 102 is less than that of DM 0021, DM 0020, so 10002 is turned ON and the other bits, 10000 and 10001, are turned OFF.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00500
00001	OUT	TR 0
00002	CPSL(—)	
		102
		DM 0020
		000
00003	AND	25505
00004	OUT	10000
00005	LD	TR 0
00006	AND	25506
00007	OUT	10001
00008	LD	TR 0
00009	AND	25507
00010	OUT	10002

Cp1+1: 103				Cp1: 102				<	Cp2+1: DM 0021				Cp2: DM 0020			
8	2	B	6	F	5	7	B		0	5	6	A	9	9	D	B
(-2,101,938,823 decimal)									(90,872,283 decimal)							

5-19-8 AREA RANGE COMPARE – ZCP(—)

Ladder Symbol		Operand Data Areas	
—	ZCP(—)	CD: Compare data	
	CD	IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #	
	LL	LL: Lower limit of range	
	UL	IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #	
		UL: Upper limit of range	
		IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #	

Limitations

LL must be less than or equal to UL.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ZCP(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ZCP(—) compares CD to the range defined by lower limit LL and upper limit UL and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags in the SR area. The resulting flag status is shown in the following table.

Comparison result	Flag status		
	GR (SR 25505)	EQ (SR 25506)	LE (SR 25507)
CD < LL	0	0	1
LL ≤ CD ≤ UL	0	1	0
UL < CD	1	0	0

Precautions

Placing other instructions between ZCP(—) and the operation which accesses the EQ, LE, and GR flags may change the status of these flags. Be sure to access them before the desired status is changed.

Flags

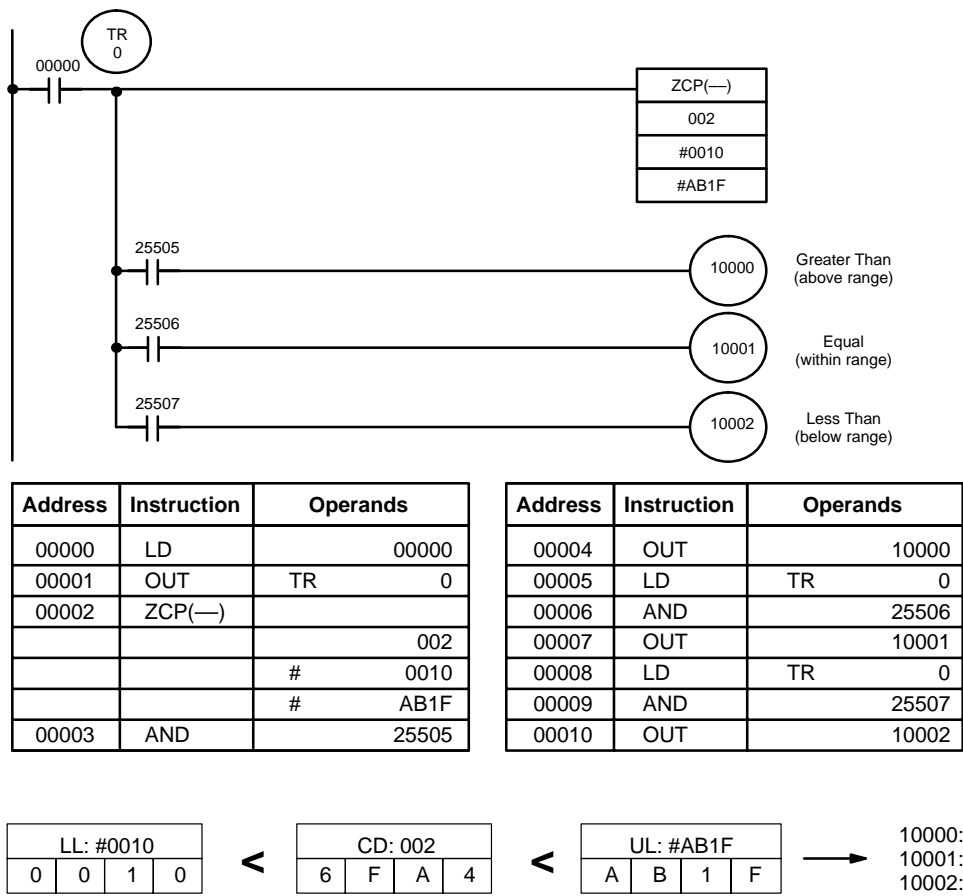
ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
LL is greater than UL.

EQ: ON if LL ≤ CD ≤ UL

LE: ON if CD < LL.

GR: ON if CD > UL.

Example In the following example, the content of IR 002 (#6FA4) is compared to the range #0010 to #AB1F. Since #0010 ≤ #6FA4 ≤ #AB1F, the EQ flag and IR 10001 are turned ON.



5-19-9 DOUBLE AREA RANGE COMPARE – ZCPL(—)

Ladder Symbol

Operand Data Areas

CD: Compare data
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

LL: Lower limit of range
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

UL: Upper limit of range
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

The 8-digit value in LL+1,LL must be less than or equal to UL+1,UL.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ZCPL(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ZCPL(—) compares the 8-digit value in CD, CD+1 to the range defined by lower limit LL+1,LL and upper limit UL+1,UL and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags in the SR area. The resulting flag status is shown in the following table.

Comparison result	Flag status		
	GR (SR 25505)	EQ (SR 25506)	LE (SR 25507)
CD , CD+1 < LL+1,LL	0	0	1
LL+1,LL ≤ CD, CD+1 ≤ UL+1,UL	0	1	0
UL+1,UL < CD, CD+1	1	0	0

Precautions

Placing other instructions between ZCPL(—) and the operation which accesses the EQ, LE, and GR flags may change the status of these flags. Be sure to access them before the desired status is changed.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
LL+1,LL is greater than UL+1,UL.

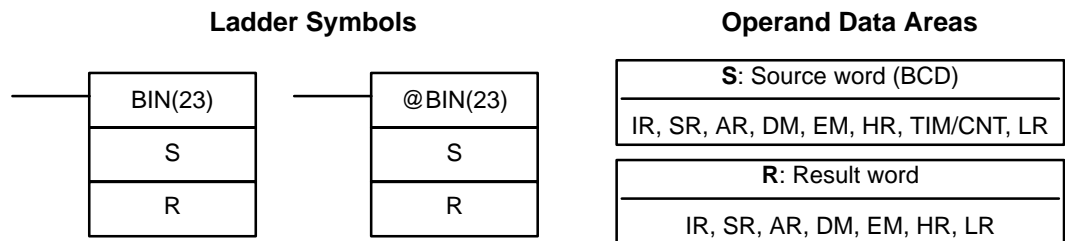
EQ: ON if LL+1,LL ≤ CD, CD+1 ≤ UL+1,UL

LE: ON if CD, CD+1 < LL+1,LL.

GR: ON if CD, CD+1 > UL+1,UL.

5-20 Conversion Instructions

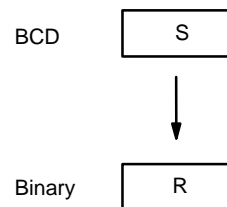
5-20-1 BCD-TO-BINARY – BIN(23)

**Limitations**

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, BIN(23) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, BIN(23) converts the BCD content of S into the numerically equivalent binary bits, and outputs the binary value to R. Only the content of R is changed; the content of S is left unchanged.



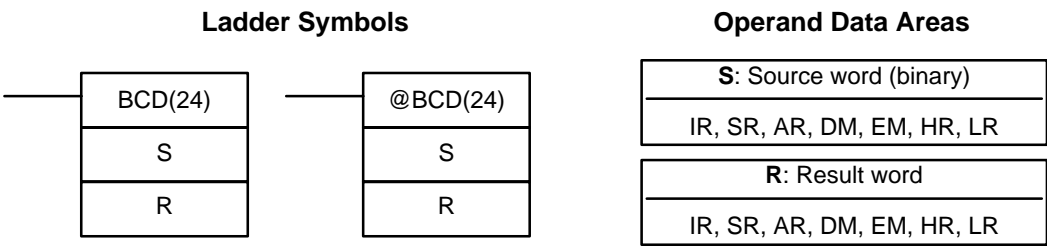
BIN(23) can be used to convert BCD to binary so that displays on the Programming Console or any other programming device will appear in hexadecimal rather than decimal. It can also be used to convert to binary to perform binary arithmetic operations rather than BCD arithmetic operations, e.g., when BCD and binary values must be added.

Flags

ER: The content of S is not BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON when the result is zero.

5-20-2 BINARY-TO-BCD – BCD(24)



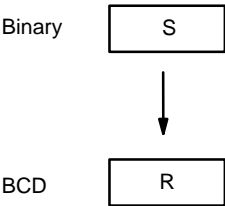
Limitations

If the content of S exceeds 270F, the converted result would exceed 9999 and BCD(24) will not be executed. When the instruction is not executed, the content of R remains unchanged.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

BCD(24) converts the binary (hexadecimal) content of S into the numerically equivalent BCD bits, and outputs the BCD bits to R. Only the content of R is changed; the content of S is left unchanged.



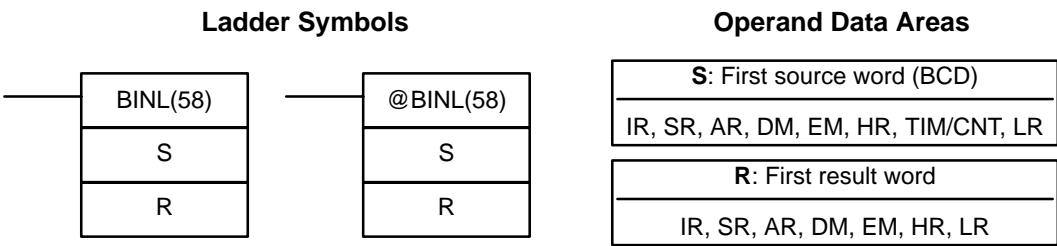
BCD(24) can be used to convert binary to BCD so that displays on the Programming Console or any other programming device will appear in decimal rather than hexadecimal. It can also be used to convert to BCD to perform BCD arithmetic operations rather than binary arithmetic operations, e.g., when BCD and binary values must be added.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON when the result is zero.

5-20-3 DOUBLE BCD-TO-DOUBLE BINARY – BINL(58)

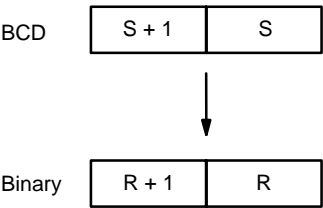


Limitations

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, BINL(58) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, BINL(58) converts an eight-digit number in S and S+1 into 32-bit binary data, and outputs the converted data to R and R+1.



Flags

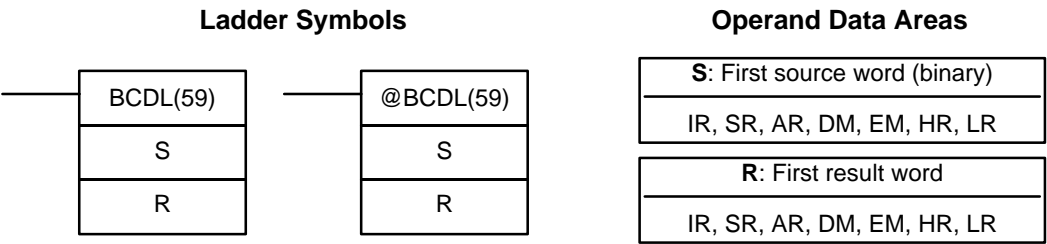
ER:

The contents of S and/or S+1 words are not BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ:

ON when the result is zero.

5-20-4 DOUBLE BINARY-TO-DOUBLE BCD – BCDL(59)

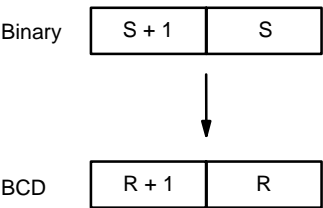


Limitations

If the content of S exceeds 05F5E0FF, the converted result would exceed 99999999 and BCDL(59) will not be executed. When the instruction is not executed, the content of R and R+1 remain unchanged.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

BCDL(59) converts the 32-bit binary content of S and S+1 into eight digits of BCD data, and outputs the converted data to R and R+1.



Flags

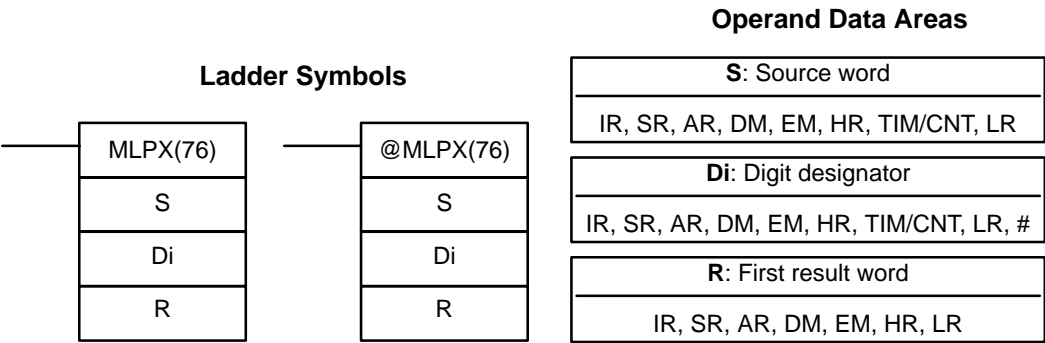
ER:

Content of R and R+1 exceeds 99999999.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ:

ON when the result is zero.

5-20-5 4-TO-16 DECODER – MLPX(76)



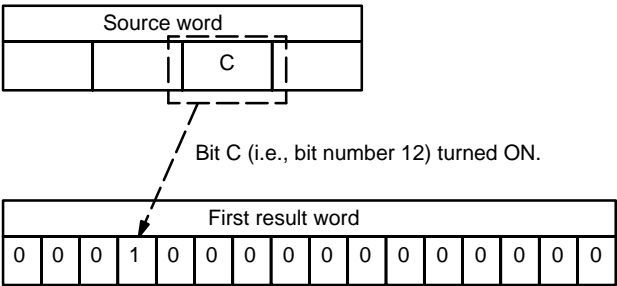
Limitations

The rightmost two digits of Di must each be between 0 and 3.
All result words must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MLPX(76) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MLPX(76) converts up to four, four-bit hexadecimal digits from S into decimal values from 0 to 15, each of which is used to indicate a bit position. The bit whose number corresponds to each converted value is then turned ON in a result word. If more than one digit is specified, then one bit will be turned ON in each of consecutive words beginning with R. (See examples, below.)

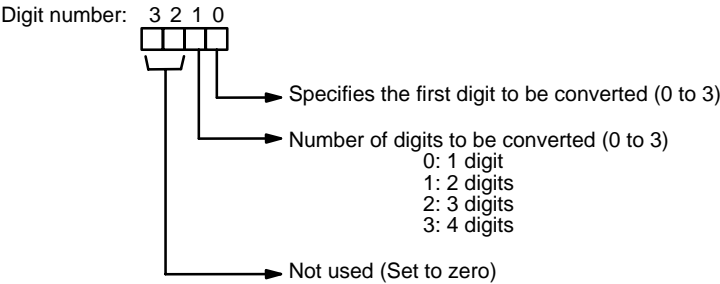
The following is an example of a one-digit decode operation from digit number 1 of S, i.e., here Di would be 0001.



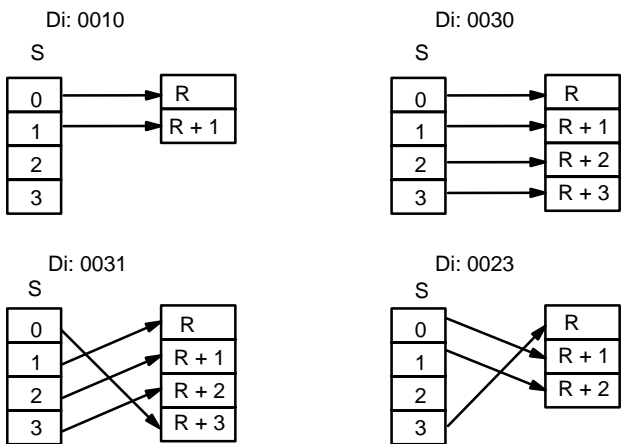
Digit Designator

The first digit and the number of digits to be converted are designated in Di. If more digits are designated than remain in S (counting from the designated first digit), the remaining digits will be taken starting back at the beginning of S. The final word required to store the converted result (R plus the number of digits to be converted) must be in the same data area as R, e.g., if two digits are converted, the last word address in a data area cannot be designated; if three digits are converted, the last two words in a data area cannot be designated.

The digits of Di are set as shown below.



Some example Di values and the digit-to-word conversions that they produce are shown below.



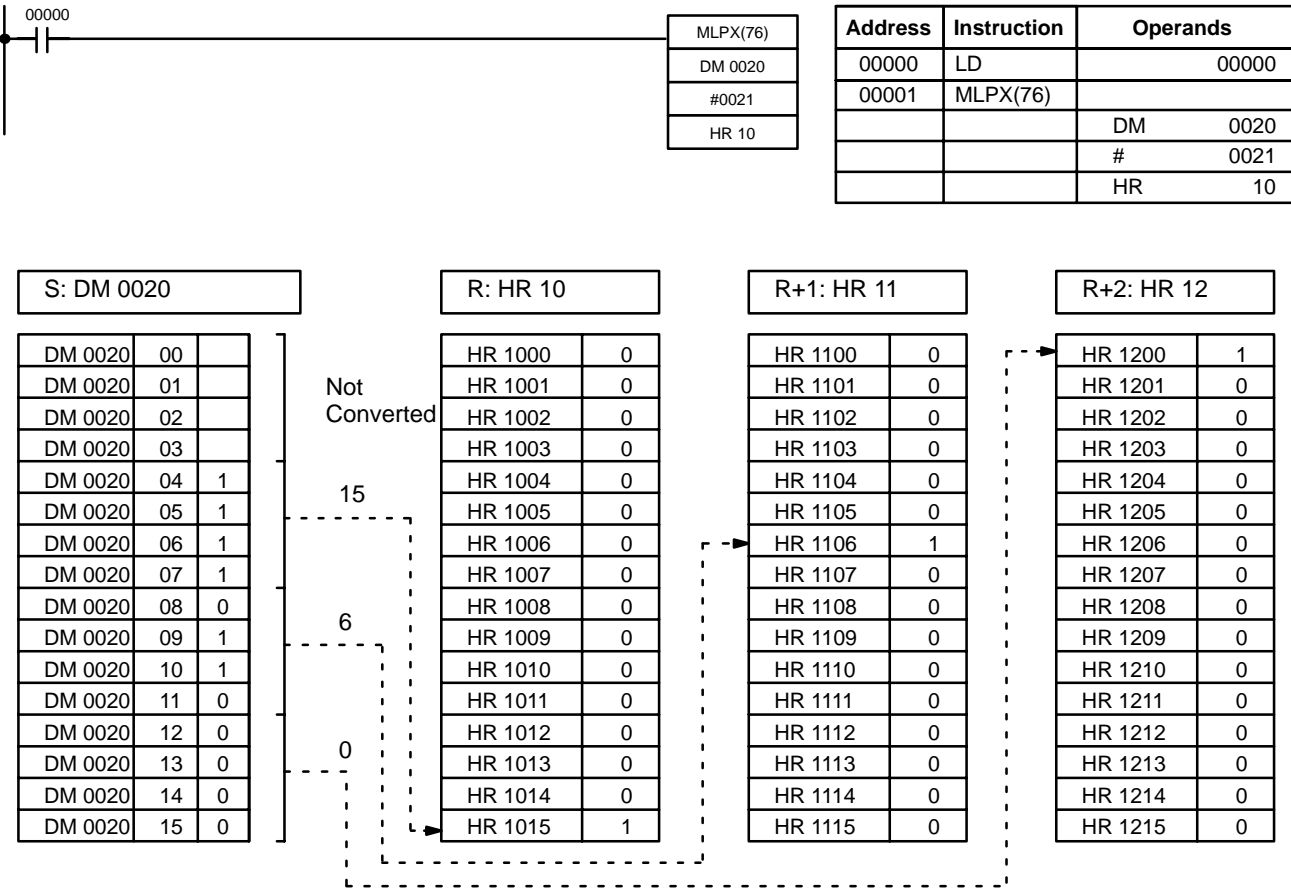
Flags

ER:

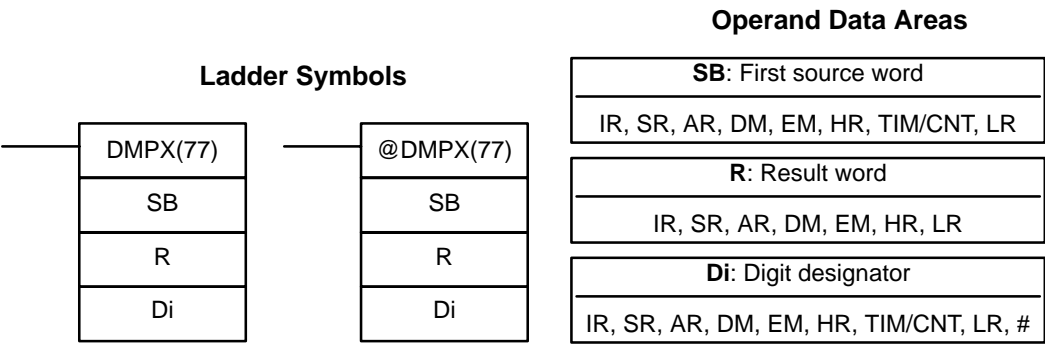
Undefined digit designator, or R plus number of digits exceeds a data area.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example

The following program converts digits 1 to 3 of data from DM 0020 to bit positions and turns ON the corresponding bits in three consecutive words starting with HR 10. Digit 0 is not converted.



5-20-6 16-TO-4 ENCODER – DMPX(77)



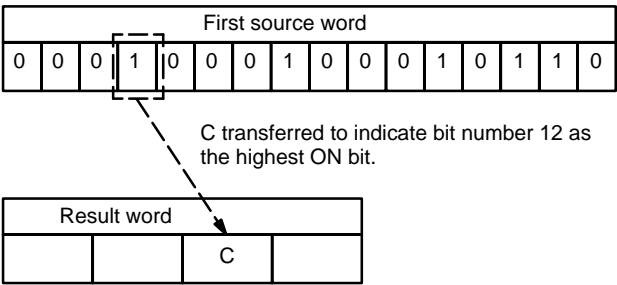
Limitations

The rightmost two digits of Di must each be between 0 and 3.
All source words must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for SB, R, or Di.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, DMPX(77) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, DMPX(77) determines the position of the highest ON bit in S, encodes it into single-digit hexadecimal value corresponding to the bit number of the highest ON bit number, then transfers the hexadecimal value to the specified digit in R. The digits to receive the results are specified in Di, which also specifies the number of digits to be encoded.

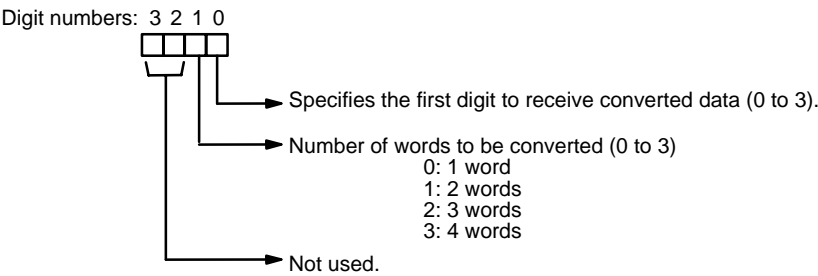
The following is an example of a one-digit encode operation to digit number 1 of R, i.e., here Di would be 0001.



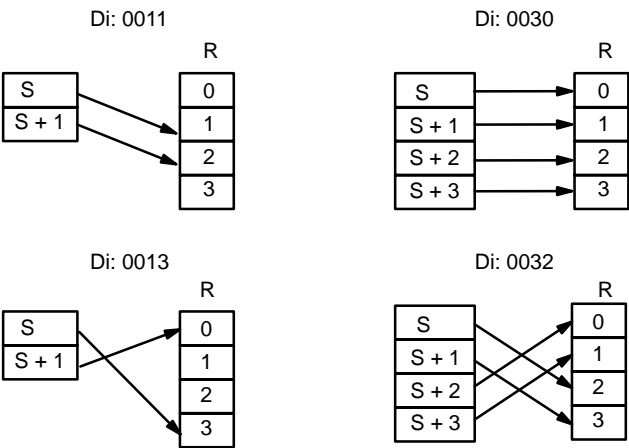
Up to four digits from four consecutive source words starting with S may be encoded and the digits written to R in order from the designated first digit. If more digits are designated than remain in R (counting from the designated first digit), the remaining digits will be placed at digits starting back at the beginning of R.
The final word to be converted (S plus the number of digits to be converted) must be in the same data area as SB.

Digit Designator

The digits of Di are set as shown below.



Some example Di values and the word-to-digit conversions that they produce are shown below.



Flags

ER:

Undefined digit designator, or S plus number of digits exceeds a data area.

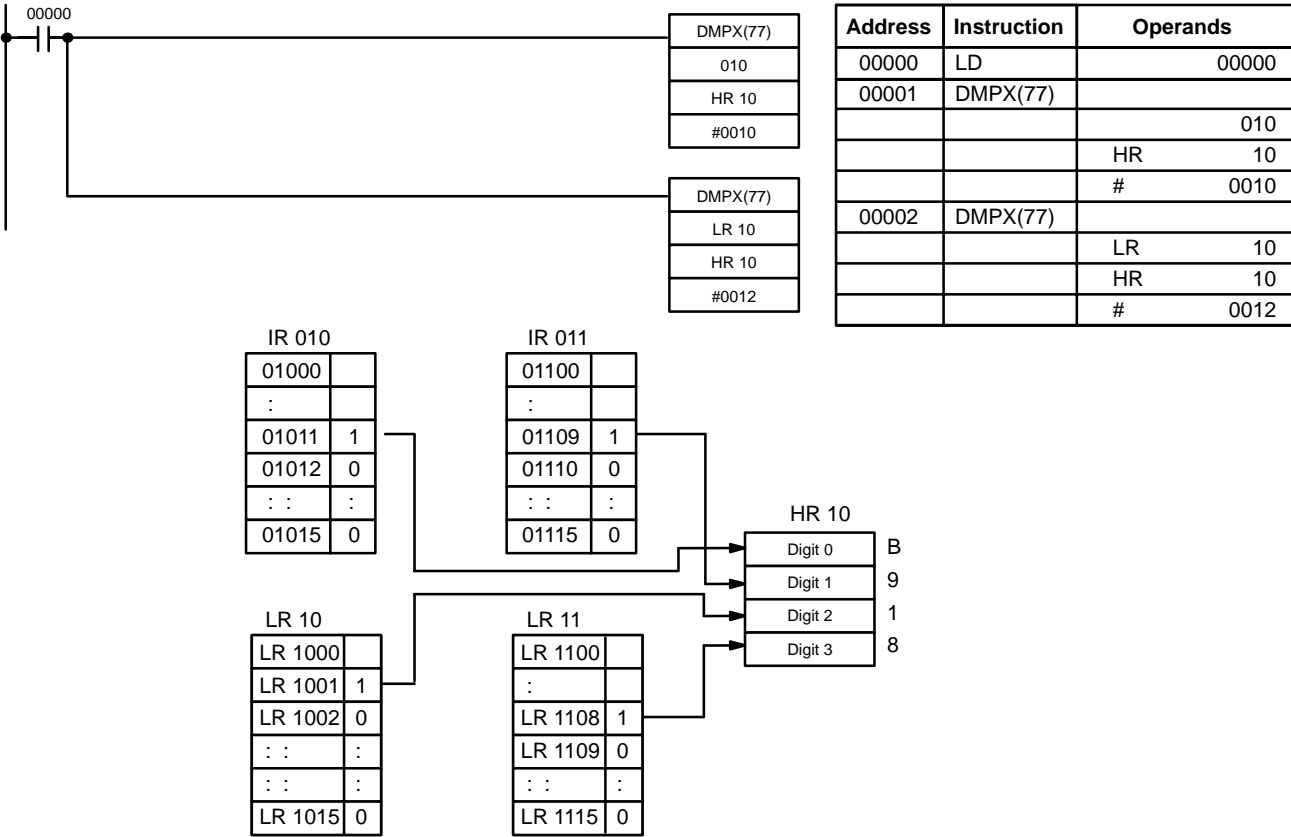
Content of a source word is zero.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.

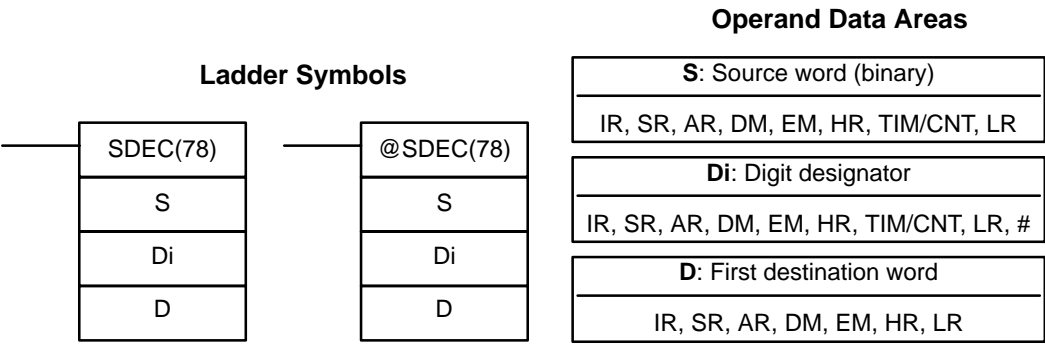
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example

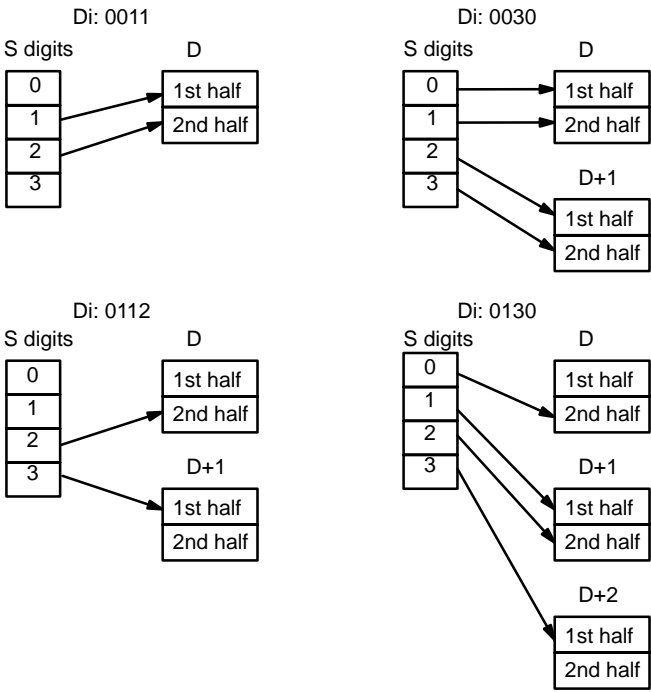
When 00000 is ON, the following diagram encodes IR words 010 and 011 to the first two digits of HR 10 and then encodes LR 10 and 11 to the last two digits of HR 10. Although the status of each source word bit is not shown, it is assumed that the bit with status 1 (ON) shown is the highest bit that is ON in the word.



5-20-7 7-SEGMENT DECODER – SDEC(78)

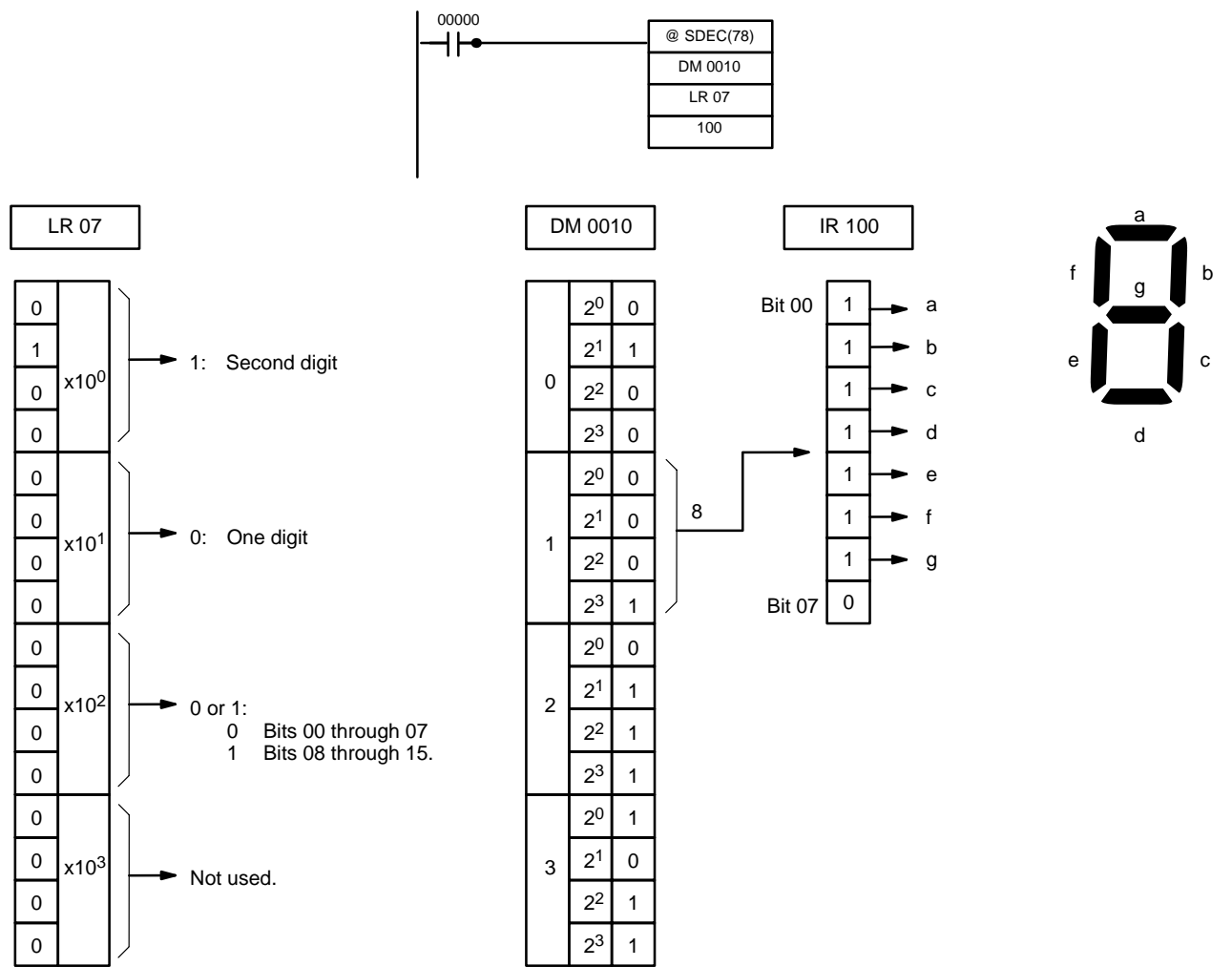


Some example Di values and the 4-bit binary to 7-segment display conversions that they produce are shown below.



Example

The following example shows the data to produce an 8. The lower case letters show which bits correspond to which segments of the 7-segment display. The table underneath shows the original data and converted code for all hexadecimal digits.



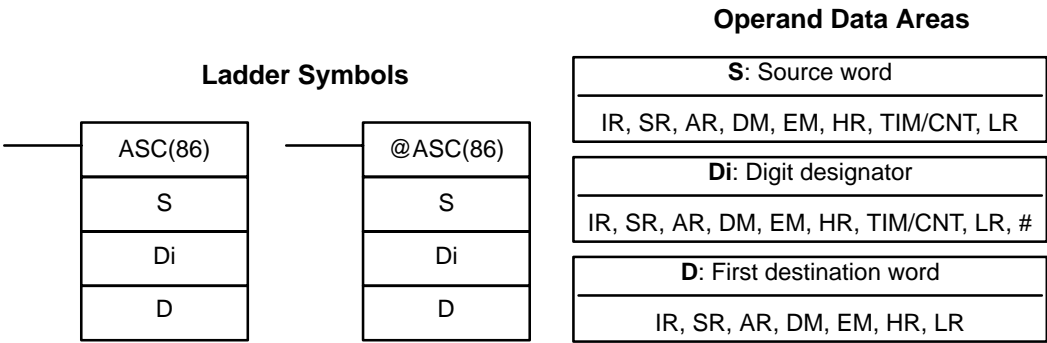
Original data					Converted code (segments)								Display
Digit	Bits				–	g	f	e	d	c	b	a	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	5
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	6
7	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
9	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	9
A	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	A
B	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	B
C	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	C
D	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	D
E	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	E
F	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	F

Flags

ER:

Incorrect digit designator, or data area for destination exceeded.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-20-8 ASCII CONVERT – ASC(86)



Limitations

Di must be within the values given below.
All destination words must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

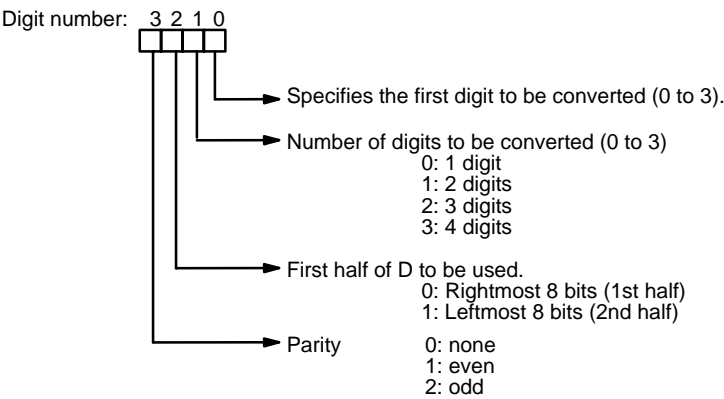
Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ASC(86) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ASC(86) converts the designated digit(s) of S into the equivalent 8-bit ASCII code and places it into the destination word(s) beginning with D.
Any or all of the digits in S may be converted in order from the designated first digit. The first digit, the number of digits to be converted, and the half of D to receive the first ASCII code (rightmost or leftmost 8 bits) are designated in Di. If multiple digits are designated, they will be placed in order starting from the designated half of D, each requiring two digits. If more digits are designated than remain in S (counting from the designated first digit), further digits will be used starting back at the beginning of S.

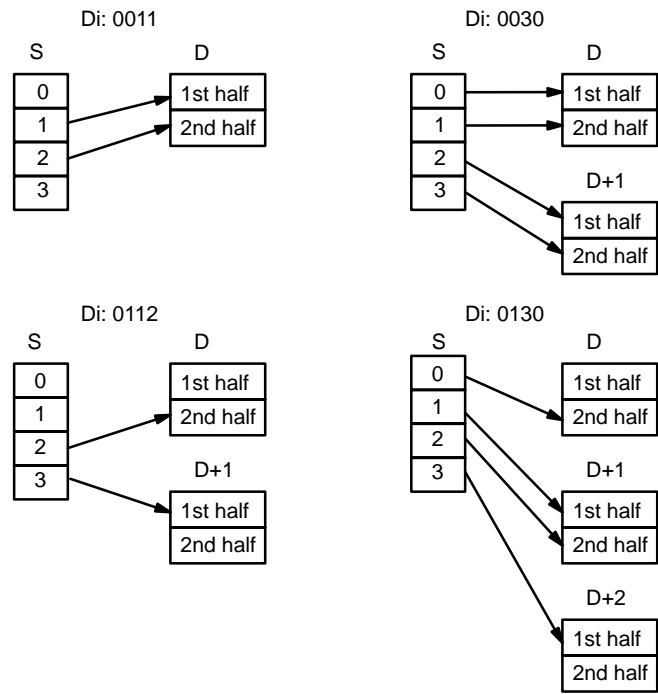
Note Refer to *Appendix H* for a table of ASCII characters.

Digit Designator

The digits of Di are set as shown below.



Some examples of Di values and the 4-bit binary to 8-bit ASCII conversions that they produce are shown below.



Parity

The leftmost bit of each ASCII character (2 digits) can be automatically adjusted for either even or odd parity. If no parity is designated, the leftmost bit will always be zero.

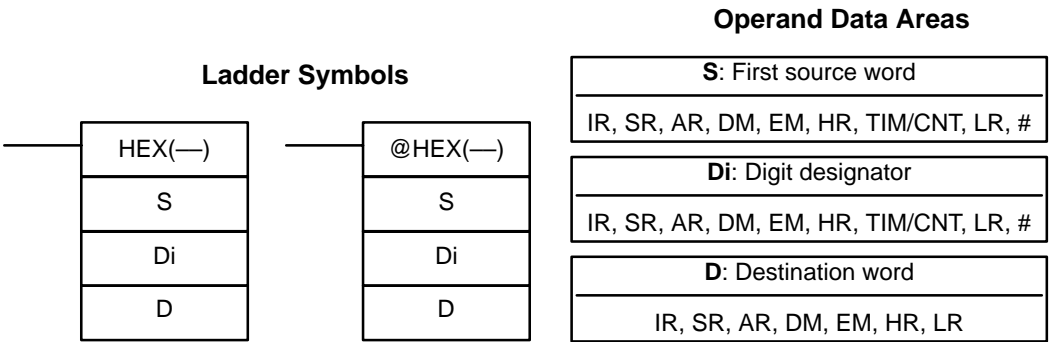
When even parity is designated, the leftmost bit will be adjusted so that the total number of ON bits is even, e.g., when adjusted for even parity, ASCII “31” (00110001) will be “B1” (10110001: parity bit turned ON to create an even number of ON bits); ASCII “36” (00110110) will be “36” (00110110: parity bit turned OFF because the number of ON bits is already even). The status of the parity bit does not affect the meaning of the ASCII code.

When odd parity is designated, the leftmost bit of each ASCII character will be adjusted so that there is an odd number of ON bits.

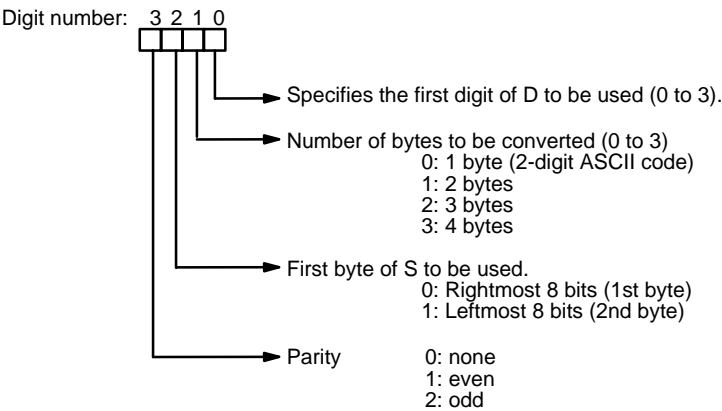
Flags

ER: Incorrect digit designator, or data area for destination exceeded.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

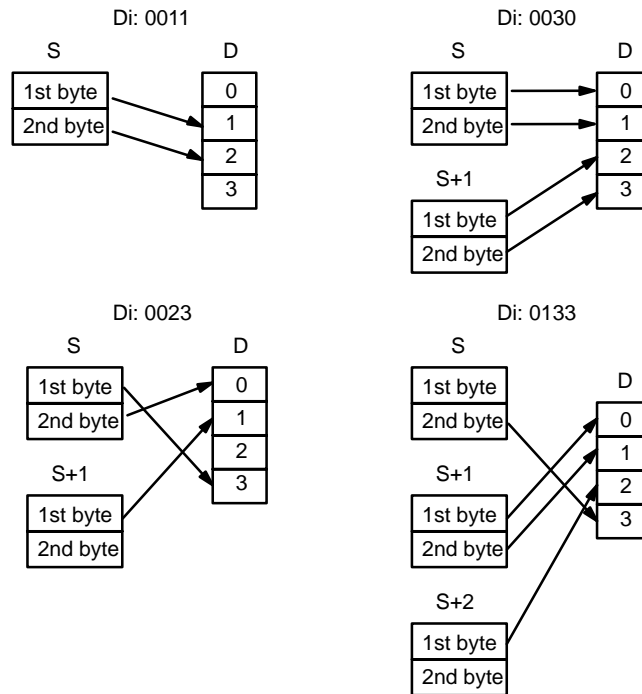
5-20-9 ASCII-TO-HEXADECIMAL – HEX(—)



Limitations	<p>Di must be within the values given below.</p> <p>All source words must be in the same data area.</p> <p>Bytes in the source words must contain the ASCII code equivalent of hexadecimal values, i.e., 30 to 39 (0 to 9) or 41 to 46 (A to F).</p> <p>DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.</p>
Description	<p>When the execution condition is OFF, HEX(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, HEX(—) converts the designated byte(s) of ASCII code from the source word(s) into the hexadecimal equivalent and places it into D.</p> <p>Up to 4 ASCII codes may be converted beginning with the designated first byte of S. The converted hexadecimal values are then placed in D in order from the designated digit. The first byte (rightmost or leftmost 8 bits), the number of bytes to be converted, and the digit of D to receive the first hexadecimal value are designated in Di. If multiple bytes are designated, they will be converted in order starting from the designated half of S and continuing to S+1 and S+2, if necessary.</p> <p>If more digits are designated than remain in D (counting from the designated first digit), further digits will be used starting back at the beginning of D. Digits in D that do not receive converted data will not be changed.</p>
Digit Designator	<p>The digits of Di are set as shown below.</p>



Some examples of Di values and the 8-bit ASCII to 4-bit hexadecimal conversions that they produce are shown below.



ASCII Code Table

The following table shows the ASCII codes before conversion and the hexadecimal values after conversion. Refer to *Appendix H* for a table of ASCII characters.

Original data									Converted data				
ASCII Code	Bit status (See note.)								Digit	Bits			
30	*	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	*	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
32	*	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
33	*	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	1
34	*	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
35	*	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	0	1
36	*	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	0	1	1	0
37	*	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	7	0	1	1	1
38	*	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0
39	*	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	9	1	0	0	1
41	*	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	A	1	0	1	0
42	*	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	B	1	0	1	1
43	*	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	C	1	1	0	0
44	*	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	D	1	1	0	1
45	*	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	E	1	1	1	0
46	*	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	F	1	1	1	1

Note The leftmost bit of each ASCII code is adjusted for parity.

Parity

The leftmost bit of each ASCII character (2 digits) is automatically adjusted for either even or odd parity.

With no parity, the leftmost bit should always be zero. With odd or even parity, the leftmost bit of each ASCII character should be adjusted so that there is an odd or even number of ON bits.

If the parity of the ASCII code in S does not agree with the parity specified in Di, the ER Flag (SR 25503) will be turned ON and the instruction will not be executed.

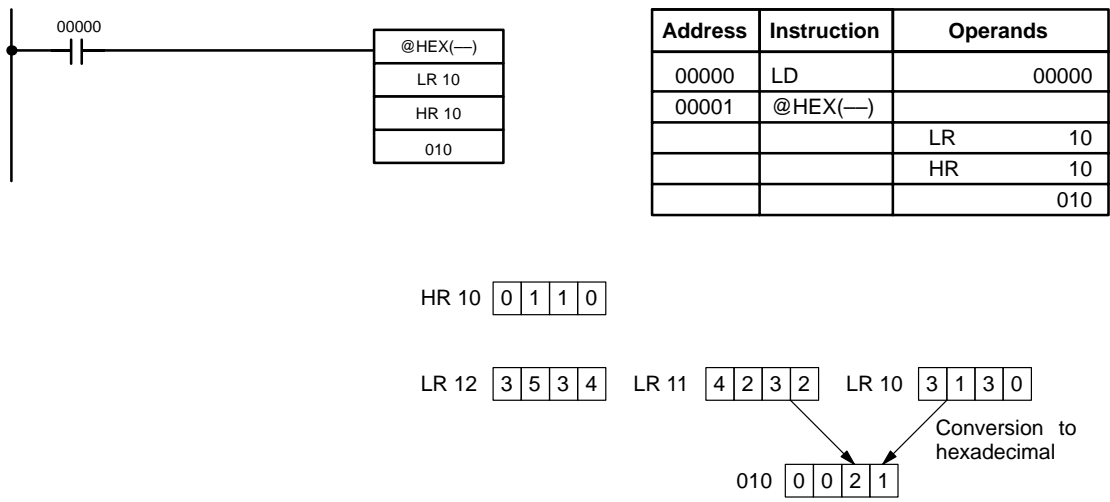
Flags

ER:

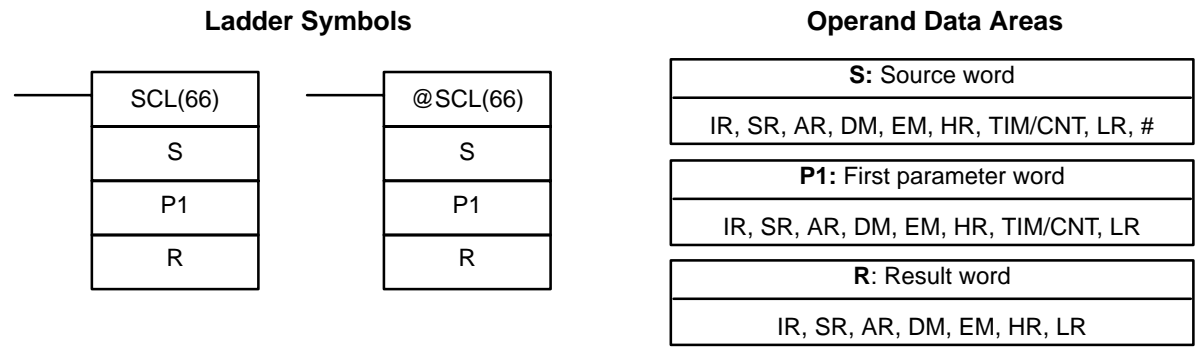
Incorrect digit designator, or data area for destination exceeded.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example

In the following example, the 2nd byte of LR 10 and the 1st byte of LR 11 are converted to hexadecimal values and those values are written to the first and second bytes of IR 010.



5-20-10 SCALING – SCL(66)



Limitations

S must be BCD.
P1 through P1+3 must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for P1 through P1+3 or R.

Description

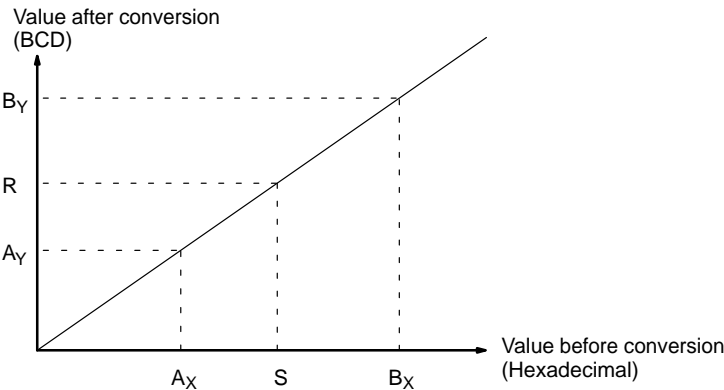
SCL(66) is used to linearly convert a 4-digit hexadecimal value to a 4-digit BCD value. Unlike BCD(24), which converts a 4-digit hexadecimal value to its 4-digit BCD equivalent ($S_{hex} \rightarrow S_{BCD}$), SCL(66) can convert the hexadecimal value according to a specified linear relationship. The conversion line is defined by two points specified in the parameter words P1 to P1+3.

When the execution condition is OFF, SCL(66) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SCL(66) converts the 4-digit hexadecimal value in S to the 4-digit BCD value on the line defined by points (P1, P1+1) and (P1+2, P1+3), and places the results in R. The results is rounded off to the nearest integer. If the results is less than 0000, then 0000 is written to R, and if the result is greater than 9999, then 9999 is written to R.

The following table shows the functions and ranges of the parameter words:

Parameter	Function	Range	Comments
P1	BCD point #1 (A _Y)	0000 to 9999	---
P1+1	Hex. point #1 (A _X)	0000 to FFFF	Do not set P1+1=P1+3.
P1+2	BCD point #2 (B _Y)	0000 to 9999	---
P1+3	Hex. point #2 (B _X)	0000 to FFFF	Do not set P1+3=P1+1.

The following diagram shows the source word, S, converted to D according to the line defined by points (A_Y, A_X) and (B_Y, B_X).



The results can be calculated by first converting all values to BCD and then using the following formula.

Results = B_Y – [(B_Y – A_Y)/(B_X – A_X) X (B_X – S)]

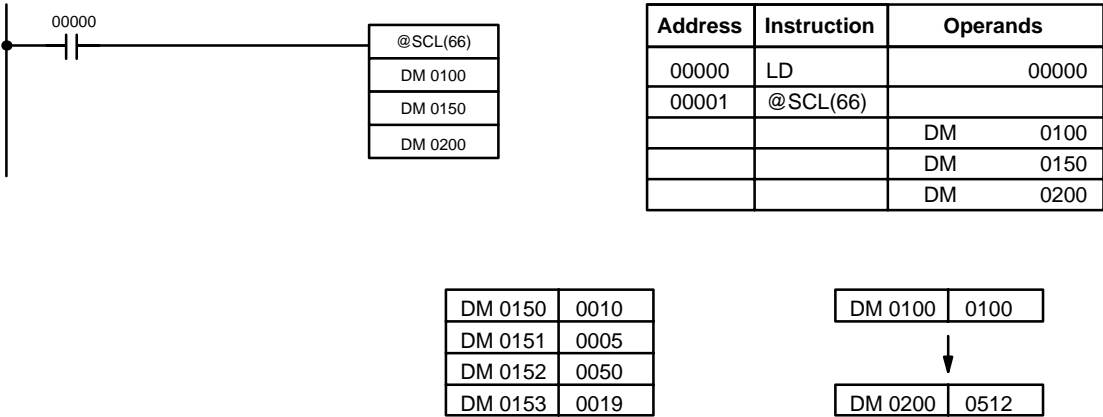
Flags

- ER:** The value in P1+1 equals that in P1+3.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

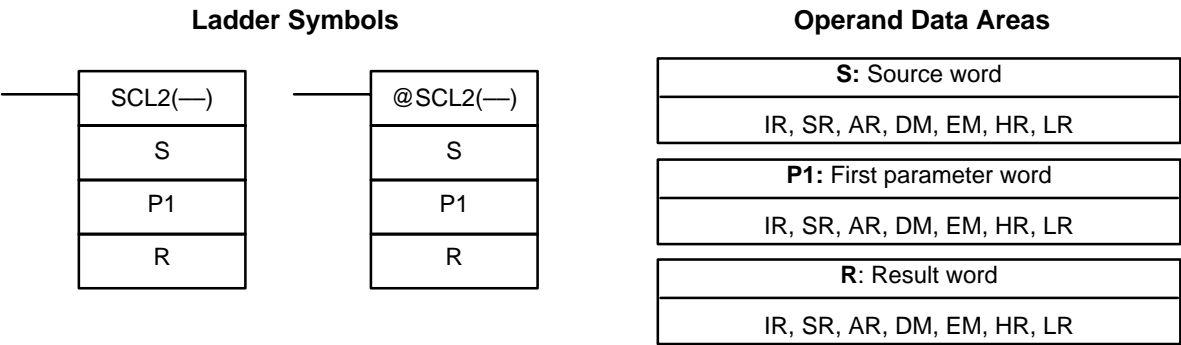
P1 and P1+3 are not in the same data area, or other setting error.
- EQ:** ON when the result, R, is 0000.

Example

When 00000 is turned ON in the following example, the BCD source data in DM 0100 (#0100) is converted to hexadecimal according to the parameters in DM 0150 to DM 0153. The result (#0512) is then written to DM 0200.



5-20-11 SIGNED BINARY TO BCD SCALING – SCL2(—)



Limitations

S must be BCD.

P1 through P1+2 must be in the same data area.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

SCL2(—) is used to linearly convert a 4-digit signed hexadecimal value to a 4-digit BCD value. Unlike BCD(24), which converts a 4-digit hexadecimal value to its 4-digit BCD equivalent ($S_{hex} \rightarrow S_{BCD}$), SCL2(—) can convert the signed hexadecimal value according to a specified linear relationship. The conversion line is defined by the x-intercept and the slope of the line specified in the parameter words P1 to P1+2.

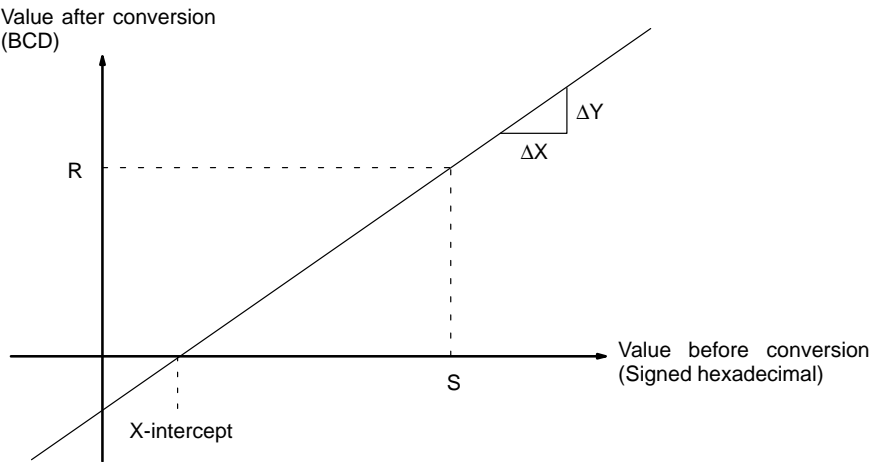
When the execution condition is OFF, SCL2(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SCL2(—) converts the 4-digit signed hexadecimal value in S to the 4-digit BCD value on the line defined by the x-intercept (P1, 0) and the slope (P1+2 ÷ P1+1) and places the results in R. The result is rounded off to the nearest integer.

If the result is negative, then CY is set to 1. If the result is less than –9999, then –9999 is written to R. If the result is greater than 9999, then 9999 is written to R.

The following table shows the functions and ranges of the parameter words:

Parameter	Function	Range
P1	x-intercept (signed hex.)	8000 to 7FFF (–32,768 to 32,767)
P1+1	ΔX (signed hex.)	8000 to 7FFF (–32,768 to 32,767)
P1+2	ΔY (BCD)	0000 to 9999

The following diagram shows the source word, S, converted to R according to the line defined by the point (P1, 0) and slope $\Delta Y/\Delta X$.



The result can be calculated by first converting all signed hexadecimal values to BCD and then using the following formula.

$$R = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} \times (S-P1)$$

- Flags
- ER:

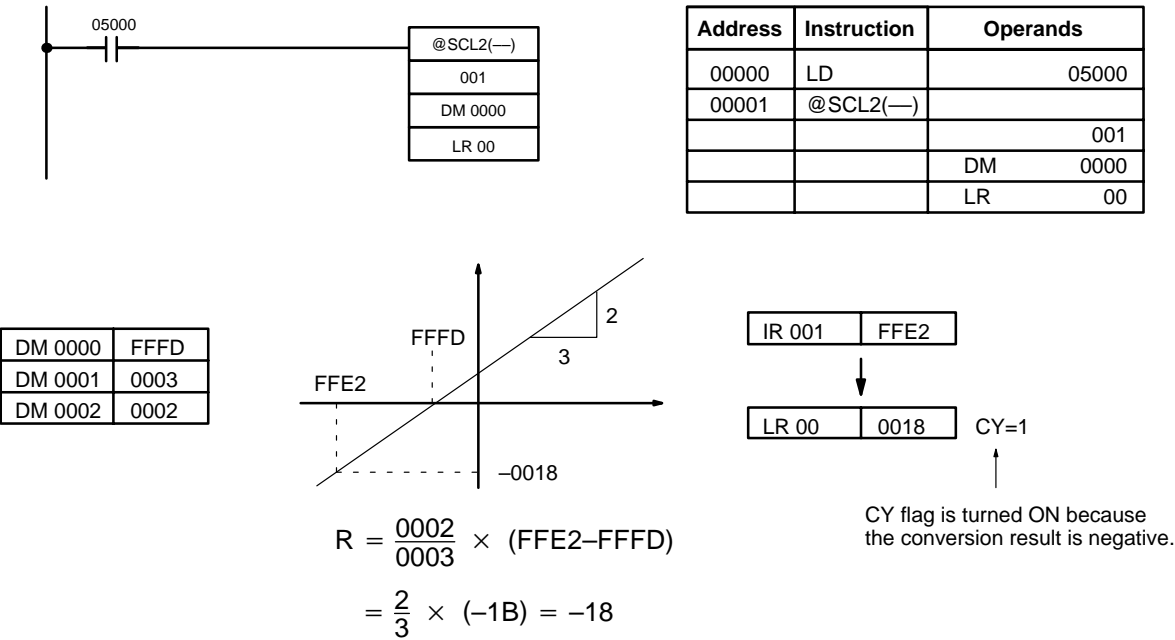
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
P1 and P1+2 are not in the same data area, or other setting error.
- CY:

ON when the result, R, is negative.
- EQ:

ON when the result, R, is 0000.

Example

When 05000 is turned ON in the following example, the signed binary source data in 001 (#FFE2) is converted to BCD according to the parameters in DM 0000 to DM 0002. The result (#0018) is then written to LR 00 and CY is turned ON because the result is negative.



5-20-12 BCD TO SIGNED BINARY SCALING – SCL3(—)

Ladder Symbols

SCL3(—)

S

P1

R

@SCL3(—)

S

P1

R

Operand Data Areas

S: Source word

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

P1: First parameter word

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

R: Result word

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

- Limitations
- P1+1 must be BCD.

P1 through P1+4 must be in the same data area.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

SCL3(—) is used to linearly convert a 4-digit BCD value to 4-digit signed hexadecimal. SCL3(—) converts the BCD value according to a specified linear relationship. The conversion line is defined by the y-intercept and the slope of the line specified in the parameter words P1 to P1+2.

When the execution condition is OFF, SCL3(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SCL3(—) converts the 4-digit BCD value in S to the 4-digit signed hexadecimal value on the line defined by the y-intercept (0, P1) and the slope $(P1+2 \div P1+1)$ and places the result in R. The result is rounded off to the nearest integer.

The content of S can be 0000 to 9999, but S will be treated as a negative value if CY=1, so the effective range of S is actually –9999 to 9999. Be sure to set the desired sign in CY using STC(40) or CLC(41).

Parameter words P1+3 and P1+4 define upper and lower limits for the result. If the result is greater than the upper limit in P1+3, then the upper limit is written to R. If the result is less than the lower limit in P1+4, then the lower limit is written to R.

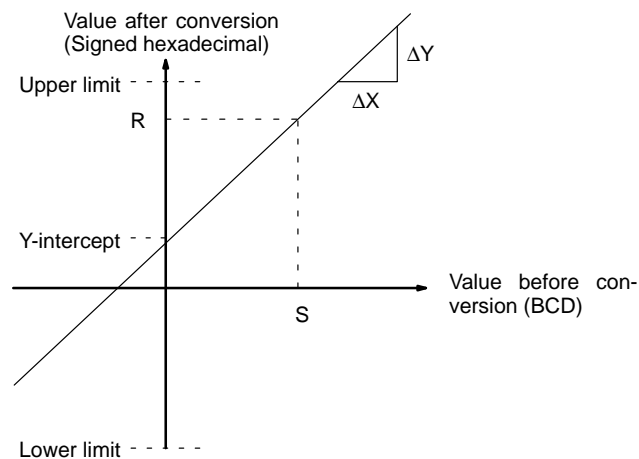
Note The upper and lower limits for a 12-bit Analog Input Unit would be 07FF and F800.

The following table shows the functions and ranges of the parameter words:

Parameter	Function	Range
P1	x-intercept (signed hex.)	8000 to 7FFF (–32,768 to 32,767)
P1+1	ΔX (BCD)	0001 to 9999
P1+2	ΔY (signed hex.)	8000 to 7FFF (–32,768 to 32,767)
P1+3	Upper limit (signed hex.)	8000 to 7FFF (–32,768 to 32,767)
P1+4	Lower limit (signed hex.)	8000 to 7FFF (–32,768 to 32,767)

Note Do not set 0000 for ΔX (4 digits BCD) in the second word (P1+1). The contents of P1+1 is used for division and correct conversion cannot be obtained when dividing by 0000. Correct results also cannot be obtained if a hexadecimal value is used. Always use BCD data between 0001 and 9999 for P1+1.

The following diagram shows the source word, S, converted to R according to the line defined by the point (0, P1) and slope $\Delta Y/\Delta X$.



The result can be calculated by first converting all BCD values to signed binary and then using the following formula.

$$R = \left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} \times S \right) + P1$$

- Flags
- ER:

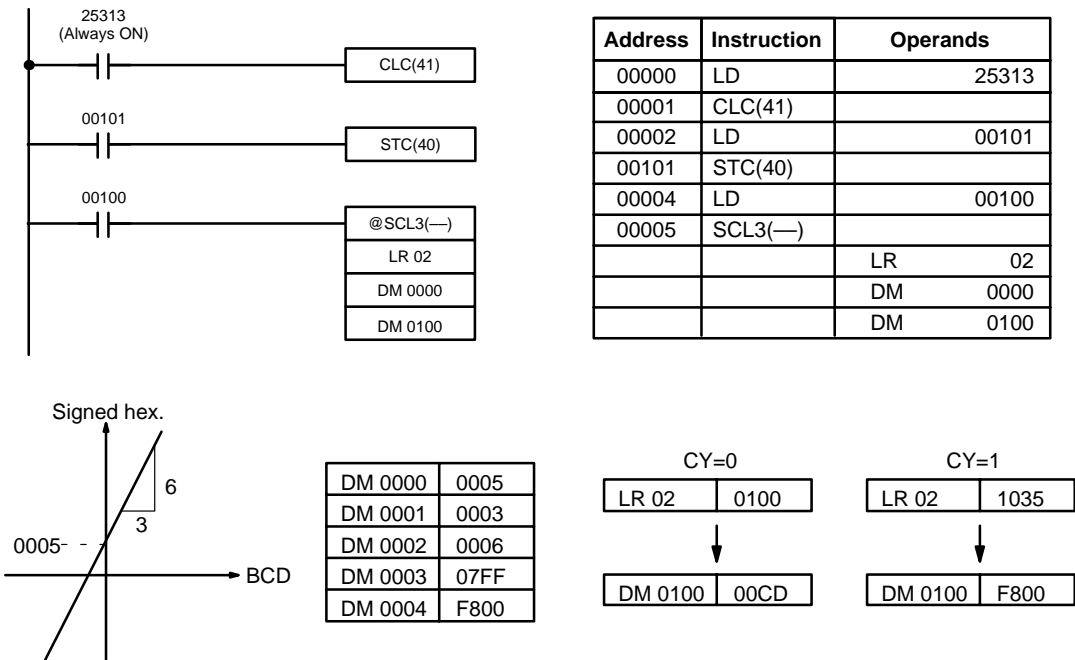
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
The content of S is not BCD.
- CY:

CY is not changed by SCL3(—). (CY shows the sign of S before execution.)
- EQ:

ON when the result, R, is 0000.

Example

The status of 00101 determines the sign of the BCD source word in the following example. If 00101 is ON, then the source word is negative. When 00100 is turned ON, the BCD source data in LR 02 is converted to signed binary according to the parameters in DM 0000 to DM 0004. The result is then written to DM 0100. (In the second conversion, the signed binary equivalent of –1035 is less than the lower limit specified in DM 0004, so the lower limit is written to DM 0100.)



5-20-13 HOURS-TO-SECONDS – SEC(—)

Ladder Symbols

SEC(—)
S
R
000

@SEC(—)
S
R
000

Operand Data Areas

S: Beginning source word (BCD)

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

R: Beginning result word (BCD)

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

000: No function

000

Limitations

S and S+1 must be within the same data area. R and R+1 must be within the same data area. S and S+1 must be BCD and must be in the proper hours/minutes/seconds format.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

SEC(—) is used to convert time notation in hours/minutes/seconds to an equivalent in just seconds.

For the source data, the seconds are designated in bits 00 through 07 and the minutes are designated in bits 08 through 15 of S. The hours are designated in S+1. The maximum is thus 9,999 hours, 59 minutes, and 59 seconds.

The result is output to R and R+1. The maximum obtainable value is 35,999,999 seconds.

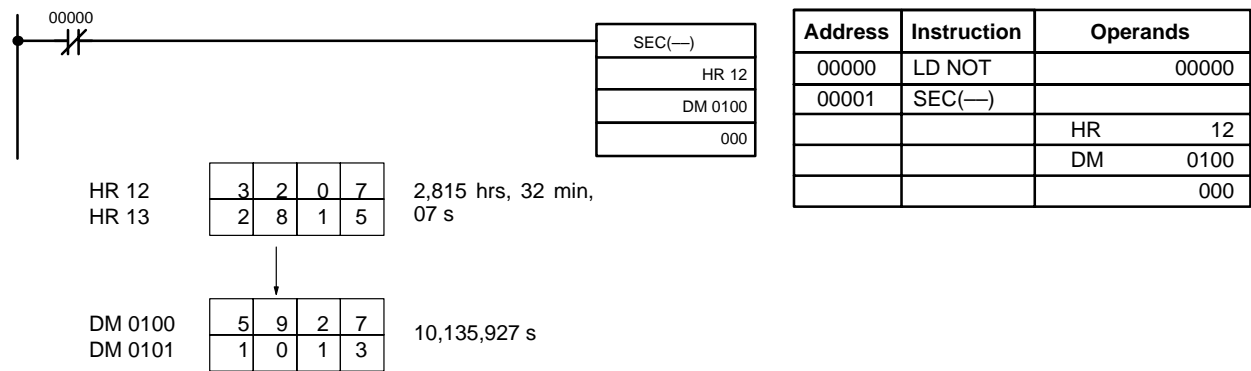
Flags

ER: S and S+1 or R and R+1 are not in the same data area.
S and/or S+1 do not contain BCD.
Number of seconds and/or minutes exceeds 59.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON when the result is zero.

Example

When 00000 is OFF (i.e., when the execution condition is ON), the following instruction would convert the hours, minutes, and seconds given in HR 12 and HR 13 to seconds and store the results in DM 0100 and DM 0101 as shown.



5-20-14 SECONDS-TO-HOURS – HMS(—)

Ladder Symbols

HMS(—)

S

R

000

@HMS(—)

S

R

000

Operand Data Areas

S: Beginning source word (BCD)

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

R: Beginning result word (BCD)

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

000: No function

000

Limitations

S and S+1 must be within the same data area. R and R+1 must be within the same data area. S and S+1 must be BCD and must be between 0 and 35,999,999 seconds.

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

HMS(—) is used to convert time notation in seconds to an equivalent in hours/minutes/seconds.

The number of seconds designated in S and S+1 is converted to hours/minutes/seconds and placed in R and R+1.

For the results, the seconds are placed in bits 00 through 07 and the minutes are placed in bits 08 through 15 of R. The hours are placed in R+1. The maximum is 9,999 hours, 59 minutes, and 59 seconds.

- Flags
- ER:

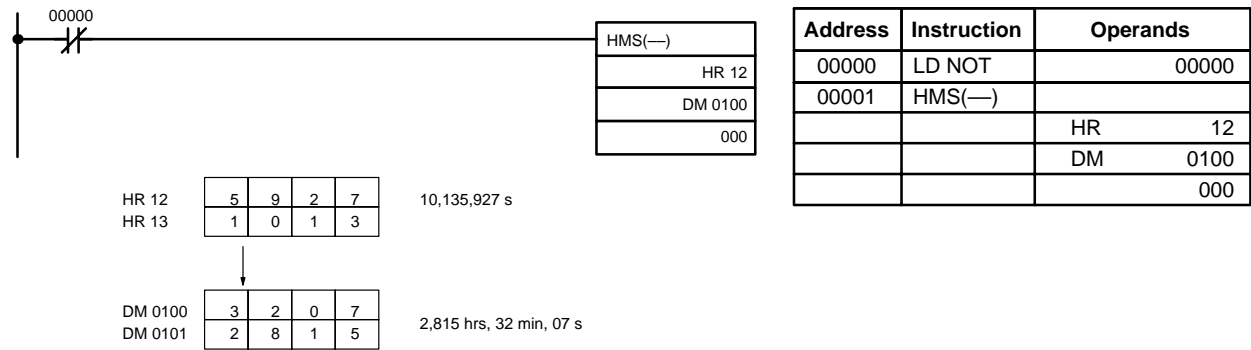
S and S+1 or R and R+1 are not in the same data area.
S and/or S+1 do not contain BCD or exceed 36,000,000 seconds.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ:

ON when the result is zero.

Example

When 00000 is OFF (i.e., when the execution condition is ON), the following instruction would convert the seconds given in HR 12 and HR 13 to hours, minutes, and seconds and store the results in DM 0100 and DM 0101 as shown.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD NOT	00000
00001	HMS(—)	
		HR 12
		DM 0100
		000

5-20-15 COLUMN-TO-LINE – LINE(—)

Ladder Symbols

LINE(—)

S

C

D

@LINE(—)

S

C

D

Operand Data Areas

S: First word of 16 word source set

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

C: Column bit designator (BCD)

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

D: Destination word

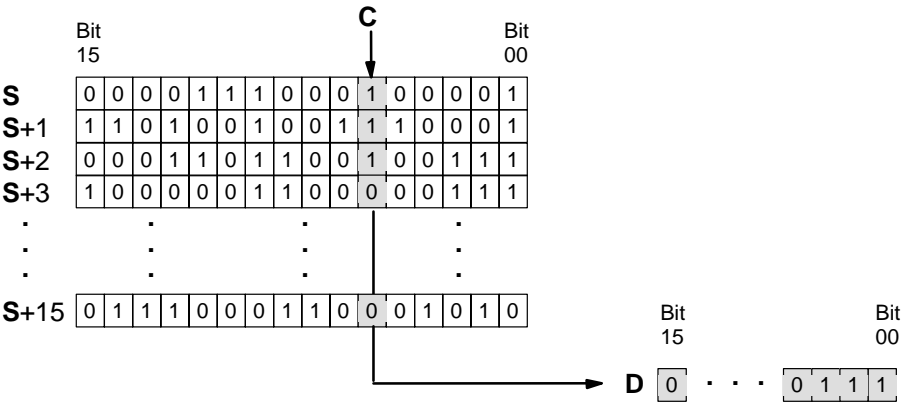
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

- Limitations
- S and S+15 must be in the same data area.

C must be BCD between #0000 and #0015.

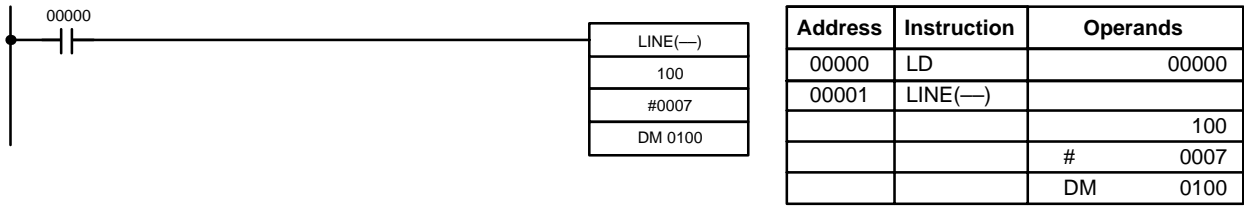
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description When the execution condition is OFF, LINE(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, LINE(—) copies bit column C from the 16-word set (S to S+15) to the 16 bits of word D (00 to 15).



- Flags**
- ER:** The column bit designator C is not BCD, or it is specifying a non-existent bit (i.e., bit specification must be between 00 and 15).
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
S and S+15 are not in the same data area.
 - EQ:** ON when the content of D is zero; otherwise OFF.

Example The following example shows how to use LINE(—) to move bit column 07 from the set (IR 100 to IR 115) to DM 0100.



5-20-16 LINE-TO-COLUMN – COLM(—)

Ladder Symbols

COLM(—)	@COLM(—)
S	S
D	D
C	C

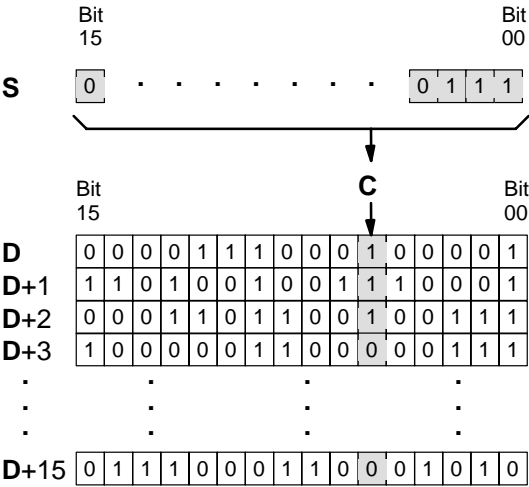
Operand Data Areas

S: Source word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
D: First word of the destination set
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
C: Column bit designator (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

Limitations

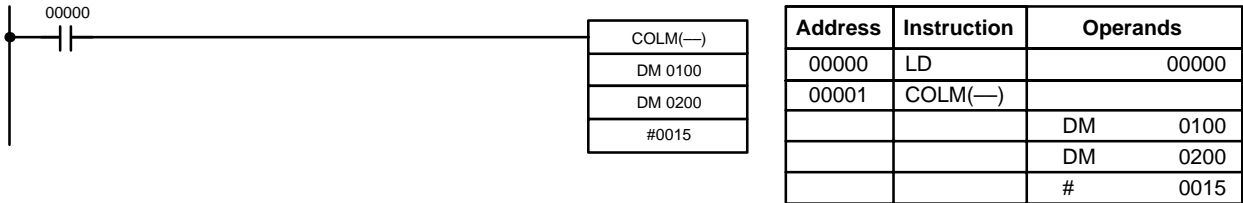
- D and D+15 must be in the same data area.
- DM 6129 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.
- C must be BCD between #0000 and #0015.

Description When the execution condition is OFF, COLM(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, COLM(—) copies the 16 bits of word S (00 to 15) to the column of bits, C, of the 16-word set (D to D+15).



- Flags**
- ER:** The bit designator C is not BCD, or it is specifying a non-existent bit (i.e., bit specification must be between 00 and 15).
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
D and D+15 are not in the same data area.
 - EQ:** ON when the content of S is zero; otherwise OFF.

Example The following example shows how to use COLM(—) to move the contents of word DM 0100 (00 to 15) to bit column 15 of the set (DM 0200 to DM 0215).



5-20-17 2'S COMPLEMENT – NEG(—)

Ladder Symbols

NEG(—)
S
R
000

@NEG(—)
S
R
000

Operand Data Areas

S: Source word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #
R: Result word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR
000
Not used. Set to 000.

Limitations DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description Converts the four-digit hexadecimal content of the source word (S) to its 2's complement and outputs the result to the result word (R). This operation is effec-

tively the same as subtracting S from 0000 and outputting the result to R; it will calculate the absolute value of negative signed binary data.

If the content of S is 0000, the content of R will also be 0000 after execution and EQ (SR 25506) will be turned on.

If the content of S is 8000, the content of R will also be 8000 after execution and UF (SR 25405) will be turned on.

Note Refer to 1-7 Calculating with Signed Binary Data for more details.

- Flags
- ER:**

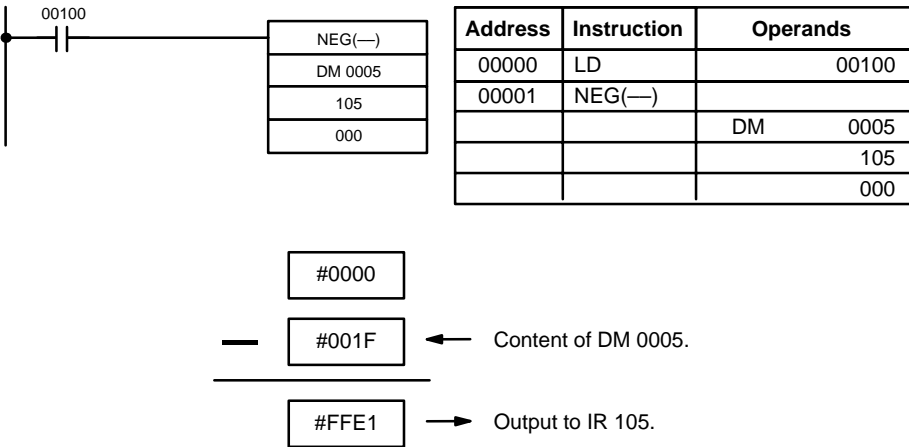
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:**

ON when the content of R is zero after execution; otherwise OFF.
- UF:**

ON when the content of S is 8000; otherwise OFF.

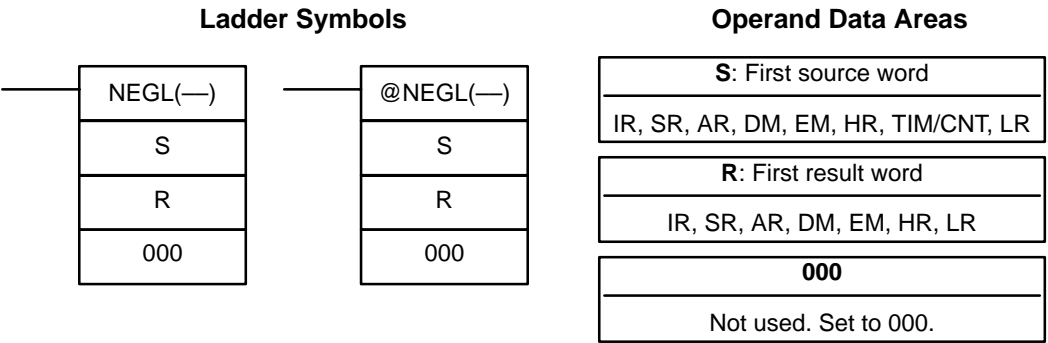
Example

The following example shows how to use NEG(—) to find the 2’s complement of the content of DM 0005 and output the result to IR 105.



5-20-18

DOUBLE 2’S COMPLEMENT – NEGL(—)



- Limitations
- DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.
S and S+1 must be in the same data area, as must R and R+1.
- Description
- Converts the eight-digit hexadecimal content of the source words (S and S+1) to its 2’s complement and outputs the result to the result words (R and R+1). This operation is effectively the same as subtracting the eight-digit content S and S+1 from \$0000 0000 and outputting the result to R and R+1; it will calculate the absolute value of negative signed binary data.
- If the content of S is 0000 0000, the content of R will also be 0000 0000 after execution and EQ (SR 25506) will be turned on.

If the content of S is 8000 0000, the content of R will also be 8000 0000 after execution and UF (SR 25405) will be turned on.

Note Refer to 1-7 Calculating with Signed Binary Data for more details.

- Flags
- ER:**

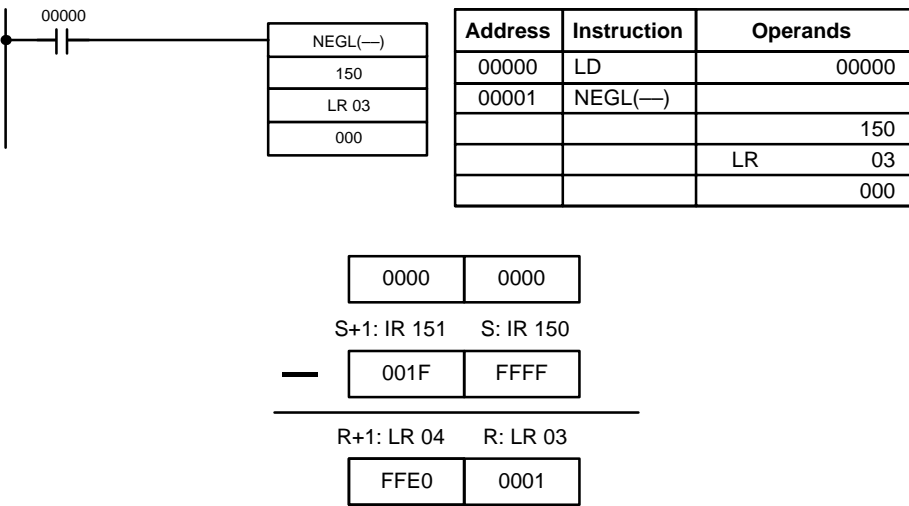
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:**

ON when the content of R+1, R is zero after execution; otherwise OFF.
- UF:**

ON when the content of S+1, S is 8000 0000; otherwise OFF.

Example

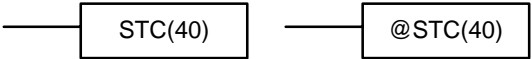
The following example shows how to use NEGL(—) to find the 2’s complement of the hexadecimal value in IR 151, IR 150 (001F FFFF) and output the result to HR 04, HR 03.



5-21 BCD Calculation Instructions

5-21-1 SET CARRY – STC(40)

Ladder Symbols

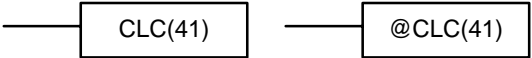


When the execution condition is OFF, STC(40) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, STC(40) turns ON CY (SR 25504).

Note Refer to *Appendix B Error and Arithmetic Flag Operation* for a table listing the instructions that affect CY.

5-21-2 CLEAR CARRY – CLC(41)

Ladder Symbols



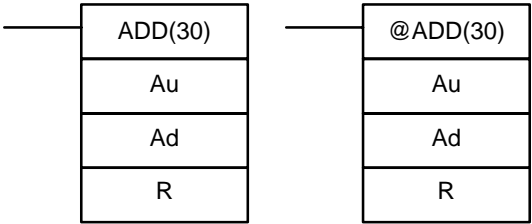
When the execution condition is OFF, CLC(41) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, CLC(41) turns OFF CY (SR 25504).

CLEAR CARRY is used to reset (turn OFF) CY (SR 25504) to “0.”

Note Refer to *Appendix B Error and Arithmetic Flag Operation* for a table listing the instructions that affect CY.

5-21-3 BCD ADD – ADD(30)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

Au: Augend word (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #
Ad: Addend word (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #
R: Result word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ADD(30) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ADD(30) adds the contents of Au, Ad, and CY, and places the result in R. CY will be set if the result is greater than 9999.

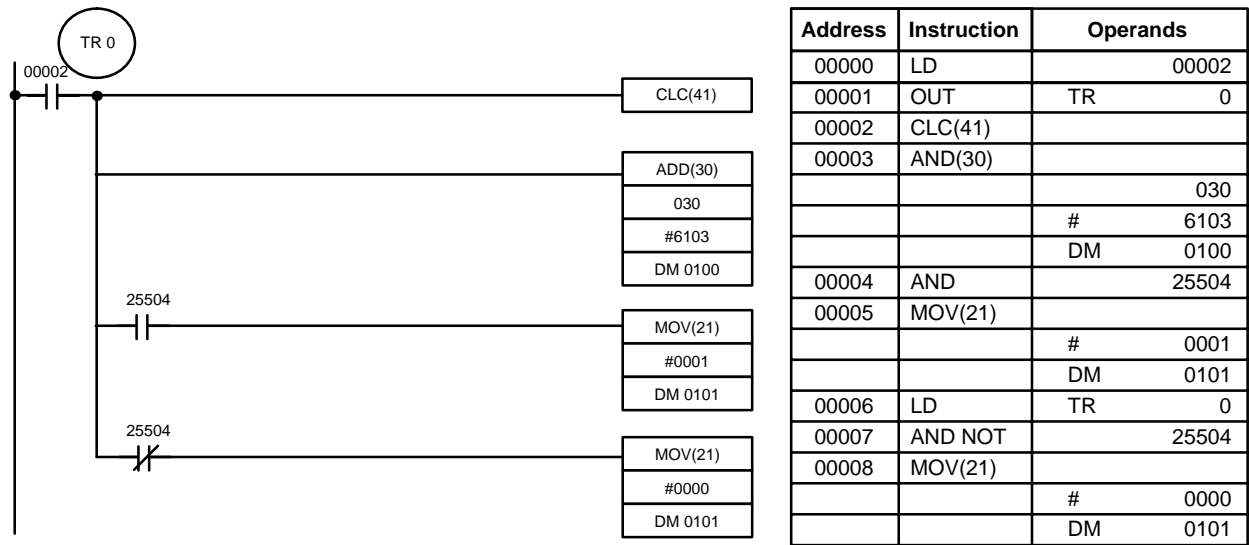
$$\boxed{\text{Au}} + \boxed{\text{Ad}} + \boxed{\text{CY}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{CY}} \quad \boxed{\text{R}}$$

Flags

- ER:** Au and/or Ad is not BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- CY:** ON when there is a carry in the result.
- EQ:** ON when the result is 0.

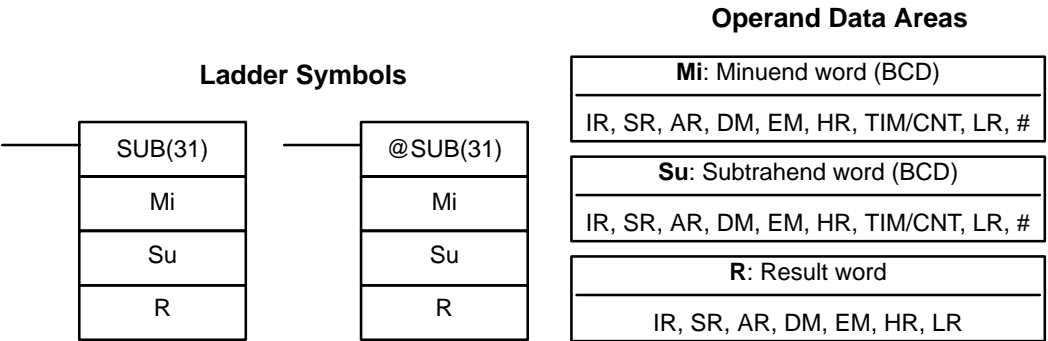
Example

If 00002 is ON, the program represented by the following diagram clears CY with CLC(41), adds the content of IR 030 to a constant (6103), places the result in DM 0100, and then moves either all zeros or 0001 into DM 0101 depending on the status of CY (25504). This ensures that any carry from the last digit is preserved in R+1 so that the entire result can be later handled as eight-digit data.



Although two ADD(30) can be used together to perform eight-digit BCD addition, ADDL(54) is designed specifically for this purpose.

5-21-4 BCD SUBTRACT – SUB(31)



Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SUB(31) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SUB(31) subtracts the contents of Su and CY from Mi, and places the result in R. If the result is negative, CY is set and the 10's complement of the actual result is placed in R. To convert the 10's complement to the true result, subtract the content of R from zero (see example below).

Mi

-

Su

-

CY

→

CY

R

Flags

- ER:

Mi and/or Su is not BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- CY:

ON when the result is negative, i.e., when Mi is less than Su plus CY.
- EQ:

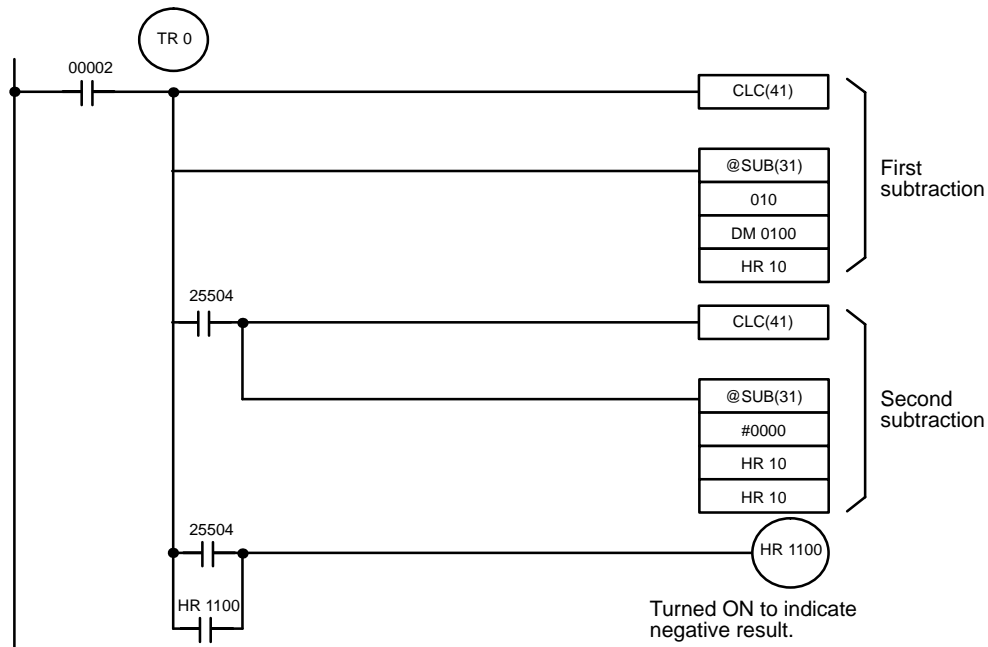
ON when the result is 0.

Caution Be sure to clear the carry flag with CLC(41) before executing SUB(31) if its previous status is not required, and check the status of CY after doing a subtraction with SUB(31). If CY is ON as a result of executing SUB(31) (i.e., if the result is negative), the result is output as the 10's complement of the true answer. To convert the output result to the true value, subtract the value in R from 0.

Example

When 00002 is ON, the following ladder program clears CY, subtracts the contents of DM 0100 and CY from the content of 010 and places the result in HR 10. If CY is set by executing SUB(31), the result in HR 10 is subtracted from zero (note that CLC(41) is again required to obtain an accurate result), the result is placed back in HR 10, and HR 1100 is turned ON to indicate a negative result. If CY is not set by executing SUB(31), the result is positive, the second subtraction is not performed, and HR 1100 is not turned ON. HR 1100 is programmed as a self-maintaining bit so that a change in the status of CY will not turn it OFF when the program is rescanned.

In this example, differentiated forms of SUB(31) are used so that the subtraction operation is performed only once each time 00002 is turned ON. When another subtraction operation is to be performed, 00002 will need to be turned OFF for at least one cycle (resetting HR 1100) and then turned back ON.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00002
00001	OUT	TR 0
00002	CLC(41)	
00003	@SUB(31)	
		010
		DM 0100
		HR 10
00004	AND	25504
00005	CLC(41)	
00006	@SUB(31)	
		# 0000
		HR 10
		HR 10
00007	LD	TR 0
00008	LD	25504
00009	OR	HR 1100
00010	AND LD	
00011	OUT	HR 1100

The first and second subtractions for this diagram are shown below using example data for 010 and DM 0100.

Note The actual SUB(31) operation involves subtracting Su and CY from 10,000 plus Mi. For positive results the leftmost digit is truncated. For negative results the 10s complement is obtained. The procedure for establishing the correct answer is given below.

First Subtraction

IR 010 1029
DM 0100 - 3452
CY - 0
HR 10 7577 (1029 + (10000 - 3452))
CY 1 (negative result)

Second Subtraction

0000
HR 10 -7577
CY -0
HR 10 2423 (0000 + (10000 - 7577))
CY 1 (negative result)

In the above case, the program would turn ON HR 1100 to indicate that the value held in HR 10 is negative.

5-21-5 BCD MULTIPLY – MUL(32)

Ladder Symbols

MUL(32)

MdMrR

@MUL(32)

MdMrR

Operand Data Areas

Md: Multiplicand (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

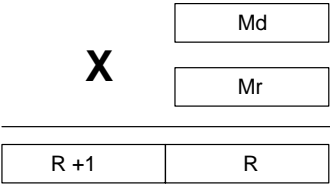
Mr: Multiplier (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

R: First result word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

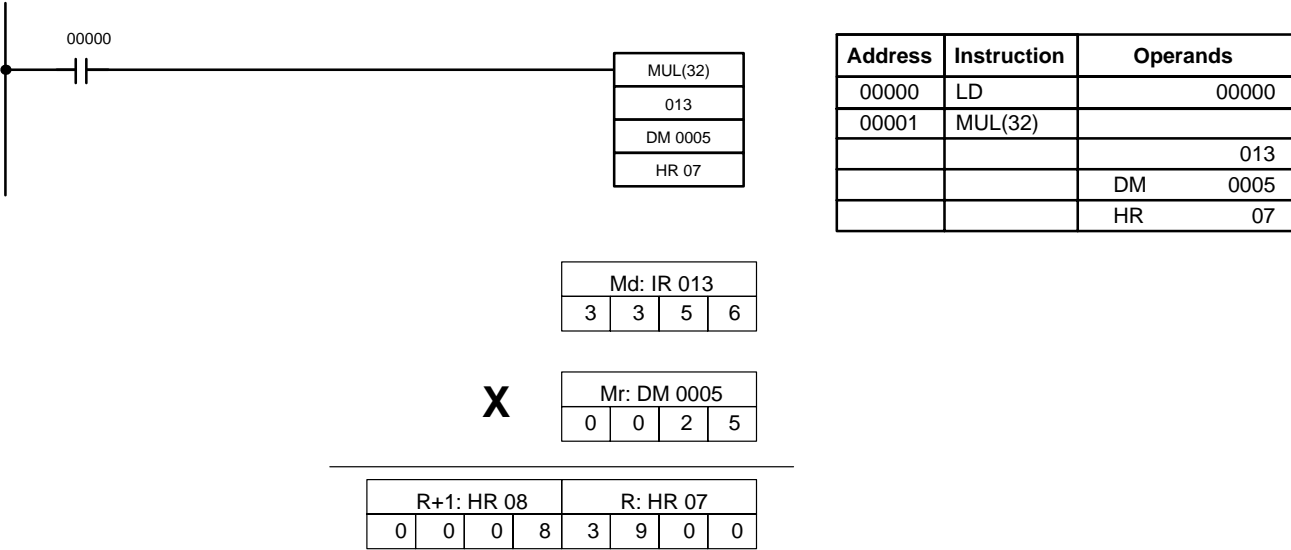
Limitations DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

313

Description When the execution condition is OFF, MUL(32) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MUL(32) multiplies Md by the content of Mr, and places the result in R and R+1.



Example When IR 00000 is ON with the following program, the contents of IR 013 and DM 0005 are multiplied and the result is placed in HR 07 and HR 08. Example data and calculations are shown below the program.



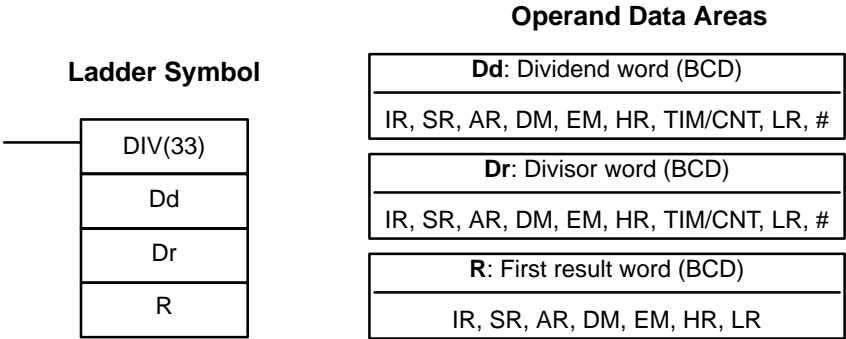
Flags

ER: Md and/or Mr is not BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

CY: ON when there is a carry in the result.

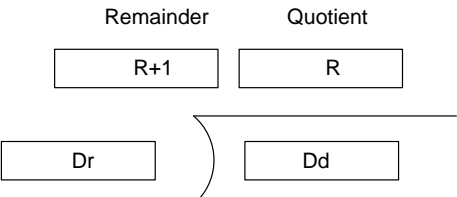
EQ: ON when the result is 0.

5-21-6 BCD DIVIDE – DIV(33)



Limitations R and R+1 must be in the same data area. DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description When the execution condition is OFF, DIV(33) is not executed and the program moves to the next instruction. When the execution condition is ON, Dd is divided by Dr and the result is placed in R and R + 1: the quotient in R and the remainder in R + 1.



Flags

ER: Dd or Dr is not in BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON when the result is 0.

Example When IR 00000 is ON with the following program, the content of IR 216 is divided by the content of HR 09 and the result is placed in DM 0017 and DM 0018. Example data and calculations are shown below the program.

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	DIV(33)	
		216
		HR 09
		DM 0017

Quotient				Remainder			
R: DM 0017				R + 1: DM 0018			
1	1	5	0	0	0	0	2

Dd: HR 09
0 0 0 3

Dd: IR 216
3 4 5 2

5-21-7 DOUBLE BCD ADD – ADDL(54)

Ladder Symbols

—

ADDL(54)
Au
Ad
R

—

@ADDL(54)
Au
Ad
R

Operand Data Areas

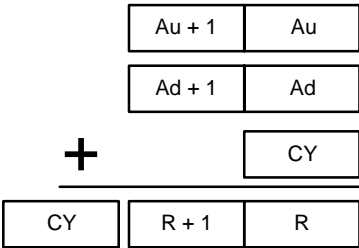
Au: First augend word (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

Ad: First addend word (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

R: First result word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

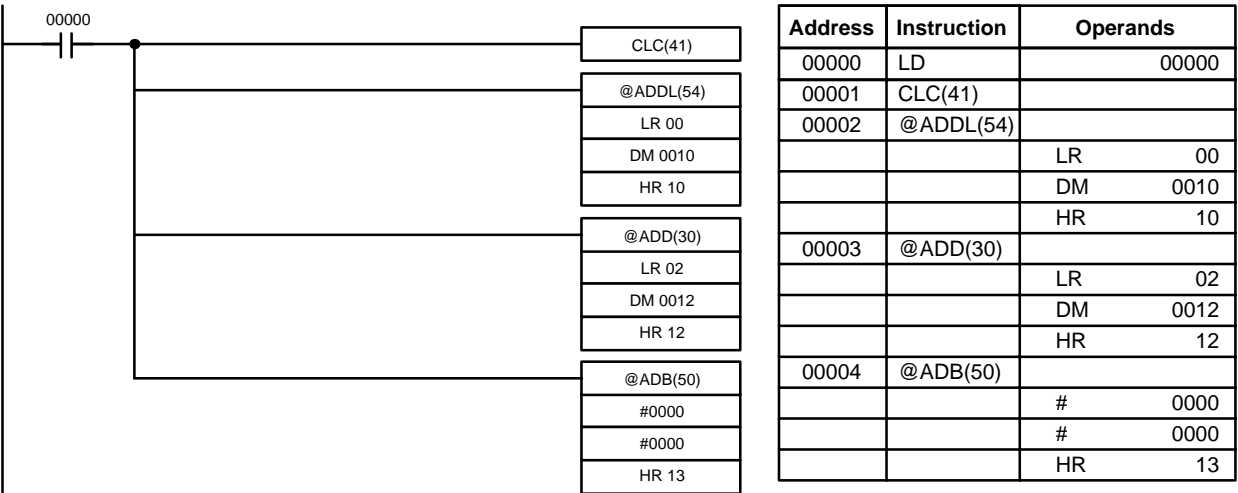
Description When the execution condition is OFF, ADDL(54) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ADDL(54) adds the contents of CY to the 8-digit value in Au and Au+1 to the 8-digit value in Ad and Ad+1, and places the result in R and R+1. CY will be set if the result is greater than 99999999.



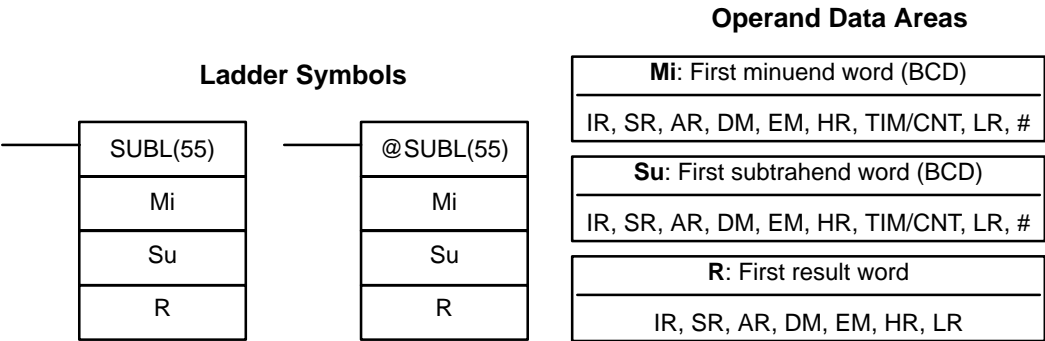
- Flags**
- ER:** Au and/or Ad is not BCD.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
 - CY:** ON when there is a carry in the result.
 - EQ:** ON when the result is 0.

Example When 00000 is ON, the following program section adds two 12-digit numbers, the first contained in LR 00 through LR 02 and the second in DM 0010 through DM 0012. The result is placed in HR 10 through HR 13.

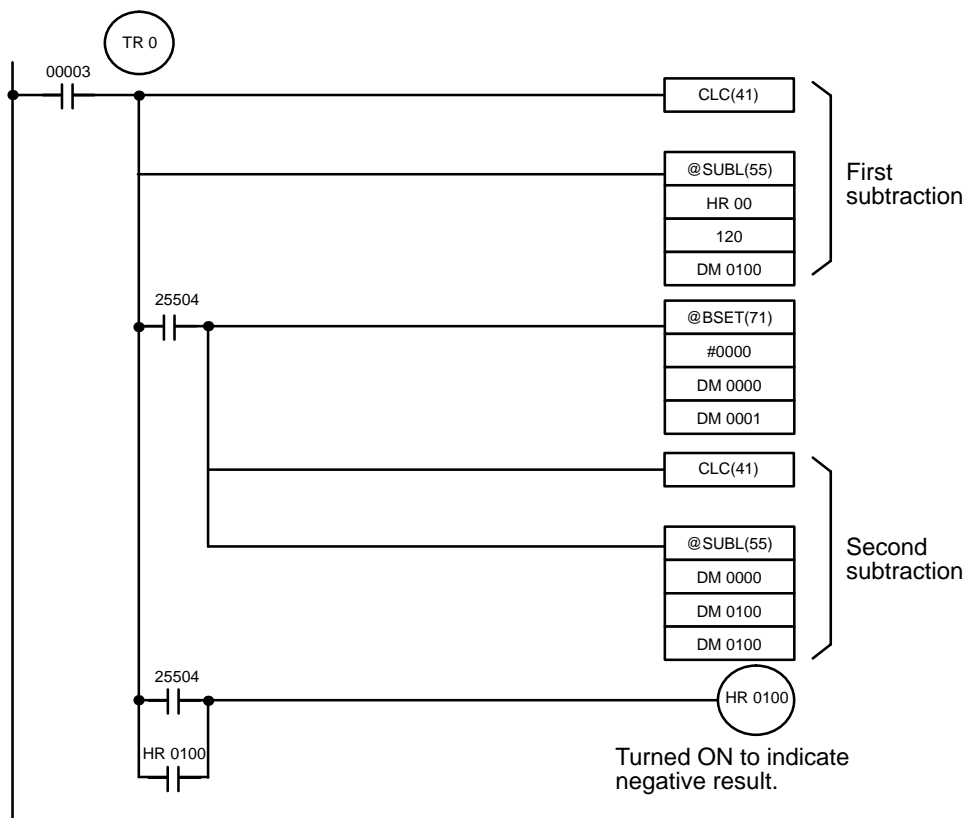
The rightmost 8 digits of the two numbers are added using ADDL(54), i.e., the contents of LR 00 and LR 01 are added to DM 0010 and DM 0011 and the results is placed in HR 10 and HR 11. The second addition adds the leftmost 4 digits of each number using ADD(30), and includes any carry from the first addition. The last instruction, ADB(50) (see 5-22-1 BINARY ADD – ADB(50)) adds two all-zero constants to place any carry from the second addition into HR 13.



5-21-8 DOUBLE BCD SUBTRACT – SUBL(55)



DM 0001 so that a negative result can be subtracted from 0 (inputting an 8-digit constant is not possible).



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00003
00001	OUT	TR 0
00002	CLC(41)	
00003	@SUBL(55)	
		HR 00
		120
		DM 0100
00004	AND	25504
00005	@BSET(71)	
		# 0000
		DM 0000
		DM 0001

Address	Instruction	Operands
00006	CLC(41)	
00007	@SUBL(55)	
		DM 0000
		DM 0100
		DM 0100
00008	LD	TR 0
00009	LD	25504
00010	OR	HR 0100
00011	AND LD	
00012	OUT	HR 0100

5-21-9 DOUBLE BCD MULTIPLY – MULL(56)

Ladder Symbols

MULL(56)

Md

Mr

R

@MULL(56)

Md

Mr

R

Operand Data Areas

Md: First multiplicand word (BCD)

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

Mr: First multiplier word (BCD)

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

R: First result word

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

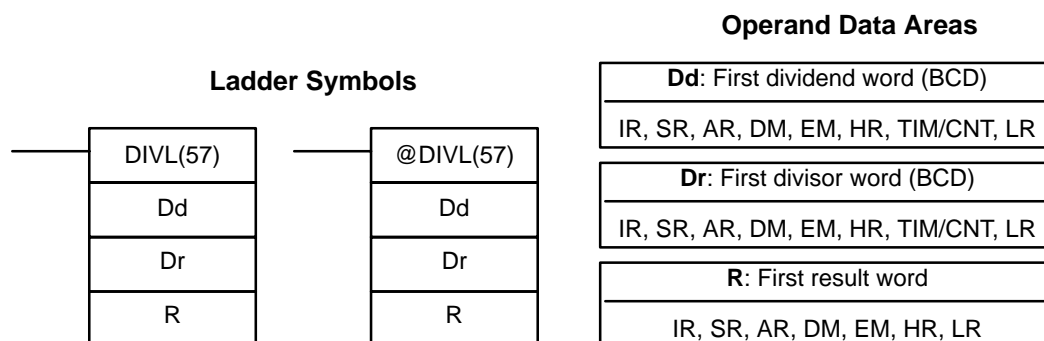
DM 6141 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MULL(56) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MULL(56) multiplies the eight-digit content of Md and Md+1 by the content of Mr and Mr+1, and places the result in R to R+3.

**Flags****ER:** Md, Md+1, Mr, or Mr+1 is not BCD.

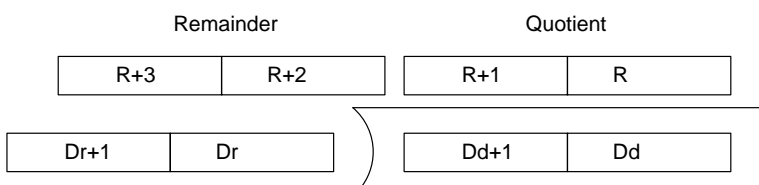
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

CY: ON when there is a carry in the result.**EQ:** ON when the result is 0.**5-21-10 DOUBLE BCD DIVIDE – DIVL(57)****Limitations**

DM 6141 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, DIVL(57) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, DIVL(57) the eight-digit content of Dd and D+1 is divided by the content of Dr and Dr+1 and the result is placed in R to R+3: the quotient in R and R+1, the remainder in R+2 and R+3.

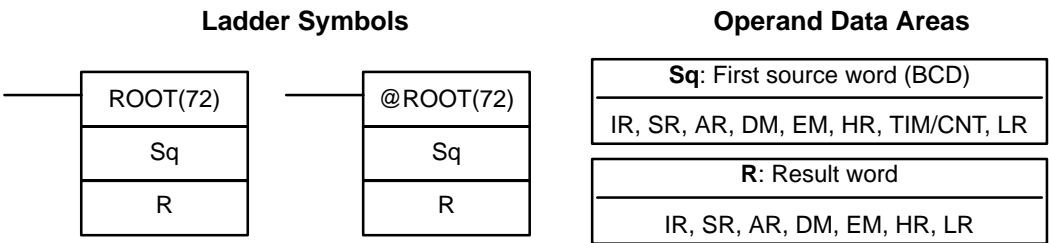
**Flags****ER:** Dr and Dr+1 contain 0.

Dd, Dd+1, Dr, or Dr+1 is not BCD.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON when the result is 0.

5-21-11 SQUARE ROOT – ROOT(72)

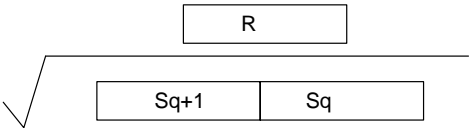


Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ROOT(72) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ROOT(72) computes the square root of the eight-digit content of Sq and Sq+1 and places the result in R. The fractional portion is truncated.



Flags

ER:

Sq is not BCD.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.

(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

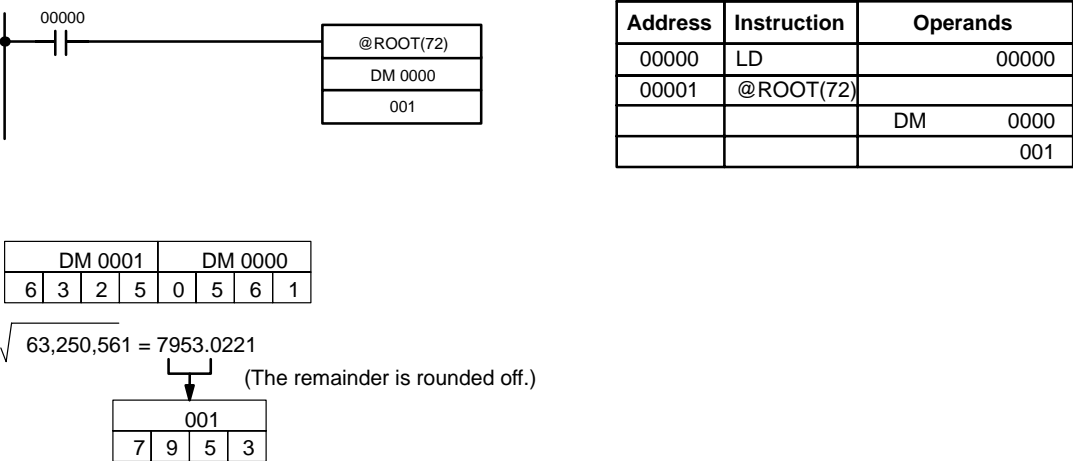
EQ:

ON when the result is 0.

Example

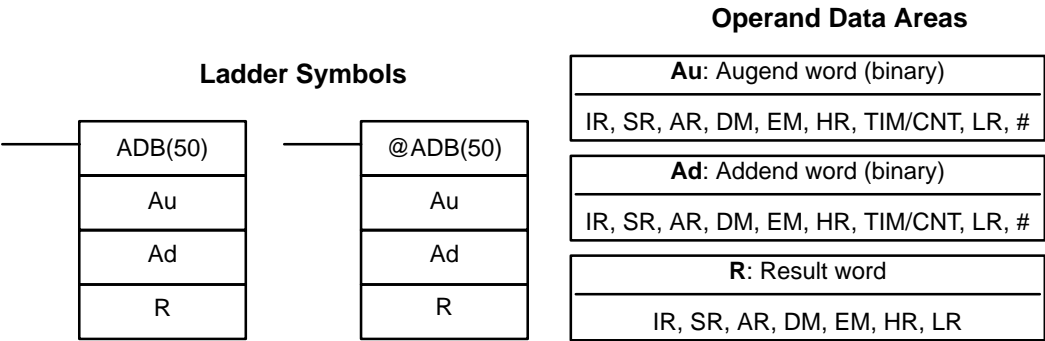
The following example shows how to take the square root of an eight digit number. The result is a four-digit number, with the remainder rounded off. and then round the result.

In this example, $\sqrt{63250561} = 7953.0221\dots$, which is rounded off to 7953.



5-22 Binary Calculation Instructions

5-22-1 BINARY ADD – ADB(50)



Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ADB(50) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ADB(50) adds the contents of Au, Ad, and CY, and places the result in R. CY will be set if the result is greater than FFFF.

Au

+

Ad

+

CY

→

CY

R

ADB(50) can also be used to add signed binary data. The Overflow and Under-flow Flags (SR 25404 and SR 25405) indicate whether the result has exceeded the lower or upper limits of the 16-bit signed binary data range.

- Flags
- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

CY:

ON when the result is greater than FFFF.

EQ:

ON when the result is 0.

OF:

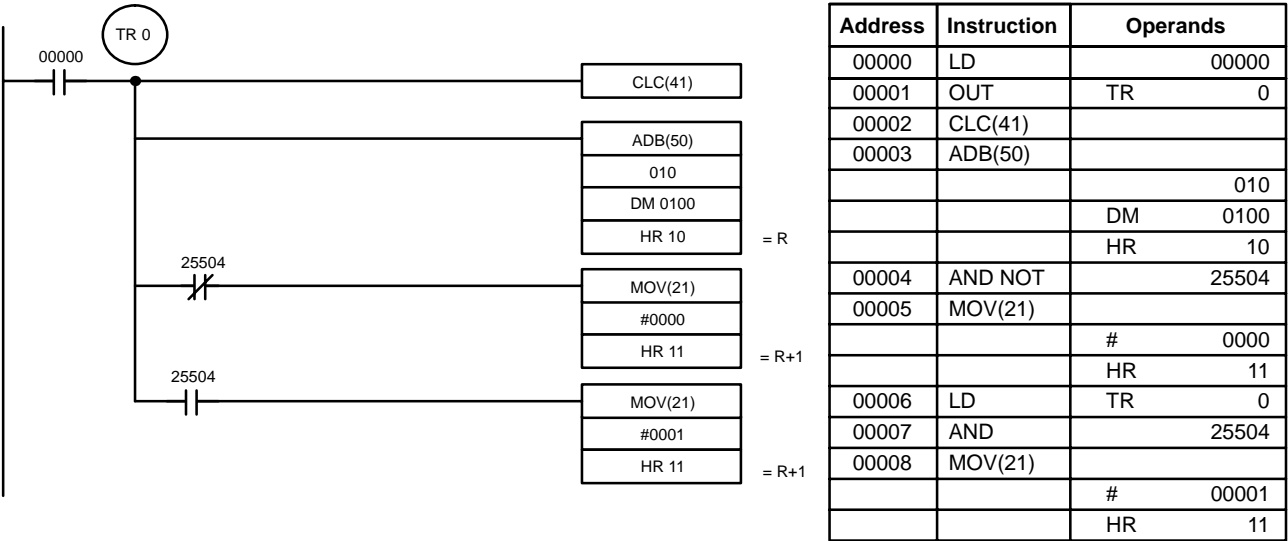
ON when the result exceeds +32,767 (7FFF).

UF:

ON when the result is below −32,768 (8000).

Example

The following example shows a four-digit addition with CY used to place either #0000 or #0001 into R+1 to ensure that any carry is preserved.



In the case below, A6E2 + 80C5 = 127A7. The result is a 5-digit number, so CY (SR 25504) = 1, and the content of R + 1 becomes #0001.

Au: IR 010			
A	6	E	2

+

Ad: DM 0100			
8	0	C	5

R+1: HR 11				R: HR 10			
0	0	0	1	2	7	A	7

Note For signed binary calculations, the status of the UF and OF flags indicate whether the result has exceeded the signed binary data range (–32,768 (8000) to +32,767 (7FFF)).

5-22-2 BINARY SUBTRACT – SBB(51)

Ladder Symbols		Operand Data Areas
<div><div>SBB(51)</div><div>Mi</div><div>Su</div><div>R</div></div>	<div><div>@SBB(51)</div><div>Mi</div><div>Su</div><div>R</div></div>	<div>Mi: Minuend word (binary)</div> <div>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #</div>
		<div>Su: Subtrahend word (binary)</div> <div>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #</div>
		<div>R: Result word</div> <div>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR</div>

Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SBB(51) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SBB(51) subtracts the contents of Su and CY from Mi and places the result in R. If the result is negative, CY is set and the 2's complement of the actual result is placed in R.

Mi

–

Su

–

CY

→

CY

R

SBB(51) can also be used to subtract signed binary data. The Overflow and Underflow Flags (SR 25404 and SR 25405) indicate whether the result has exceeded the lower or upper limits of the 16-bit signed binary data range.

Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

CY:

ON when the result is negative, i.e., when Mi is less than Su plus CY.

EQ:

ON when the result is 0.

OF:

ON when the result exceeds +32,767 (7FFF).

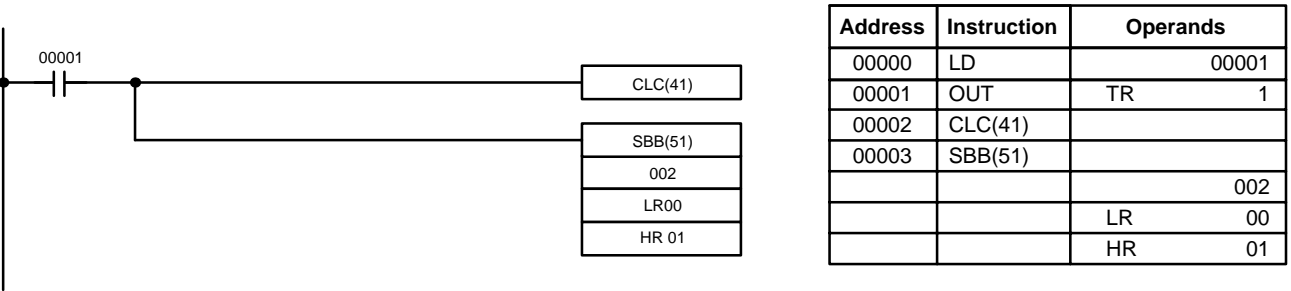
UF:

ON when the result is below –32,768 (8000).

Example

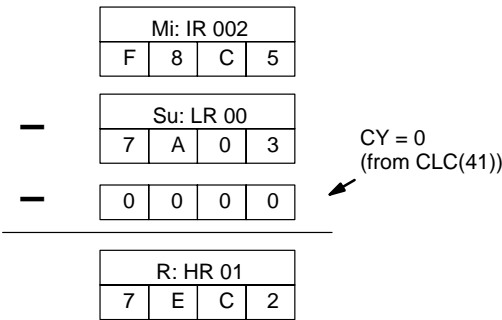
The following example shows a four-digit subtraction. When IR 00001 is ON, the content of LR 00 and CY are subtracted from the content of IR 002 and the result is written to HR 01.

CY is turned ON if the result is negative. If normal data is being used, a negative result (signed binary) must be converted to normal data using NEG(—). Refer to 5-20-17 2's COMPLEMENT – NEG(—) for details.



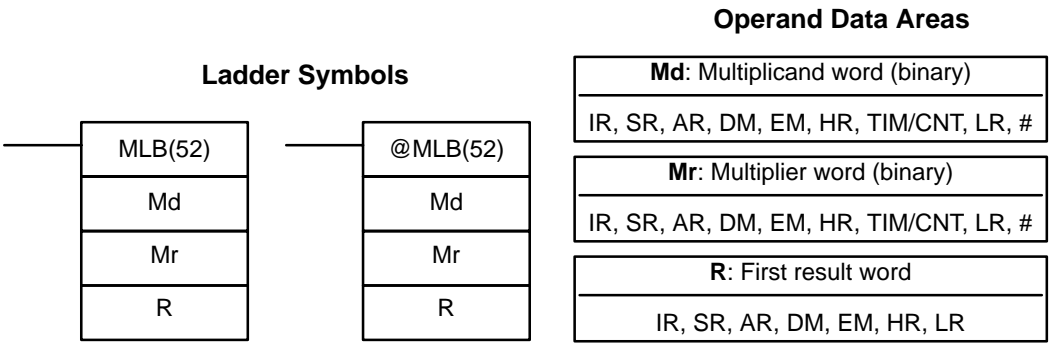
In the case below, the content of LR 00 (#7A03) and CY are subtracted from IR 002 (#F8C5). Since the result is positive, CY is 0.

If the result had been negative, CY would have been set to 1. For normal (unsigned) data, the result would have to be converted to its 2's complement.



Note For signed binary calculations, the status of the UF and OF flags indicate whether the result has exceeded the signed binary data range (–32,768 (8000) to +32,767 (7FFF)).

5-22-3 BINARY MULTIPLY – MLB(52)



Limitations

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

MLB(52) cannot be used to multiply signed binary data, but MBS(—) can be used. Refer to 5-22-7 SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBS(—).

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MLB(52) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MLB(52) multiplies the content of Md by the contents of Mr, places the rightmost four digits of the result in R, and places the leftmost four digits in R+1.

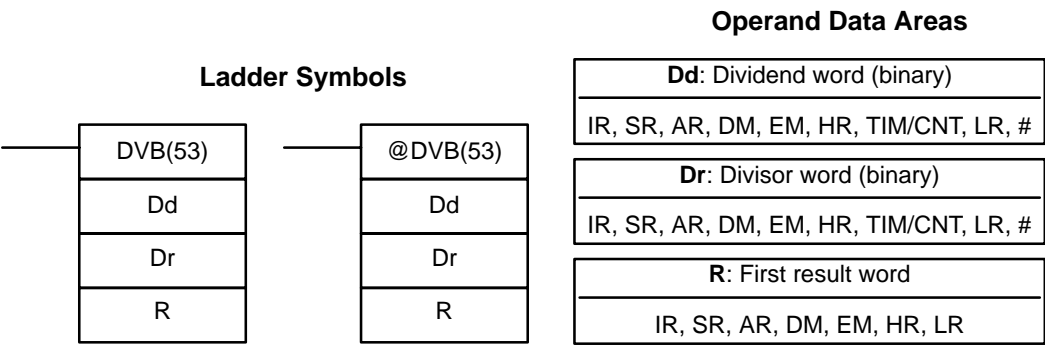


- Flags
- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:

ON when the result is 0.

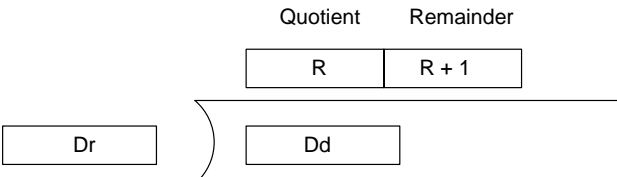
5-22-4 BINARY DIVIDE – DVB(53)



- Limitations
- DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.
- DVB(53) cannot be used to divide signed binary data, but DBS(—) can be used. Refer to 5-22-9 SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBS(—) for details.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, DVB(53) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, DVB(53) divides the content of Dd by the content of Dr and the result is placed in R and R+1: the quotient in R, the remainder in R+1.



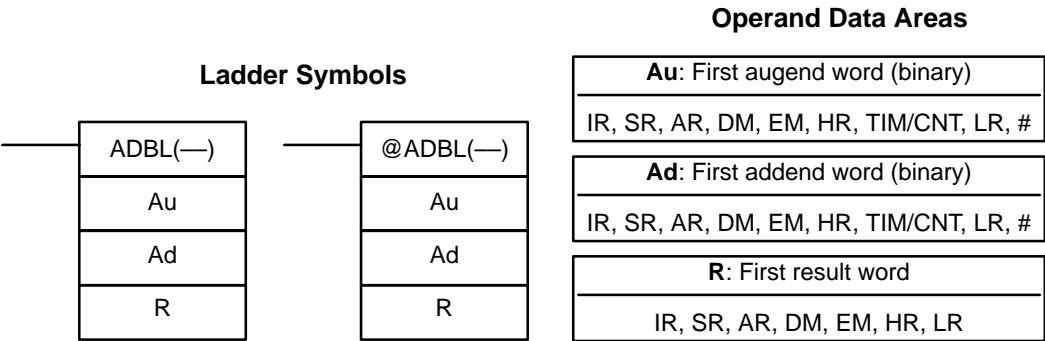
- Flags
- ER:

Dr contains 0.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:

ON when the result is 0.

5-22-5 DOUBLE BINARY ADD – ADBL(—)

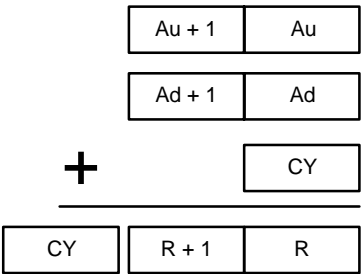


Limitations

Au and Au+1 must be in the same data area, as must Ad and Ad+1, and R and R+1.
DM 6142 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ADBL(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ADBL(—) adds the eight-digit contents of Au+1 and Au, the eight-digit contents of Ad+1 and Ad, and CY, and places the result in R. CY will be set if the result is greater than FFFF FFFF.



ADBL(—) can also be used to add signed binary data. The Overflow and Underflow Flags (SR 25404 and SR 25405) indicate whether the result has exceeded the lower or upper limits of the 32-bit signed binary data range.

Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

CY:

ON when the result is greater than FFFF FFFF.

EQ:

ON when the result is 0.

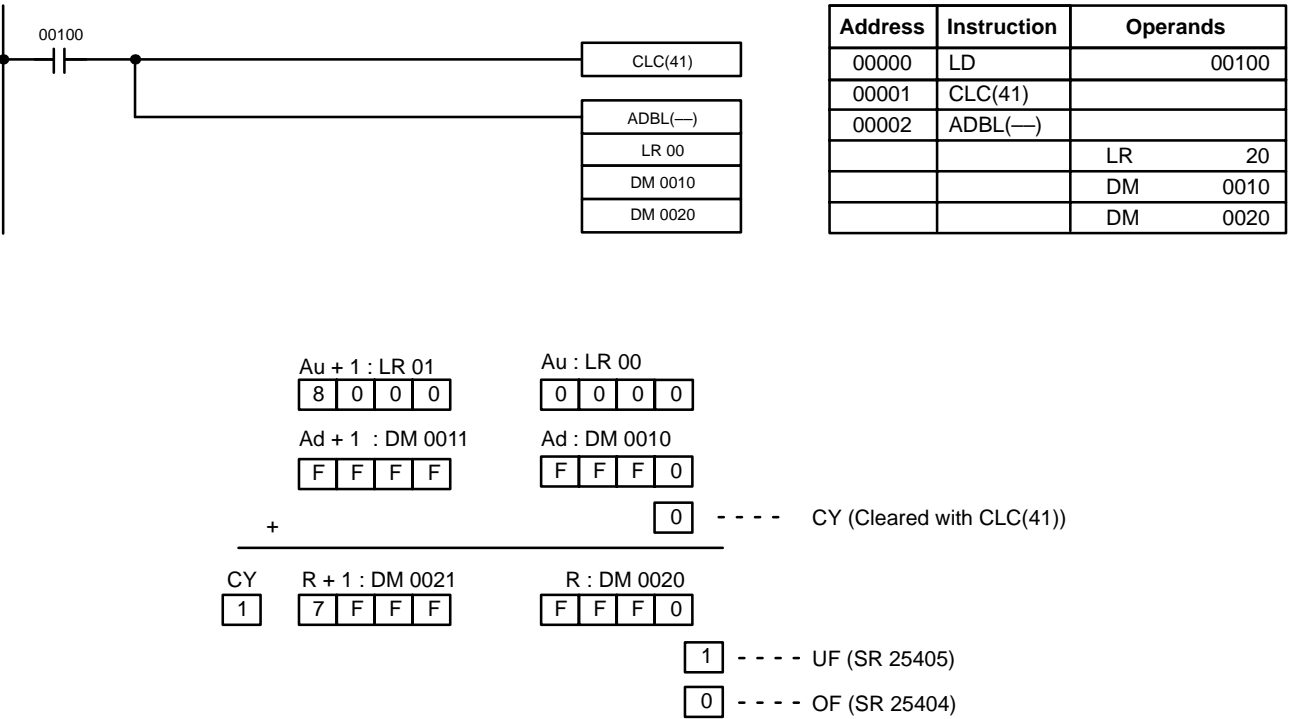
OF:

ON when the result exceeds +2,147,483,647 (7FFF FFFF).

UF:

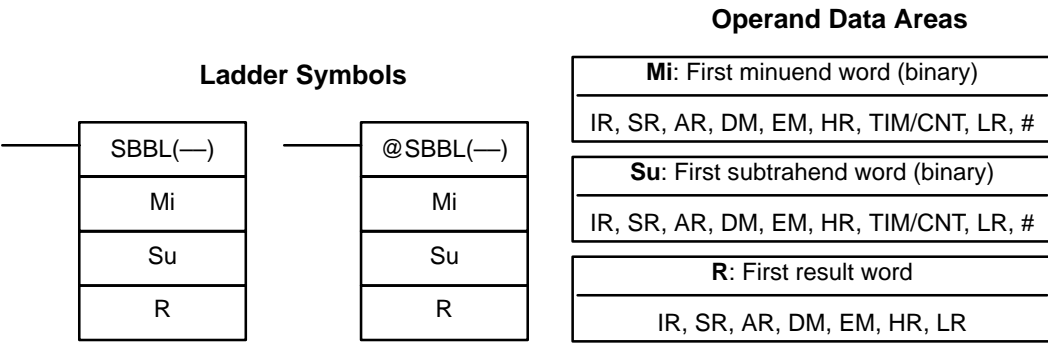
ON when the result is below −2,147,483,648 (8000 0000).

Example The following example shows an eight-digit addition with CY (SR 25504) used to represent the status of the 9th digit. The status of the UF and OF flags indicate whether the result has exceeded the signed binary data range (–2,147,483,648 (8000 0000) to +2,147,483,647 (7FFF FFFF)).



- Note**
1. For unsigned binary addition, CY indicates that the sum of the two values exceeds FFFF FFFF. (UF and OF can be ignored.)
 2. For signed binary addition, the UF flag indicates that the sum of the two values is below –2,147,483,648 (8000 0000). (CY can be ignored.)

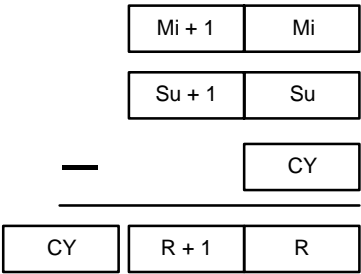
5-22-6 DOUBLE BINARY SUBTRACT – SBBL(—)



Limitations Mi and Mi+1 must be in the same data area, as must Su and Su+1, and R and R+1.
DM 6142 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SBBL(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SBBL(—) subtracts CY and the eight-digit value in Su and Su+1 from the eight-digit value in Mi and Mi+1, and places the result in R and R+1. If the result is negative, CY is set and the 2's complement of the actual result is placed in R+1 and R. Use NEGL(—) to convert the 2's complement to the true result.

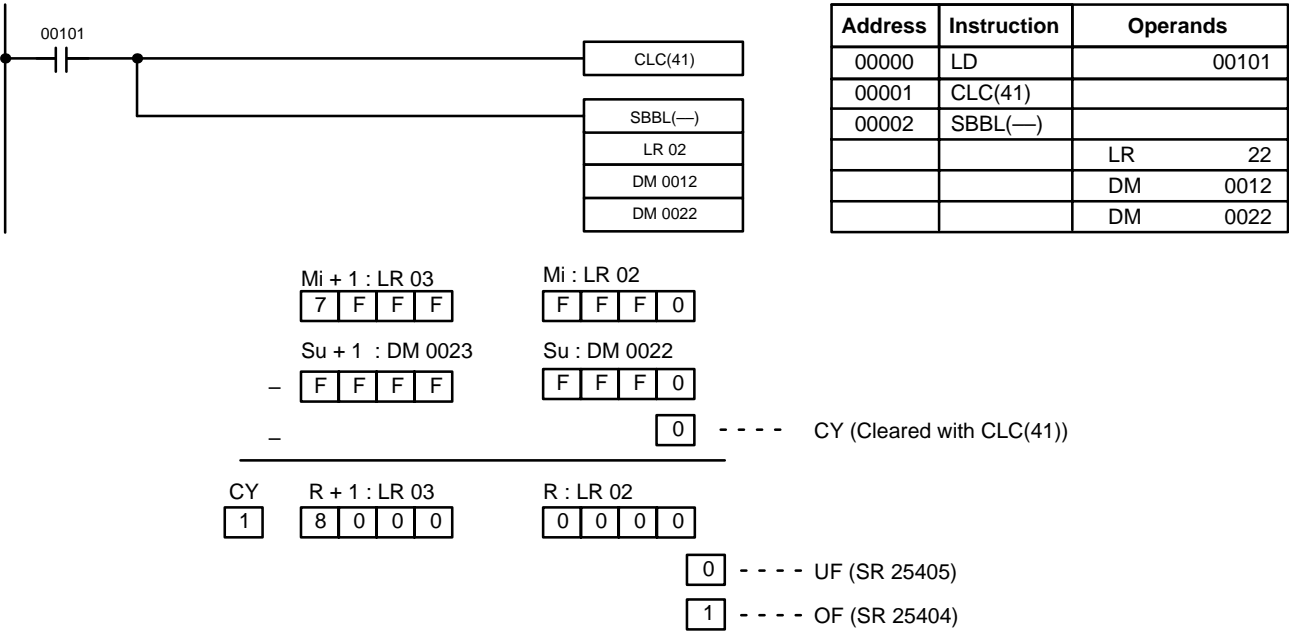


SBBL(—) can also be used to subtract signed binary data. The Overflow and Underflow Flags (SR 25404 and SR 25405) indicate whether the result has exceeded the lower or upper limits of the 32-bit signed binary data range.

- Flags**
- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
 - CY:** ON when the result is negative, i.e., when Mi is less than Su plus CY.
 - EQ:** ON when the result is 0.
 - OF:** ON when the result exceeds +2,147,483,647 (7FFF FFFF).
 - UF:** ON when the result is below -2,147,483,648 (8000 0000).

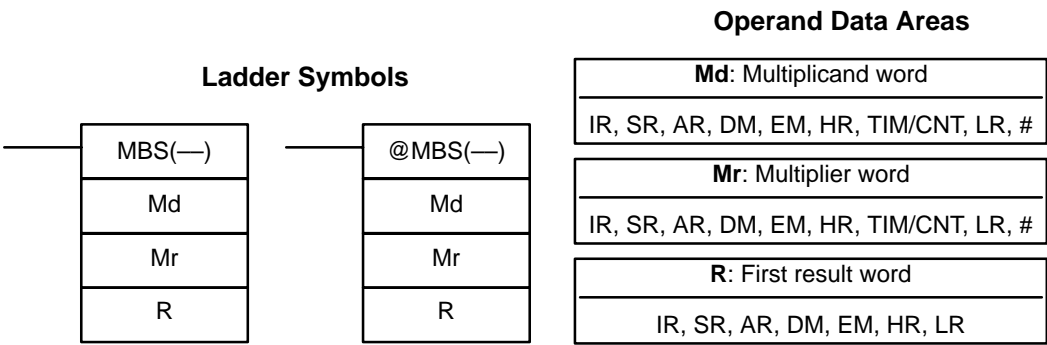
Example

The following example shows an eight-digit subtraction with CY (SR 25504) used to indicate a negative result (with unsigned data). The status of the UF and OF flags indicate whether the result has exceeded the signed binary data range (-2,147,483,648 (8000 0000) to +2,147,483,647 (7FFF FFFF)).



- Note**
- For unsigned binary data, CY indicates that the result is negative. Take the 2's complement using NEGL(—) to obtain the absolute value of the true result. (UF and OF can be ignored.)
 - For signed binary data, the OF flag indicates that the result exceeds +2,147,483,647 (7FFF FFFF). (CY can be ignored.)

5-22-7 SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBS(—)



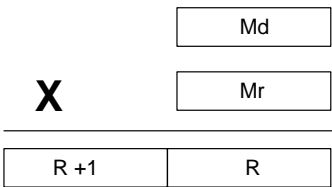
Limitations

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

MBS(—) multiplies the signed binary content of two words and outputs the 8-digit signed binary result to R+1 and R. The rightmost four digits of the result are placed in R, and the leftmost four digits are placed in R+1.

Note Refer to 1-7 Calculating with Signed Binary Data for more details.



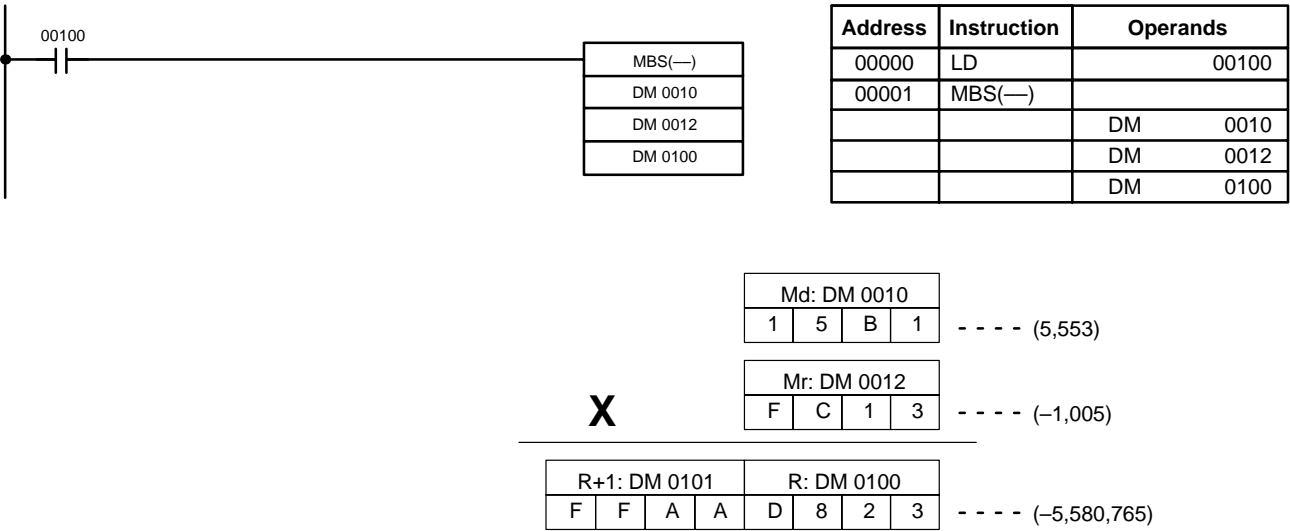
Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

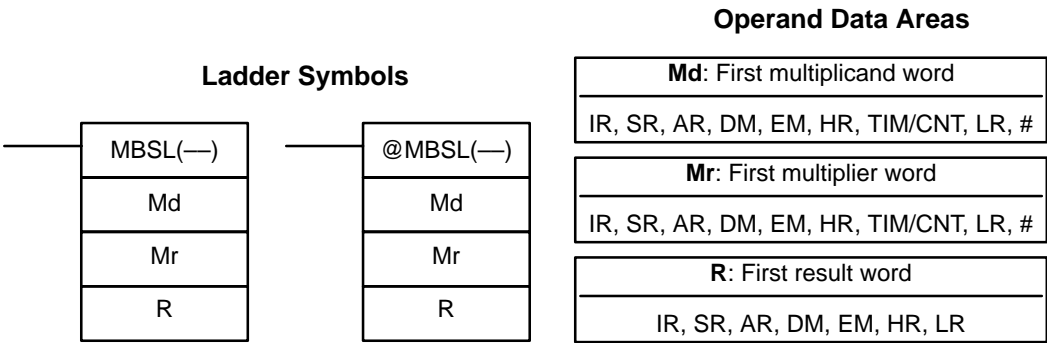
EQ: ON when the result is 0000 0000, otherwise OFF.

Example

In the following example, MBS(—) is used to multiply the signed binary contents of DM 0010 with the signed binary contents of DM 0012 and output the result to DM 0100 and DM 0101.



5-22-8 DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY – MBSL(—)



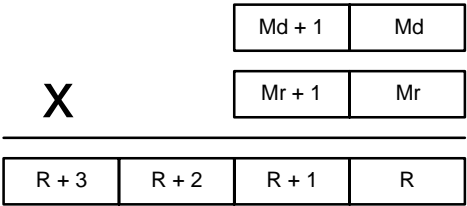
Limitations

Md and Md+1 must be in the same data area, as must Mr and Mr+1.
R and R+3 must be in the same data area.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

MBSL(—) multiplies the 32-bit (8-digit) signed binary data in Md+1 and Md with the 32-bit signed binary data in Mr+1 and Mr, and outputs the 16-digit signed binary result to R+3 through R.

Note Refer to 1-7 Calculating with Signed Binary Data for more details.



Flags

ER:

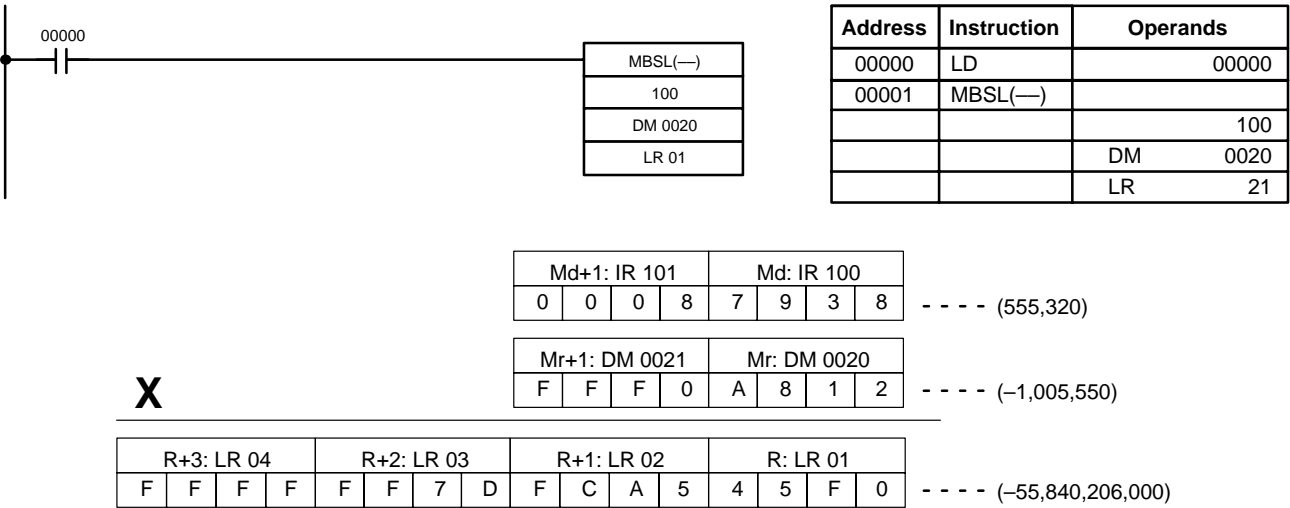
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ:

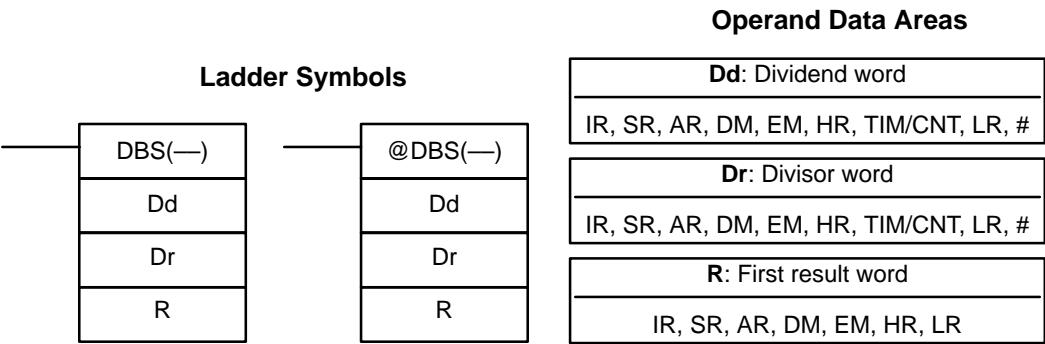
ON when the result is zero (content of R+3 through R all zeroes), otherwise OFF.

Example

In the following example, MBSL(—) is used to multiply the signed binary contents of IR 101 and IR 100 with the signed binary contents of DM 0021 and DM 0020 and output the result to LR 24 through LR 01.



5-22-9 SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBS(—)



Limitations

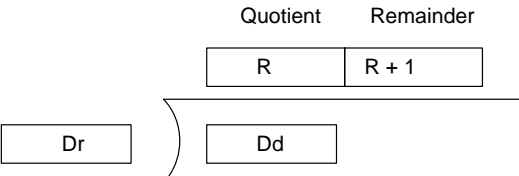
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

DBS(—) divides the signed binary content of Dd by the signed binary content of Dr, and outputs the 8-digit signed binary result to R+1 and R. The quotient is placed in R, and the remainder is placed in R+1.

Note

Refer to 1-7 Calculating with Signed Binary Data for more details.



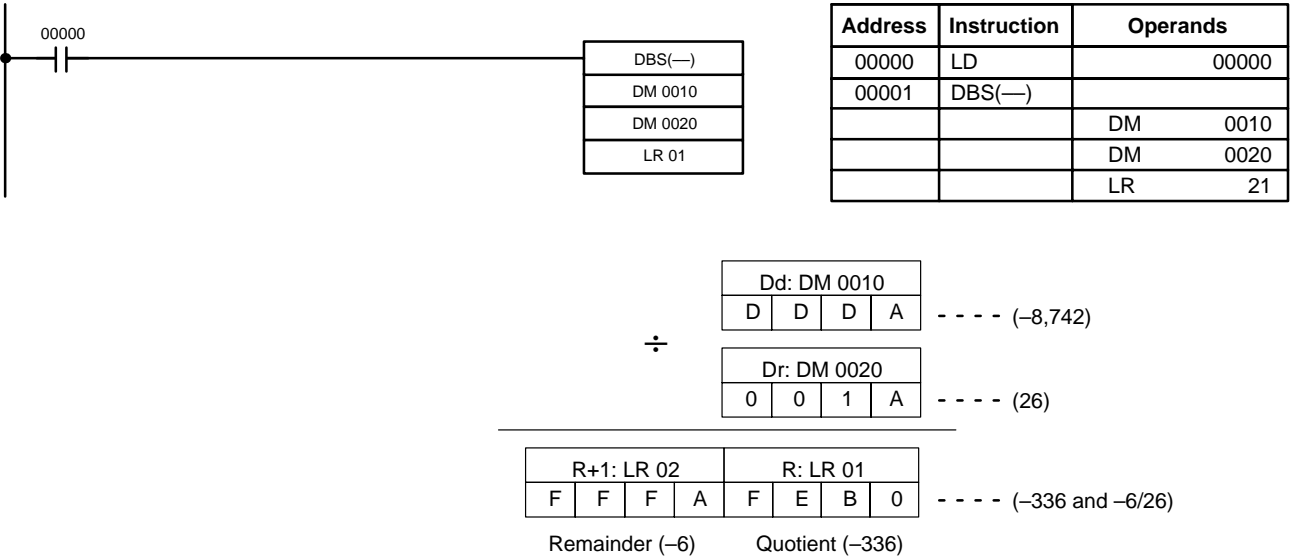
Flags

ER: Dr contains 0.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

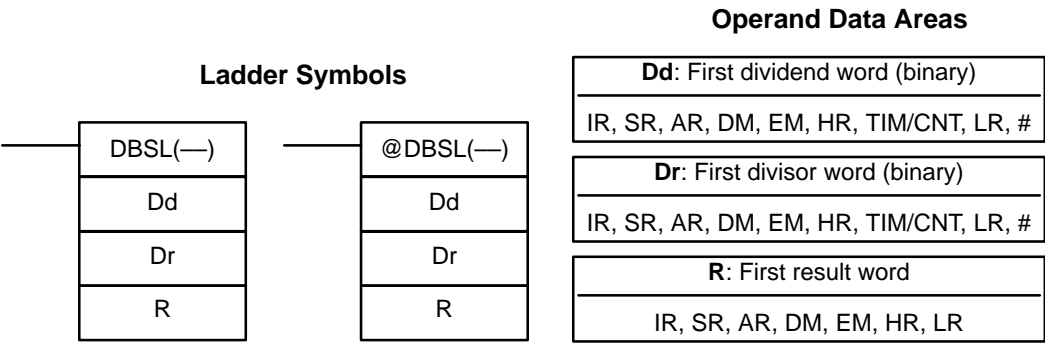
EQ: ON when the content of R (the quotient) is 0000, otherwise OFF.

Example

In the following example, DBS(—) is used to divide the signed binary contents of DM 0010 with the signed binary contents of DM 0020 and output the result to LR 21 and LR 02.



5-22-10 DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE – DBSL(—)



Limitations

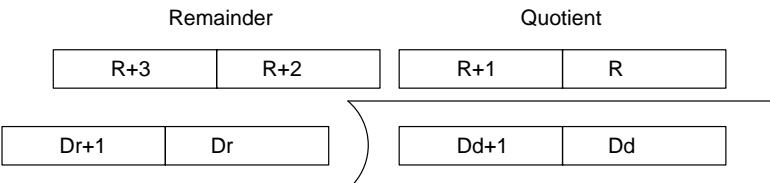
Dd and Dd+1 must be in the same data area, as must Dr and Dr+1.
R and R+3 must be in the same data area.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

DBS(—) divides the 32-bit (8-digit) signed binary data in Dd+1 and Dd by the 32-bit signed binary data in Dr+1 and Dr, and outputs the 16-digit signed binary result to R+3 through R. The quotient is placed in R+1 and R, and the remainder is placed in R+3 and R+2.

Note

Refer to 1-7 Calculating with Signed Binary Data for more details.



Flags

ER:

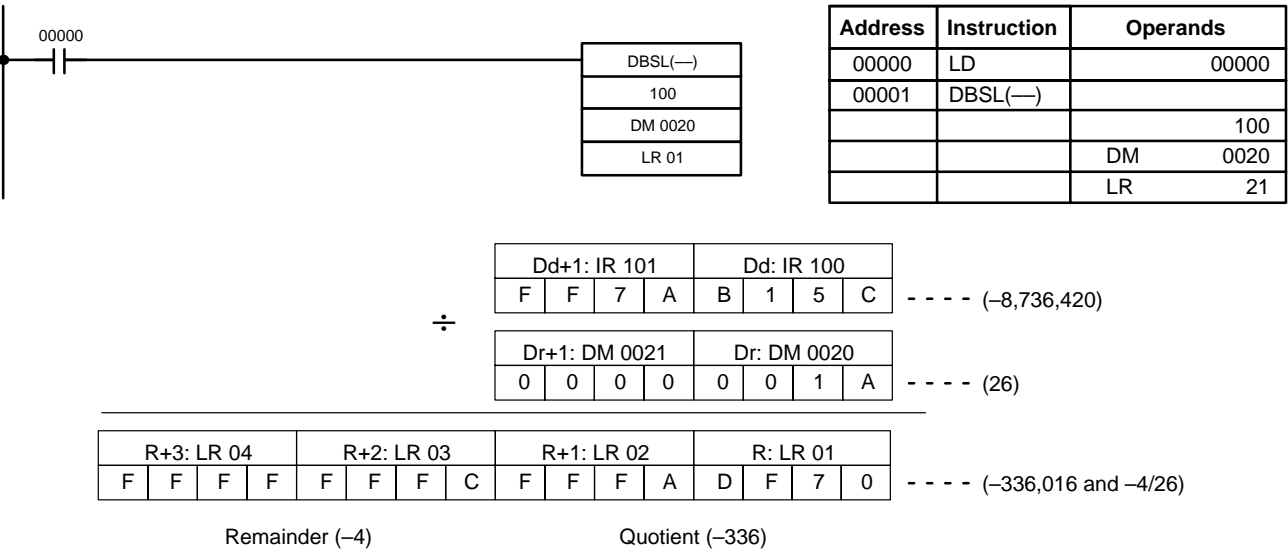
Dr+1 and Dr contain 0.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ:

ON when the content of R+1 and R (the quotient) is 0, otherwise OFF.

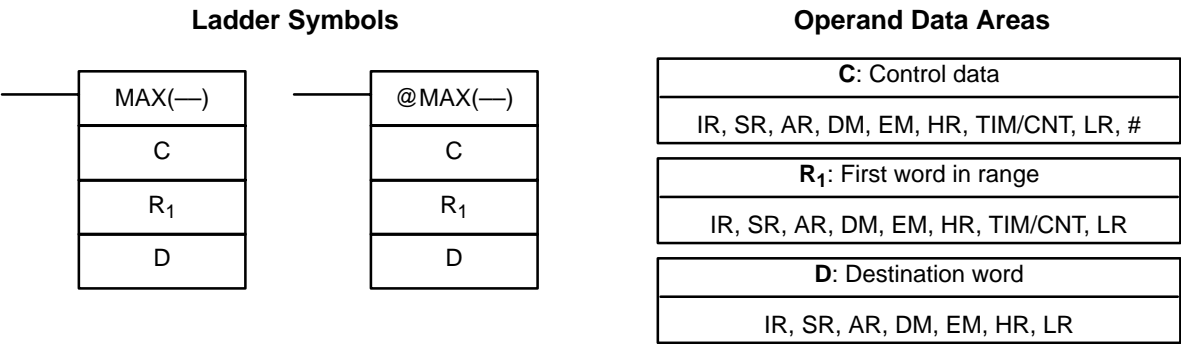
Example

In the following example, DBSL(—) is used to divide the signed binary contents of IR 101 and IR 100 with the signed binary contents of DM 0021 and DM 0020 and output the result to LR 24 through LR 01.



5-23 Special Math Instructions

5-23-1 FIND MAXIMUM – MAX(—)



Limitations

N must be BCD between 0001 to 9999.
R₁ and R₁+N–1 must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MAX(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MAX(—) searches the range of memory from R₁ to R₁+N–1 for the address that contains the maximum value and outputs the maximum value to the destination word (D).
If bit 15 of C is ON, MAX(—) identifies the address of the word containing the maximum value in D+1. The address is identified differently for the DM area:

1, 2, 3...

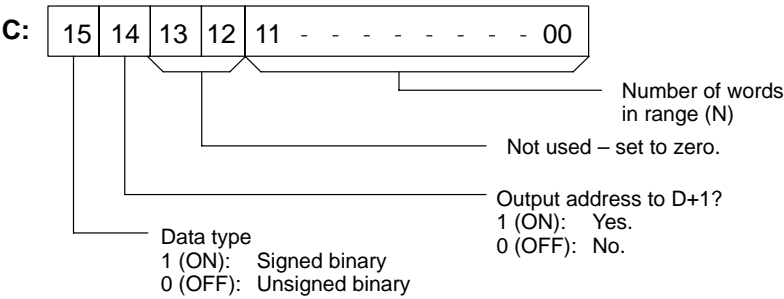
1. For an address in the DM area, the word address is written to C+1. For example, if the address containing the maximum value is DM 0114, then #0114 is written in D+1.

2. For an address in another data area, the number of addresses from the beginning of the search is written to D+1. For example, if the address containing the maximum value is IR 114 and the first word in the search range is IR 014, then #0100 is written in D+1.

If bit 14 of C is ON and more than one address contains the same maximum value, the position of the lowest of the addresses will be output to D+1. The position will be output as the DM address for the DM area, but as an absolute position relative to the first word in the range for all other areas.

The number of words within the range (N) is contained in the 3 rightmost digits of C, which must be BCD between 001 and 999.

When bit 15 of C is OFF, data within the range is treated as unsigned binary and when it is ON the data is treated as signed binary.



!

Caution

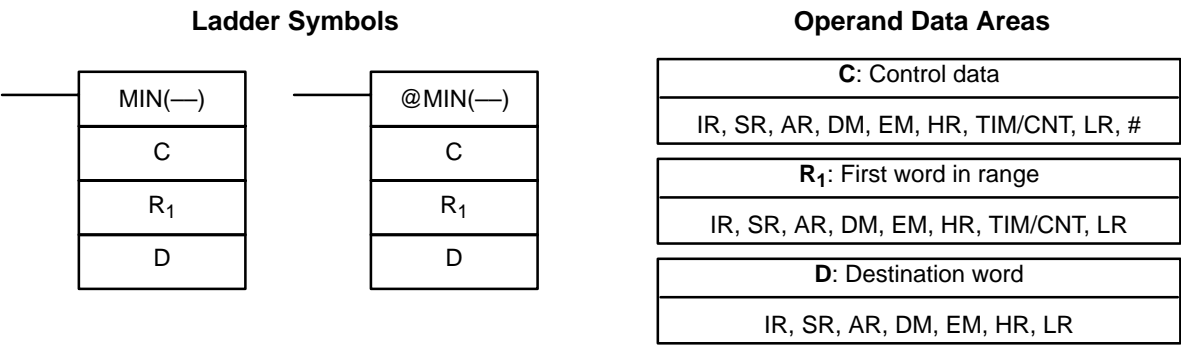
If bit 14 of C is ON, values above #8000 are treated as negative numbers, so the results will differ depending on the specified data type. Be sure that the correct data type is specified.

- Flags
- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
R₁ and R₁+N-1 are not in the same data area.
- EQ:

ON when the maximum value is #0000.

5-23-2 FIND MINIMUM – MIN(—)



- Limitations
- N must be BCD between 0001 to 9999.

R₁ and R₁+N-1 must be in the same data area.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, MIN(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MIN(—) searches the range of memory from R₁ to R₁+N-1 for the address that contains the minimum value and outputs the minimum value to the destination word (D).

If bit 15 of C is ON, MIN(—) identifies the address of the word containing the minimum value in D+1. The address is identified differently for the DM area:

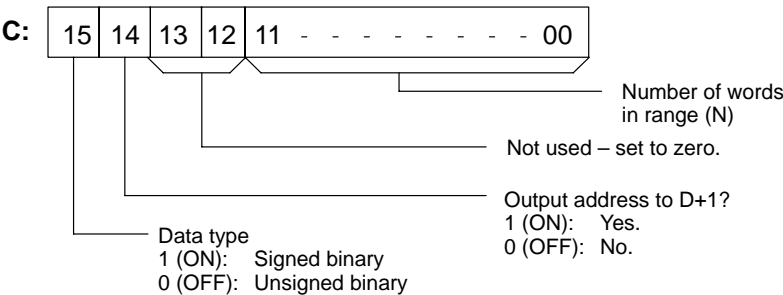
- 1, 2, 3...
1. For an address in the DM area, the word address is written to C+1. For example, if the address containing the minimum value is DM 0114, then #0114 is written in D+1.

2. For an address in another data area, the number of addresses from the beginning of the search is written to D+1. For example, if the address containing the minimum value is IR 114 and the first word in the search range is IR 014, then #0100 is written in D+1.

If bit 14 of C is ON and more than one address contains the same minimum value, the position of the lowest of the addresses will be output to D+1. The position will be output as the DM address for the DM area, but as an absolute position relative to the first word in the range for all other areas.

The number of words within the range (N) is contained in the 3 rightmost digits of C, which must be BCD between 001 and 999.

When bit 15 of C is OFF, data within the range is treated as unsigned binary and when it is ON the data is treated as signed binary.



Caution If bit 14 of C is ON, values above #8000 are treated as negative numbers, so the results will differ depending on the specified data type. Be sure that the correct data type is specified.

Flags

- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
 R_1 and R_1+N-1 are not in the same data area.
- EQ:** ON when the minimum value is #0000.

5-23-3 AVERAGE VALUE – AVG(—)**Ladder Symbols**

—	AVG(—)
	S
	N
	D

Operand Data Areas

S: Source word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
N: Number of cycles
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #
D: First destination word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

- S must be hexadecimal.
N must be BCD from #0001 to #0064.
D and D+N+1 must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for S, N, or D to D+N+1.

Description

AVG(—) is used to calculate the average value of S over N cycles.
When the execution condition is OFF, AVG(—) is not executed.
Each time that AVG(—) is executed, the content of S is stored in words D+2 to D+N+1. On the first execution, AVG(—) writes the content of S to D+2; on the second execution it writes the content of S to D+3, etc. On the Nth execution, AVG(—) writes the content of S stored in D+N+1, AVG(—) calculates the average value of the values stored in D+2 to D+N+1, and writes the average to D.
The following diagram shows the function of words D to D+N+1.

D	Average value (after N or more executions)
D+1	Used by the system.
D+2	Content of S from the 1st execution of AVG(—)
D+3	Content of S from the 2nd execution of AVG(—)
⋮	⋮
D+N+1	Content of S from the Nth execution of AVG(—)

Precautions

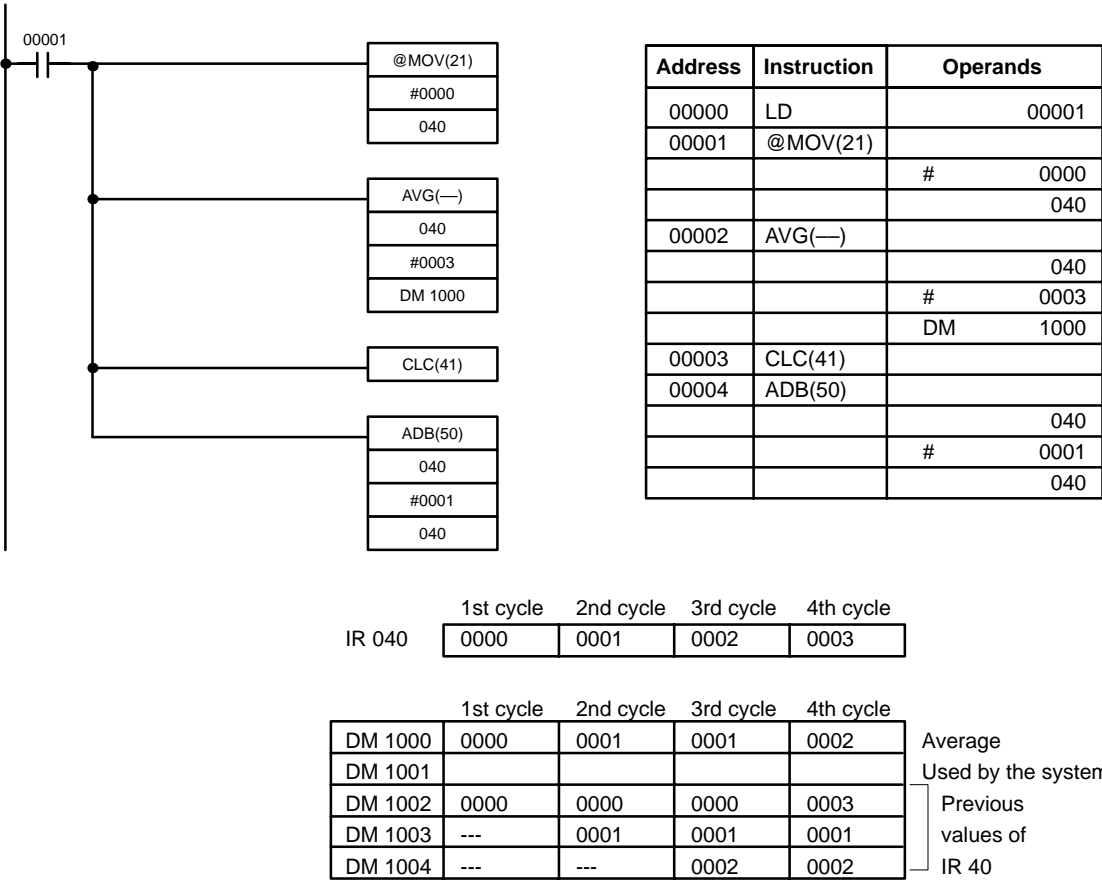
- The average value is calculated in binary. Be sure that the content of S is in binary.
N must be BCD from #0001 to #0064. If the content of $N \geq \#0065$, AVG(—) will operate with $N=64$.
The average value will be rounded off to the nearest integer value. (0.5 is rounded up to 1.)
Leave the contents of D+1 set to #0000 after the first execution of AVG(—).

- Flags
- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
One or more operands have been set incorrectly.
D and D+N+1 are not in the same data area.

Example

In the following example, the content of IR 040 is set to #0000 and then incremented by 1 each cycle. For the first two cycles, AVG(—) moves the content of IR 040 to DM 1002 and DM 1003. On the third and later cycles AVG(—) calculates the average value of the contents of DM 1002 to DM 1004 and writes that average value to DM 1000.



5-23-4 SUM – SUM(—)

Ladder Symbols

SUM(—)

C

R₁

D

@SUM(—)

C

R₁

D

Operand Data Areas

C: Control data

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR, #

R₁: First word in range

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

D: First destination word

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

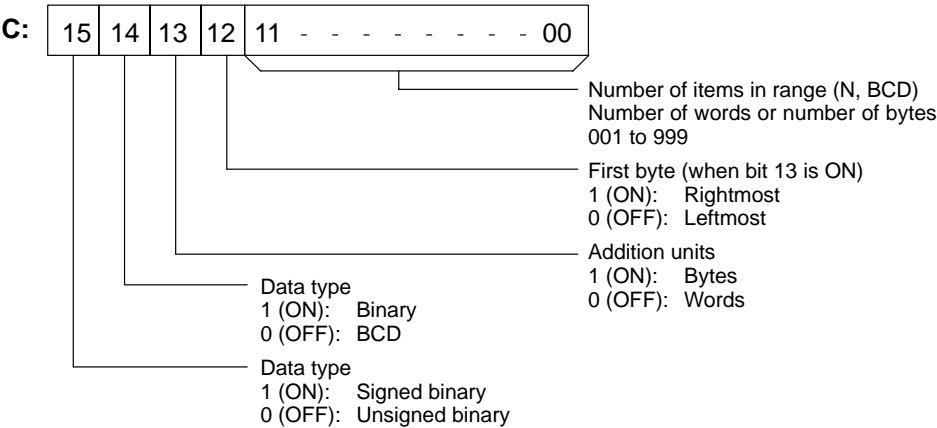
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

If bit 14 of C is OFF (setting for BCD data), all data within the range R_1 to R_1+N-1 must be BCD.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SUM(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SUM(—) adds either the contents of words R_1 to R_1+N-1 or the bytes in words R_1 to $R_1+N/2-1$ and outputs that value to the destination words (D and D+1). The data can be summed as binary or BCD and will be output in the same form. Binary data can be either signed or unsigned.

The function of bits in C are shown in the following diagram and explained in more detail below.



Number of Items in Range

The number of items within the range (N) is contained in the 3 rightmost digits of C, which must be BCD between 001 and 999. This number will indicate the number of words or the number of bytes depending the items being summed.

Addition Units

Words will be added if bit 13 is OFF and bytes will be added if bit 13 is ON.

If bytes are specified, the range can begin with the leftmost or rightmost byte of R_1 . The leftmost byte of R_1 will not be added if bit 12 is ON.

	MSB	LSB
R_1	1	2
R_1+1	3	4
R_1+2	5	6
R_1+3	7	8
⋮	⋮	⋮

The bytes will be added in this order when bit 12 is OFF: 1+2+3+4....

The bytes will be added in this order when bit 12 is ON: 2+3+4....

Data Type

Data within the range is treated as unsigned binary when bit 14 of C is ON and bit 15 is OFF, and it is treated as signed binary when both bits 14 and 15 are ON.

Data within the range is treated as BCD when bit 14 of C is OFF, regardless of the status of bit 15.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

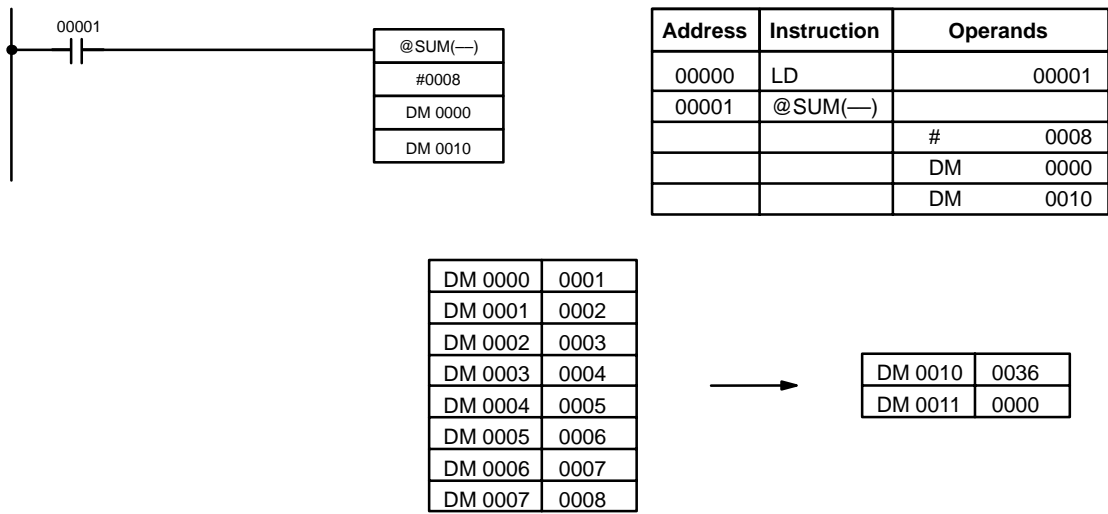
R_1 and R_1+N-1 are not in the same data area.

The number of items in C is not BCD between 001 and 999.

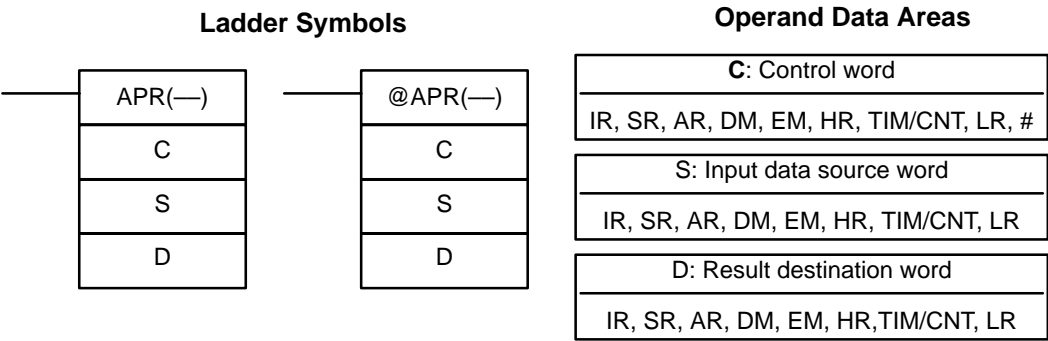
The data being summed is not BCD when BCD was designated.

EQ: ON when the result is zero.

Example In the following example, the BCD contents of the 8 words from DM 0000 to DM 0007 are added when IR 00001 is ON and the result is written to DM 0010 and DM 0011.



5-23-5 ARITHMETIC PROCESS – APR(—)



Examples

Sine Function

The following example demonstrates the use of the APR(—) sine function to calculate the sine of 30°. The sine function is specified when C is #0000.

00000

APR(—)

#0000

DM 0000

DM 0100

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	APR(—)	
		# 0000
		DM 0000
		DM 0100

Input data, x

S: DM 0000			
0	10 ¹	10 ⁰	10 ⁻¹
0	3	0	0

Enter input data not exceeding #0900 in BCD.

Result data

D: DM 0100			
10 ⁻¹	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁴
5	0	0	0

Result data has four significant digits, fifth and higher digits are ignored. The result for sin(90) will be 0.9999, not 1.

Cosine Function

The following example demonstrates the use of the APR(—) cosine function to calculate the cosine of 30°. The cosine function is specified when C is #0001.

00000

APR(—)

#0001

DM 0010

DM 0110

Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	APR(—)	
		# 0001
		DM 0010
		DM 0110

Input data, x

S: DM 0010			
0	10 ¹	10 ⁰	10 ⁻¹
0	3	0	0

Enter input data not exceeding #0900 in BCD.

Result data

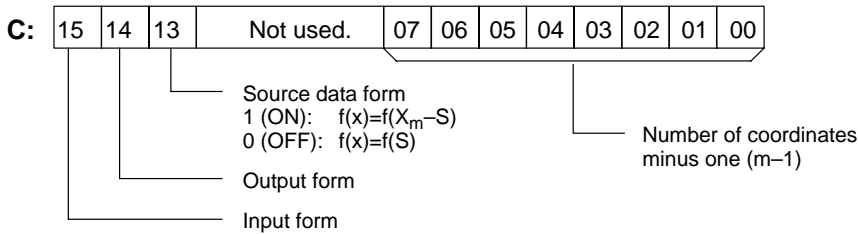
D: DM 0110			
10 ⁻¹	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁴
8	6	6	0

Result data has four significant digits, fifth and higher digits are ignored. The result for cos(0) will be 0.9999, not 1.

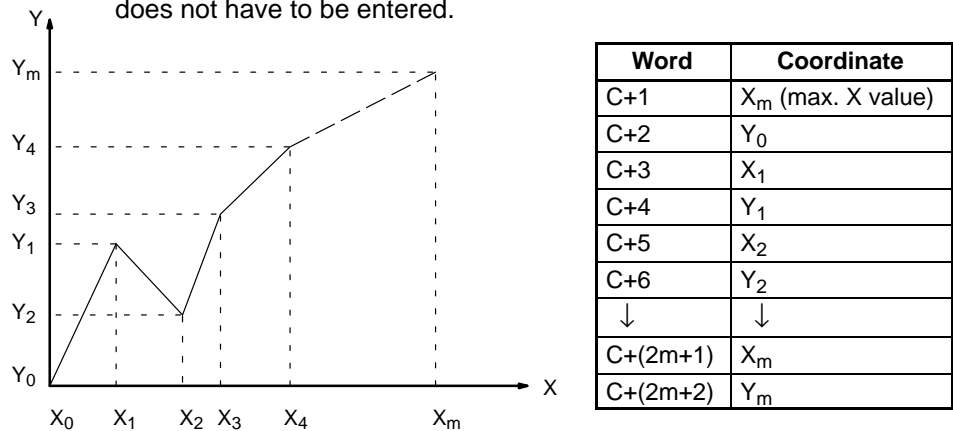
Linear Approximation

APR(—) linear approximation is specified when C is a memory address. Word C is the first word of the continuous block of memory containing the linear approximation data.

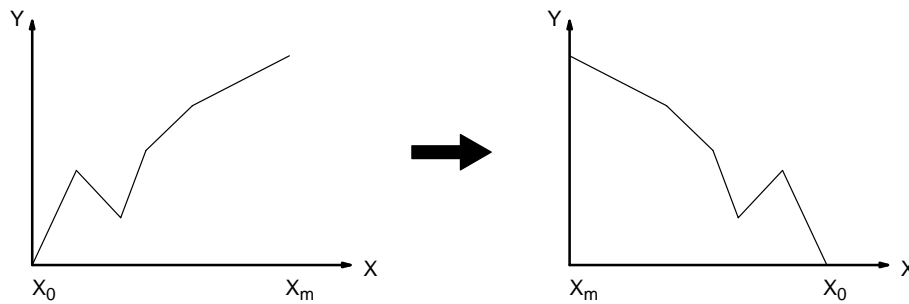
The content of word C specifies the number of line segments in the approximation, and whether the input and output are in BCD or BIN form. Bits 00 to 07 contain the number of line segments less 1, m-1, as binary data. Bits 14 and 15 determine, respectively, the output and input forms: 0 specifies BCD and 1 specifies BIN.



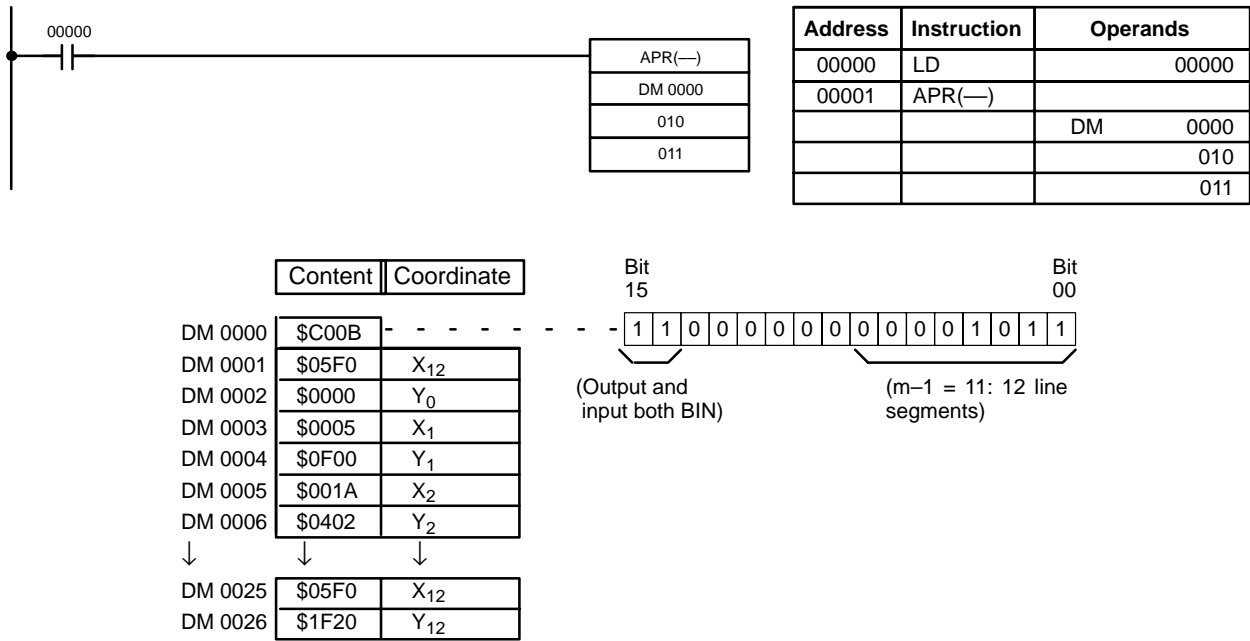
Enter the coordinates of the m+1 end-points, which define the m line segments, as shown in the following table. Enter all coordinates in BIN form. Always enter the coordinates from the lowest X value (X_1) to the highest (X_m). X_0 is 0000, and does not have to be entered.



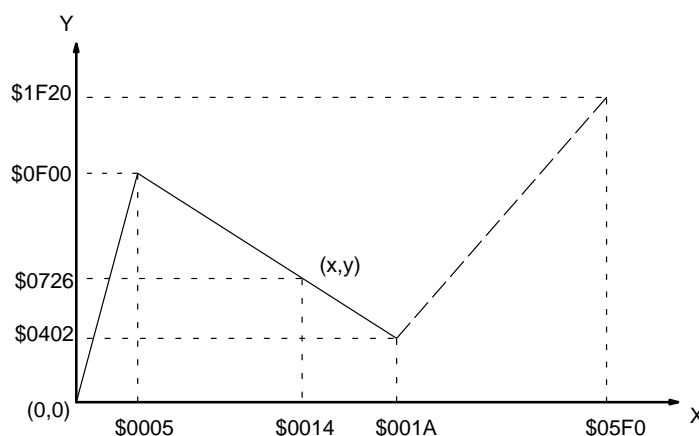
If bit 13 of C is set to 1, the graph will be reflected from left to right, as shown in the following diagram.



The following example demonstrates the construction of a linear approximation with 12 line segments. The block of data is continuous, as it must be, from DM 0000 to DM 0026 (C to C + (2 × 12 + 2)). The input data is taken from IR 010, and the result is output to IR 011.



In this case, the input data word, IR 010, contains #0014, and $f(0014) = \#0726$ is output to R, IR 011.



5-24 Floating-point Math Instructions

The Floating-point Math Instructions convert data and perform floating-point arithmetic operations. QCM1H-series CPUs support the following instructions.

Instruction	Mnemonic	Function code	Page
FLOATING TO 16-BIT	FIX	—	345
FLOATING TO 32-BIT	FIXL	—	346
16-BIT TO FLOATING	FLT	—	347
32-BIT TO FLOATING	FTL	—	348
FLOATING-POINT ADD	+F	—	348
FLOATING-POINT SUBTRACT	-F	—	349
FLOATING-POINT MULTIPLY	*F	—	351
FLOATING-POINT DIVIDE	/F	—	352
DEGREES TO RADIANS	RAD	—	353
RADIANS-TO-DEGREES	DEG	—	354
SINE	SIN	—	355
COSINE	COS	—	356
TANGENT	TAN	—	357
ARC SINE	ASIN	—	358
ARC COSINE	ACOS	—	359
ARC TANGENT	ATAN	—	360
SQUARE ROOT	SQRT	—	361
EXPONENT	EXP	—	362
LOGARITHM	LOG	—	364

Data Format

Floating-point data expresses real numbers using a sign, exponent, and mantissa. When data is expressed in floating-point format, the following formula applies.

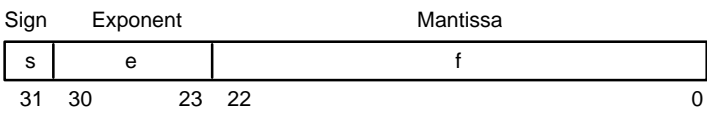
$$\text{Real number} = (-1)^s 2^{e-127} (1.f)$$

s: Sign

e: Exponent

f: Mantissa

The floating-point data format conforms to the IEEE754 standards. Data is expressed in 32 bits, as follows:



Data	No. of bits	Contents
s:sign	1	0: positive; 1: negative
e:exponent	8	The exponent (e) value ranges from 0 to 255. The actual exponent is the value remaining after 127 is subtracted from e, resulting in a range of -127 to 128. "e=0" and "e=255" express special numbers.
f: mantissa	23	The mantissa portion of binary floating-point data fits the formal $2.0 > 1.f = 1.0$.

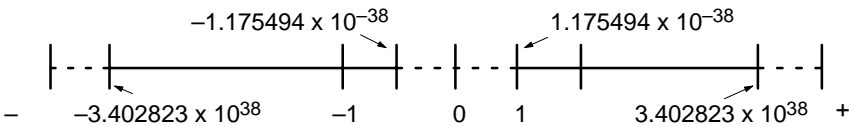
Number of Digits

The number of effective digits for floating-point data is 24 bits for binary (approximately seven digits decimal).

Floating-point Data

The following data can be expressed by floating-point data:

- -
- -3.402823×10^{38} + value + $-1.175494 \times 10^{-38}$
- 0
- 1.175494×10^{-38} + value + 3.402823×10^{38}
- +
- Not a number (NaN)



Special Numbers

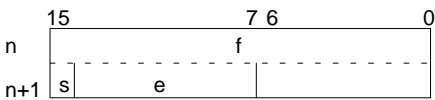
The formats for NaN, ± , and 0 are as follows:

- NaN*:
- e = 255, f ≠ 0
- + :
- e = 255, f = 0, s= 0
- :
- e = 255, f = 0, s= 1
- 0:
- e = 0

*NaN (not a number) is not a valid floating-point number. Executing floating-point calculation instructions will not result in NaN.

Writing Floating-point Data

When floating-point is specified for the data format in the :I/O memory edit display in the CX-Programmer, standard decimal numbers input in the display are automatically converted to the floating-point format shown above (IEEE754-format) and written to I/O Memory. Data written in the IEEE754-format is automatically converted to standard decimal format when monitored on the display.



It isn't necessary for the user to be aware of the IEEE754 data format when reading and writing floating-point data. It is only necessary to remember that floating point values occupy two words each.

Numbers Expressed as Floating-point Values

The following types of floating-point numbers can be used.

Mantissa (f)	Exponent (e)		
	0	Not 0 and not all 1's	All 1's (255)
0	0	Normal number	Infinity
Not 0	Non-normal number		NaN

Note A non-normal number is one whose absolute value is too small to be expressed as a normal number. Non-normal numbers have fewer significant digits. If the result of calculations is a non-normal number (including intermediate results), the number of significant digits will be reduced.

Normal Numbers

Normal numbers express real numbers. The sign bit will be 0 for a positive number and 1 for a negative number.

The exponent (e) will be expressed from 1 to 254, and the real exponent will be 127 less, i.e., -126 to 127 .

The mantissa (f) will be expressed from 0 to $2^{33} - 1$, and it is assumed that, in the real mantissa, bit 2^{33} is 1 and the binary point follows immediately after it.

Normal numbers are expressed as follows:

$$(-1)^{(\text{sign } s)} \times 2^{(\text{exponent } e) - 127} \times (1 + \text{mantissa} \times 2^{-23})$$

Example

3130	2322	0
1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0

Sign: $-$

Exponent: $128 - 127 = 1$

Mantissa: $1 + (2^{22} + 2^{21}) \times 2^{-23} = 1 + (2^{-1} + 2^{-2}) = 1 + 0.75 = 1.75$

Value: $-1.75 \times 2^1 = -3.5$

Non-normal Numbers

Non-normal numbers express real numbers with very small absolute values. The sign bit will be 0 for a positive number and 1 for a negative number.

The exponent (e) will be 0, and the real exponent will be -126 .

The mantissa (f) will be expressed from 1 to $2^{33} - 1$, and it is assumed that, in the real mantissa, bit 2^{33} is 0 and the binary point follows immediately after it.

Non-normal numbers are expressed as follows:

$$(-1)^{(\text{sign } s)} \times 2^{-126} \times (\text{mantissa} \times 2^{-23})$$

Example

3130	2322	0
0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0

Sign: $-$

Exponent: -126

Mantissa: $0 + (2^{22} + 2^{21}) \times 2^{-23} = 0 + (2^{-1} + 2^{-2}) = 0 + 0.75 = 0.75$

Value: -0.75×2^{-126}

Zero

Values of $+0.0$ and -0.0 can be expressed by setting the sign to 0 for positive or 1 for negative. The exponent and mantissa will both be 0. Both $+0.0$ and -0.0 are equivalent to 0.0 . Refer to *Floating-point Arithmetic Results*, below, for differences produced by the sign of 0.0 .

Infinity

Values of $+$ and $-$ can be expressed by setting the sign to 0 for positive or 1 for negative. The exponent will be 255 ($2^8 - 1$) and the mantissa will be 0.

NaN

NaN (not a number) is produced when the result of calculations, such as $0.0/0.0$, $/$, or $-$, does not correspond to a number or infinity. The exponent will be 255 ($2^8 - 1$) and the mantissa will be not 0.

Note There are no specifications for the sign of NaN or the value of the mantissa field (other than to be not 0).

Floating-point Arithmetic Results**Rounding Results**

The following methods will be used to round results when the number of digits in the accurate result of floating-point arithmetic exceeds the significant digits of internal processing expressions.

If the result is close to one of two internal floating-point expressions, the closer expression will be used. If the result is midway between two internal floating-point expressions, the result will be rounded so that the last digit of the mantissa is 0.

Overflows, Underflows, and Illegal Calculations

Overflows will be output as either positive or negative infinity, depending on the sign of the result. Underflows will be output as either positive or negative zero, depending on the sign of the result.

Illegal calculations will result in NaN. Illegal calculations include adding infinity to a number with the opposite sign, subtracting infinity from a number with the opposite sign, multiplying zero and infinity, dividing zero by zero, or dividing infinity by infinity.

The value of the result may not be correct if an overflow occurs when converting a floating-point number to an integer.

Precautions in Handling Special Values

The following precautions apply to handling zero, infinity, and NaN.

- The sum of positive zero and negative zero is positive zero.
- The difference between zeros of the same sign is positive zero.
- If any operand is a NaN, the results will be a NaN.
- Positive zero and negative zero are treated as equivalent in comparisons.
- Comparison or equivalency tests on one or more NaN will always be true for != and always be false for all other instructions.

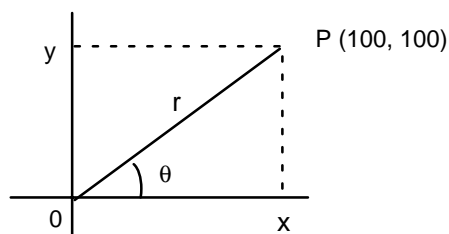
Floating-point Calculation Results

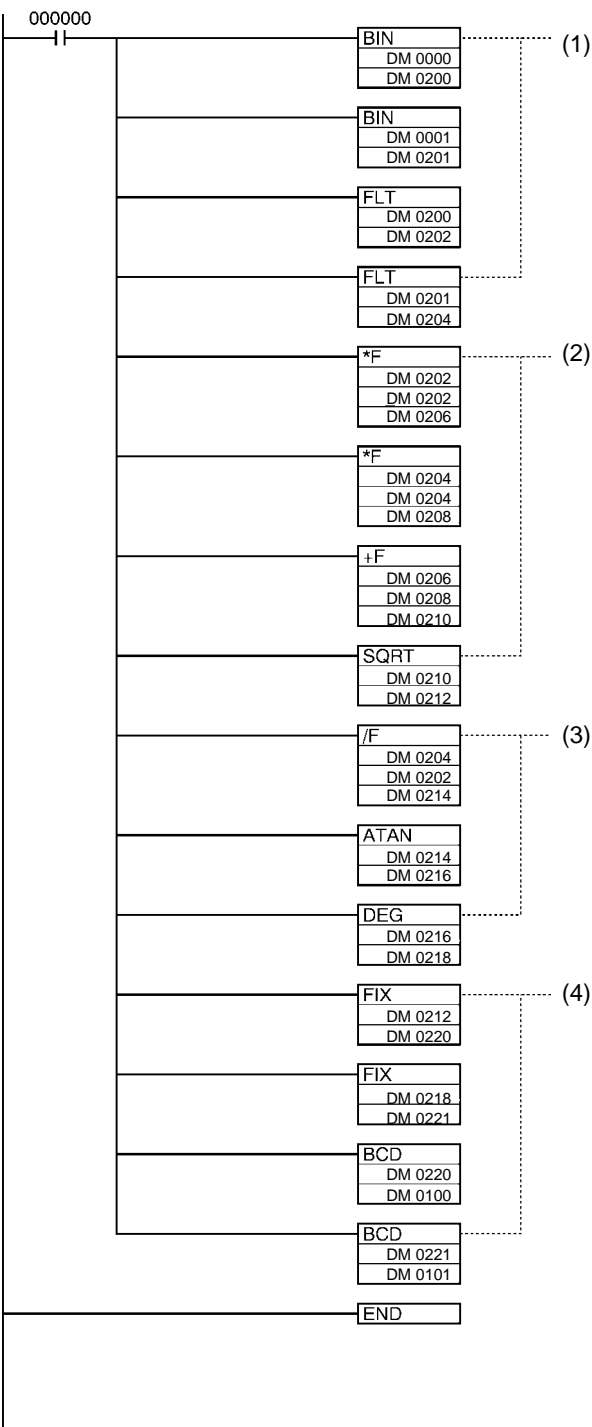
When the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed for floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as \pm . If the result is positive, it will be output as + ; if negative, then – .

The Equals Flag will only turn ON when both the exponent (e) and the mantissa (f) are zero after a calculation. A calculation result will also be output as zero when the absolute value of the result is less than the minimum value that can be expressed for floating-point data. In that case the Underflow Flag (SR 25405) will turn ON.

Example

In this program example, the X-axis and Y-axis coordinates (x, y) are provided by 4-digit BCD content of DM 0000 and DM 0001. The distance (r) from the origin and the angle (θ , in degrees) are found and output to DM 0100 and DM 0101. In the result, everything to the right of the decimal point is truncated.





Calculations	Example
Distance $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$	Distance $r = \sqrt{100^2 + 100^2} = 141.4214$
Angle $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$	Angle $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{100}{100} \right) = 45.0$

DM Contents			
DM 0000	0100 (BCD)	x	DM 0100 0141 r
DM 0001	0100 (BCD)	y	DM 0101 0045 θ

1. This section of the program converts the data from BCD to floating-point.

a) The data area from DM 0200 onwards is used as a work area.

b) First BIN(23) is used to temporarily convert the BCD data to binary data, and then FLT(—) is used to convert the binary data to floating-point data.

c) The value of x that has been converted to floating-point data is output to to DM 0203 and DM 0202.

d) The value of y that has been converted to floating-point data is output to to DM 0205 and DM 0204.
2. In order to find the distance r, Floating-point Math Instructions are used to calculate the square root of x^2+y^2 . The result is then output to DM 0213 and DM 0212 as floating-point data.
3. In order to find the angle θ, Floating-point Math Instructions are used to calculate $\tan^{-1} (y/x)$. ATAN(—) outputs the result in radians, so DEG(—) is used to convert to degrees. The result is then output to DM 0219 and DM 0218 as floating-point data.
4. The data is converted back from floating-point to BCD.

a) First FIX(—) is used to temporarily convert the floating-point data to binary data, and then BCD(024) is used to convert the binary data to BCD data.

b) The distance r is output to to DM 0100.

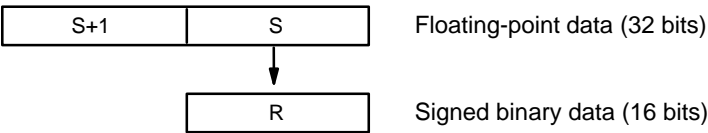
c) The angle θ is output to to DM 0101.

5-24-1 FLOATING TO 16-BIT: FIX(—)

Ladder Symbols		Operand Data Areas
<div><div>—</div><div>FIX(—)</div><div>S</div><div>R</div><div>000</div></div>	<div><div>—</div><div>@FIX(—)</div><div>S</div><div>R</div><div>000</div></div>	<div>S: First source word</div> <div>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</div>
		<div>R: Result word</div> <div>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR</div>
		<div>Third operand: Always 000</div> <div>—</div>

Limitations	The content of S+1 and S must be floating-point data and the integer portion must be in the range of −32,768 to 32,767. DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.
Description	When the execution condition is OFF, FIX(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, FIX(—) converts the integer portion of the 32-bit floating-

point number in S+1 and S (IEEE754-format) to 16-bit signed binary data and places the result in R.



Only the integer portion of the floating-point data is converted, and the fraction portion is truncated. The integer portion of the floating-point data must be within the range of −32,768 to 32,767.

Example conversions:
A floating-point value of 3.5 is converted to 3.
A floating-point value of −3.5 is converted to −3.

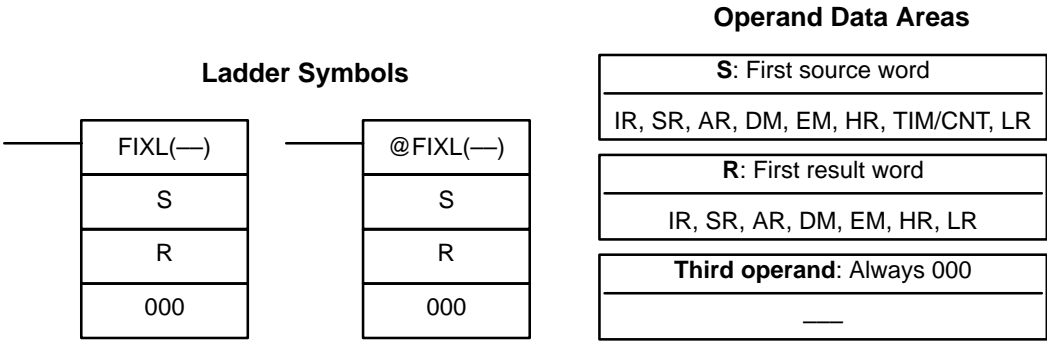
- Flags
- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
ON if the data in S+1 and S is not a number (NaN).

ON if the integer portion of S+1 and S is not within the range of −32,768 to 32,767.
- EQ:

ON if the result is 0000.

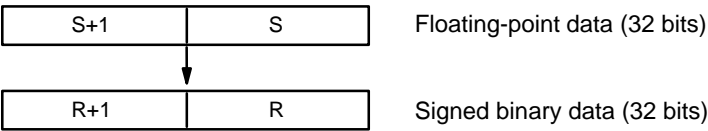
5-24-2 FLOATING TO 32-BIT: FIXL(—)



- Limitations
- The content of S+1 and S must be floating-point data and the integer portion must be in the range of −2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, FIXL(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, FIXL(—) converts the integer portion of the 32-bit floating-point number in S+1 and S (IEEE754-format) to 32-bit signed binary data and places the result in R+1 and R.



Only the integer portion of the floating-point data is converted, and the fraction portion is truncated. (The integer portion of the floating-point data must be within the range of −2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.)

Example conversions:
A floating-point value of 2,147,483,640.5 is converted to 2,147,483,640.
A floating-point value of −2,147,483,640.5 is converted to −2,147,483,640.

- Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

ON

if the data in S+1 and S is not a number (NaN).

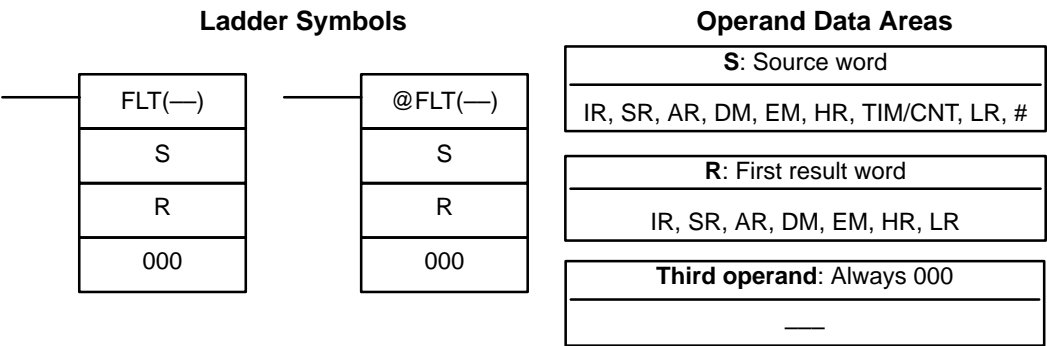
ON

if the integer portion of S+1 and S is not within the range of -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.

EQ:

ON if the result is 0000 0000.

5-24-3 16-BIT TO FLOATING: FLT(—)



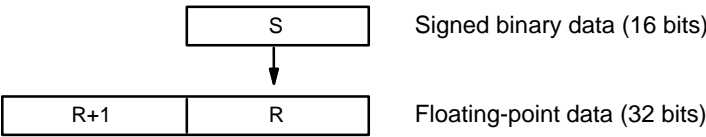
- Limitations

The content of S must contain signed binary data with a (decimal) value in the range of -32,768 to 32,767.

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, FLT(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, FLT(—) converts the 16-bit signed binary value in S to 32-bit floating-point data (IEEE754-format) and places the result in R+1 and R. A single 0 is added after the decimal point in the floating-point result.



Only values within the range of -32,768 to 32,767 can be specified for S. To convert signed binary data outside of that range, use FLTL(—).

Example conversions:
A signed binary value of 3 is converted to 3.0.
A signed binary value of -3 is converted to -3.0.

- Flags

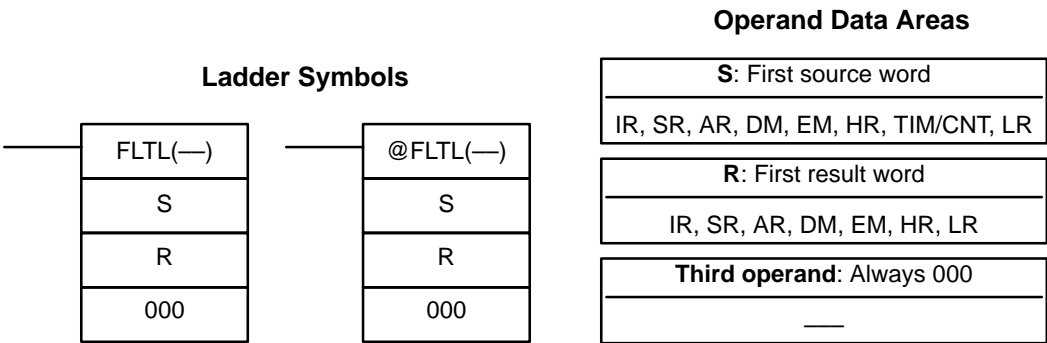
ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ:

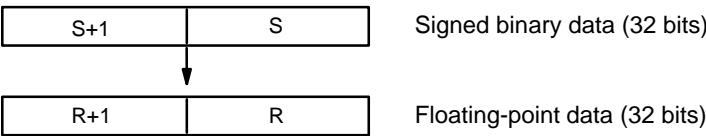
ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

5-24-4 32-BIT TO FLOATING: FLTL(—)



Limitations The result will not be exact if a number with an absolute value greater than 16,777,215 (the maximum value that can be expressed in 24-bits) is converted. DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description When the execution condition is OFF, FLTL(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, FLTL(—) converts the 32-bit signed binary value in S+1 and S to 32-bit floating-point data (IEEE754-format) and places the result in R+1 and R. A single 0 is added after the decimal point in the floating-point result.



Signed binary data within the range of –2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 can be specified for S+1 and S. The floating point value has 24 significant binary digits (bits). The result will not be exact if a number greater than 16,777,215 (the maximum value that can be expressed in 24-bits) is converted by FLTL(—).

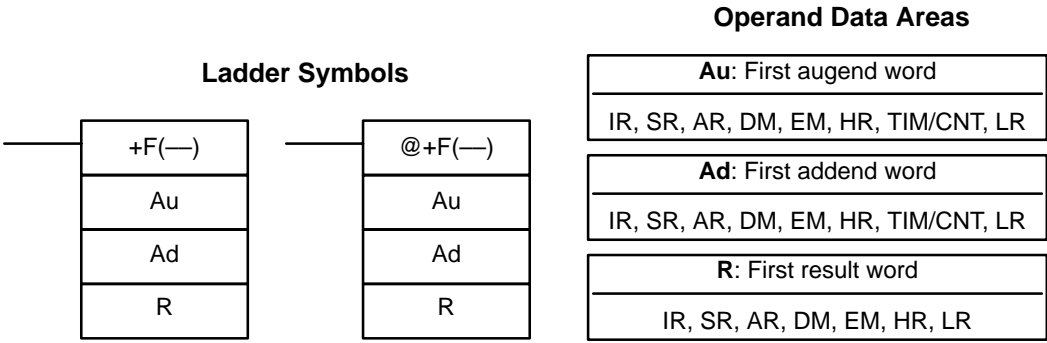
Example Conversions:
 A signed binary value of 16,777,215 is converted to 16,777,215.0.
 A signed binary value of –16,777,215 is converted to –16,777,215.0.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
 (Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

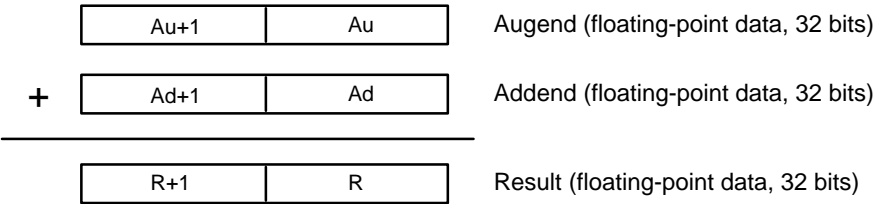
5-24-5 FLOATING-POINT ADD: +F(—)



Limitations The augend (Au+1 and Au) and Addend (Ad+1 and Ad) data must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.

Description

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.
When the execution condition is OFF, +F(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, +F(—) adds the 32-bit floating-point number in Ad+1 and Ad to the 32-bit floating-point number in Au+1 and Au and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point data must be in IEEE754 format.)



If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as $\pm \infty$.

If the absolute value of the result is less than the minimum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Underflow Flag (SR 25405) will turn ON and the result will be output as 0.

The various combinations of augend and addend data will produce the results shown in the following table.

	Augend				
Addend	0	Numeral	+	−	NaN
0	0	Numeral	+	−	
Numeral	Numeral	See note 1.	+	−	
+	+	+	+	See note 2.	
−	−	−	See note 2.	−	
NaN						See note 2.

- Note
1. The results could be zero (including underflows), a numeral, $+\infty$, or $-\infty$.

2. The Error Flag will be turned ON and the instruction won't be executed.

Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
ON if the augend or addend data is not recognized as floating-point data.

EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

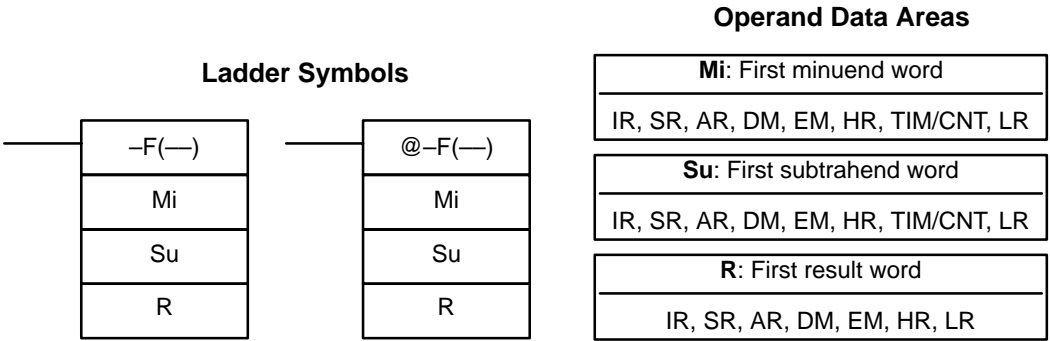
OF:

ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as $\pm \infty$.)

UF:

ON if the absolute value of the result is too small to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as 0.)

5-24-6 FLOATING-POINT SUBTRACT: −F(—)



Limitations

The Minuend (Mi+1 and Mi) and Subtrahend (Su+1 and Su) data must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, $-F(\text{---})$ is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, $-F(\text{---})$ subtracts the 32-bit floating-point number in Su+1 and Su from the 32-bit floating-point number in Mi+1 and Mi and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point data must be in IEEE754 format.)

	Mi+1	Mi	Minuend (floating-point data, 32 bits)
—	Su+1	Su	Subtrahend (floating-point data, 32 bits)
<hr/>			
	R+1	R	Result (floating-point data, 32 bits)

If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as $\pm \text{---}$.

If the absolute value of the result is less than the minimum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Underflow Flag (SR 25405) will turn ON and the result will be output as 0.

The various combinations of minuend and subtrahend data will produce the results shown in the following table.

	Minuend				
Subtrahend	0	Numeral	+	−	NaN
0	0	Numeral	+	−	
Numeral	Numeral	See note 1.	+	−	
+	−	−	See note 2.	−	
−	+	+	+	See note 2.	
NaN						See note 2.

- Note**
1. The results could be zero (including underflows), a numeral, $+\infty$, or $-\infty$.
 2. The Error Flag will be turned ON and the instruction won't be executed.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

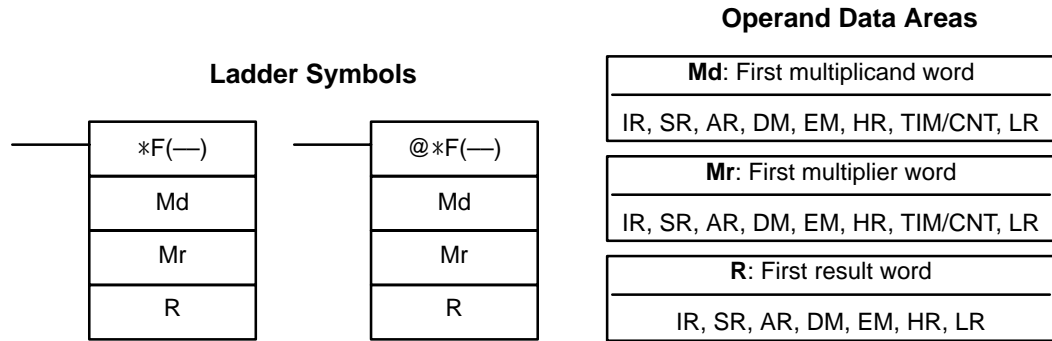
ON if the minuend or subtrahend data is not recognized as floating-point data.

EQ: ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

OF: ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as $\pm \text{---}$.)

UF: ON if the absolute value of the result is too small to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as 0.)

5-24-7 FLOATING-POINT MULTIPLY: *F(—)

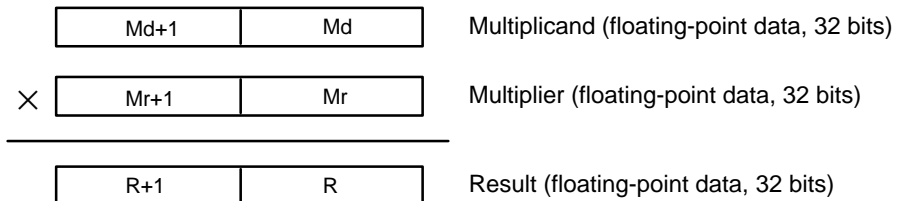
**Limitations**

The Multiplicand (Md+1 and Md) and Multiplier (Mr+1 and Mr) data must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, *F(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, *F(—) multiplies the 32-bit floating-point number in Md+1 and Md by the 32-bit floating-point number in Mr+1 and Mr and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point data must be in IEEE754 format.)



If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as $\pm \infty$.

If the absolute value of the result is less than the minimum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Underflow Flag (SR 25405) will turn ON and the result will be output as 0.

The various combinations of multiplicand and multiplier data will produce the results shown in the following table.

	Multiplicand				
Multiplier	0	Numeral	+	–	NaN
0	0	0	See note 2.	See note 2.	See note 2.
Numeral	0	See note 1.	+/–	+/–	
+	See note 2.	+/–	+	–	
–	See note 2	+/–	–	+	
NaN					

- Note**
1. The results could be zero (including underflows), a numeral, $+\infty$, or $-\infty$.
 2. The Error Flag will be turned ON and the instruction won't be executed.

Flags

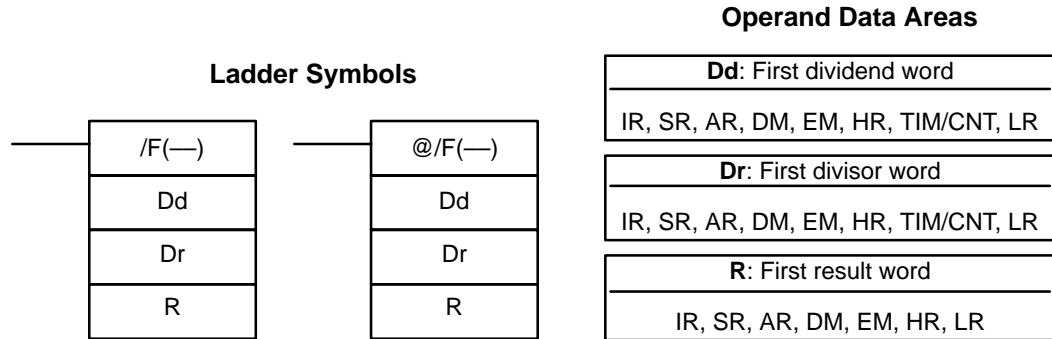
ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

ON if the multiplicand or multiplier data is not recognized as floating-point data.

EQ: ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

- OF:** ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as $\pm \infty$.)
- UF:** ON if the absolute value of the result is too small to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as 0.)

5-24-8 FLOATING-POINT DIVIDE: /F(—)



Limitations

The Dividend (Dd+1 and Dd) and Divisor (Dr+1 and Dr) data must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, /F(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, /F(—) divides the 32-bit floating-point number in Dd+1 and Dd by the 32-bit floating-point number in Dr+1 and Dr and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point data must be in IEEE754 format.)

	Dd+1	Dd	Dividend (floating-point data, 32 bits)
÷	Dr+1	Dr	Divisor (floating-point data, 32 bits)
<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>			
	R+1	R	Result (floating-point data, 32 bits)

If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as $\pm \infty$.

If the absolute value of the result is less than the minimum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Underflow Flag (SR 25405) will turn ON and the result will be output as 0.

The various combinations of dividend and divisor data will produce the results shown in the following table.

	Dividend				
Divisor	0	Numeral	+	–	NaN
0	See note 3.	+/–	+	–	
Numeral	0	See note 1.	+/–	+/–	
+	0	See note 2.	See note 3.	See note 3.	
–	0	See note 2.	See note 3.	See note 3.	
NaN						See note 3.

- Note**
1. The results could be zero (including underflows), a numeral, $+\infty$, or $-\infty$.
 2. The results will be zero for underflows.
 3. The Error Flag will be turned ON and the instruction won't be executed.

- Flags
- ER:

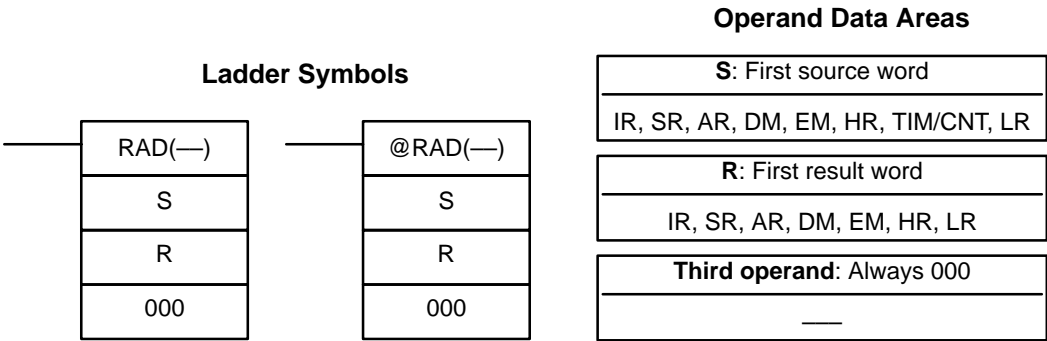
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
ON if the dividend or divisor data is not recognized as floating-point data.
- EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.
- OF:

ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as ± .)
- UF:

ON if the absolute value of the result is too small to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as 0.)

5-24-9 DEGREES TO RADIANS: RAD(—)

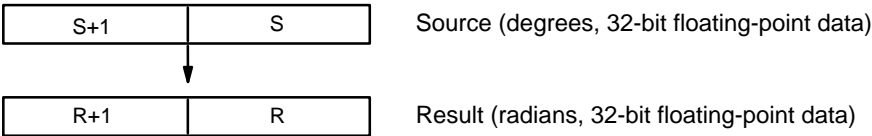


Limitations

The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format. DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, RAD(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, RAD(—) converts the 32-bit floating-point number in S+1 and S from degrees to radians and places the result in R and R+1. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



Degrees are converted to radians by means of the following formula:
Degrees × $\pi/180$ = radians

If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as ± .

If the absolute value of the result is less than the minimum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Underflow Flag (SR 25405) will turn ON and the result will be output as 0.

- Flags
- ER:

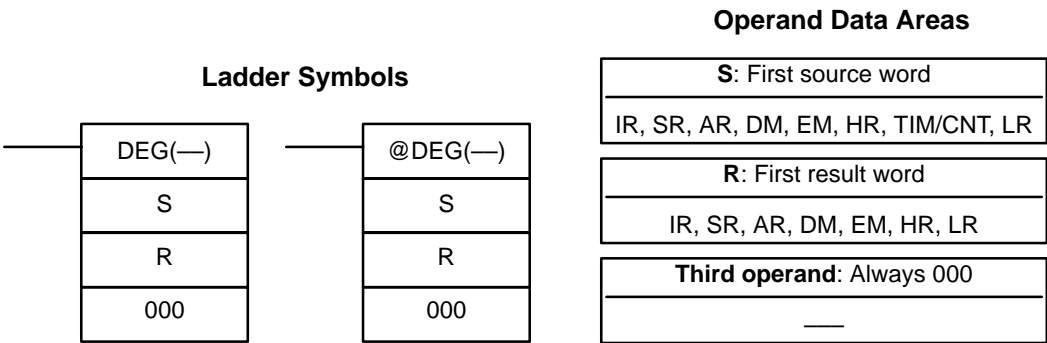
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.
- EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.
- OF:

ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as ± .)

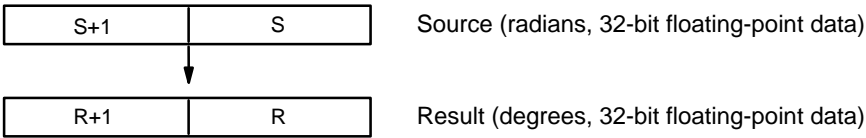
UF: ON if the absolute value of the result is too small to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as 0.)

5-24-10 RADIANS TO DEGREES: DEG(—)



Limitations The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format. DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description When the execution condition is OFF, DEG(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, DEG(—) converts the 32-bit floating-point number in S+1 and S from radians to degrees and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



Radians are converted to degrees by means of the following formula:
Radians × 180/π = degrees
If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as ± .
If the absolute value of the result is less than the minimum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Underflow Flag (SR 25405) will turn ON and the result will be output as 0.

Flags

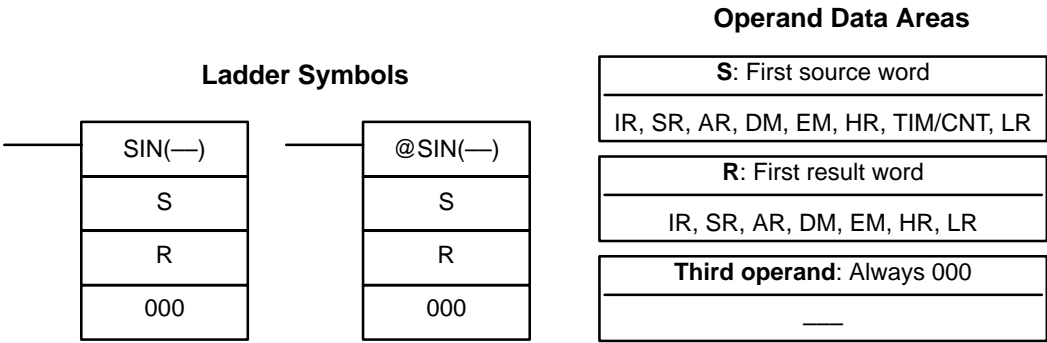
ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.

EQ: ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

OF: ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as ± .)

UF: ON if the absolute value of the result is too small to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as 0.)

5-24-11 SINE: SIN(—)

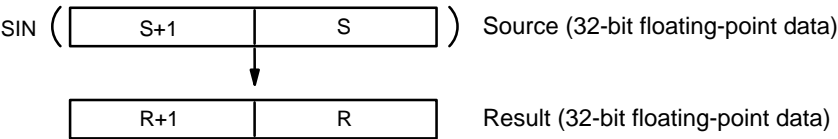


Limitations

The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

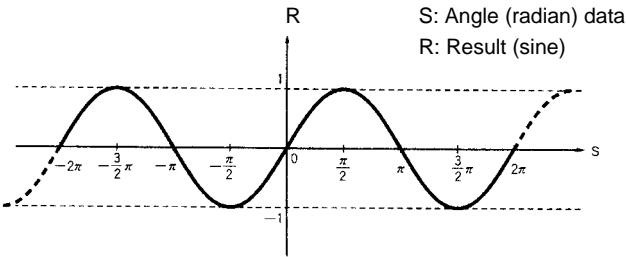
Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SIN(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SIN(—) calculates the sine of the angle (in radians) expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



Specify the desired angle (−65,535 to 65,535) in radians in S+1 and S. If the absolute value of the angle exceeds 65,535, an error will occur and the instruction won't be executed. For information on converting from degrees to radians, see 5-24-9 DEGREES-TO-RADIANS: RAD(—).

The following diagram shows the relationship between the angle and result.



Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

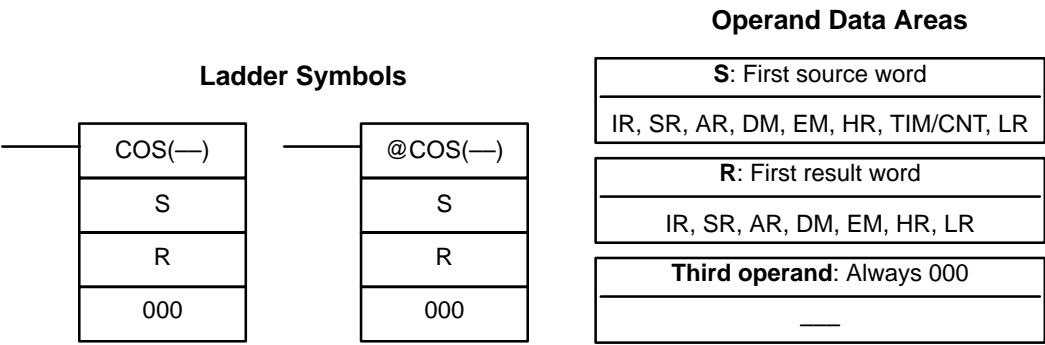
ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.

ON if the absolute value of the source data exceeds 65,535.

EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

5-24-12 COSINE: COS(—)

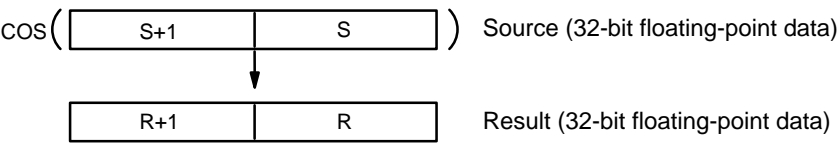


Limitations

The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

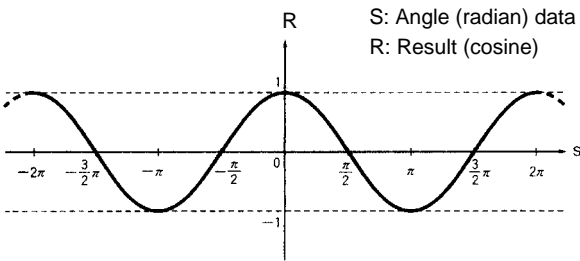
Description

When the execution condition is OFF, COS(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, COS(—) calculates the cosine of the angle (in radians) expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



Specify the desired angle (−65,535 to 65,535) in radians in S+1 and S. If the absolute value of the angle exceeds 65,535, an error will occur and the instruction won't be executed. For information on converting from degrees to radians, see 5-24-9 DEGREES-TO-RADIANS: RAD(—).

The following diagram shows the relationship between the angle and result.



Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

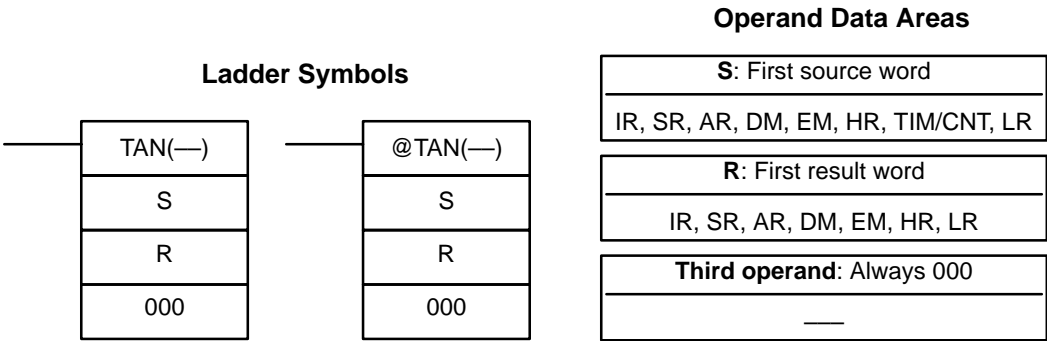
ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.

ON if the absolute value of the source data exceeds 65,535.

EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

5-24-13 TANGENT: TAN(—)

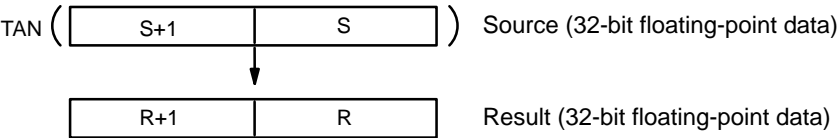


Limitations

The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format. DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

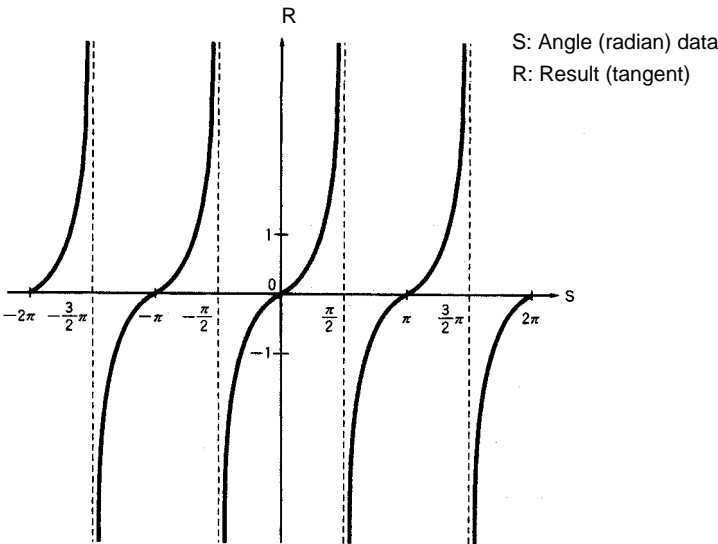
When the execution condition is OFF, TAN(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, TAN(—) calculates the tangent of the angle (in radians) expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



Specify the desired angle (−65,535 to 65,535) in radians in S+1 and S. If the absolute value of the angle exceeds 65,535, an error will occur and the instruction won't be executed. For information on converting from degrees to radians, see 5-24-9 DEGREES-TO-RADIANS: RAD(—).

If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as ± .

The following diagram shows the relationship between the angle and result.



- Flags
- ER:

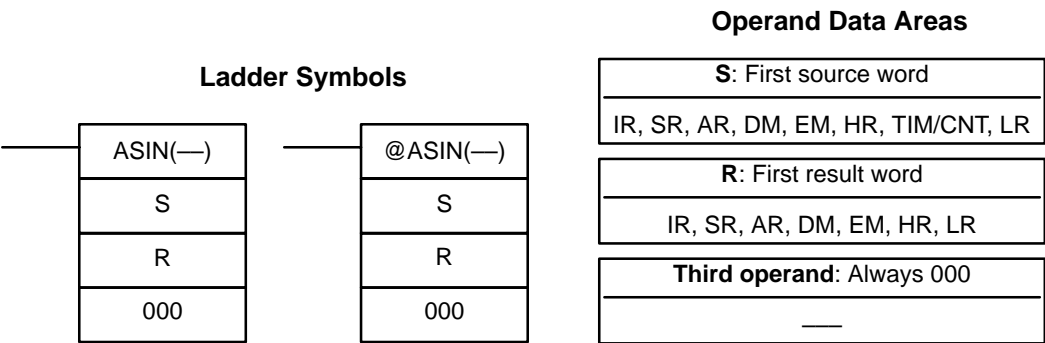
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.

ON if the absolute value of the source data exceeds 65,535.
- EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

5-24-14 ARC SINE: ASIN(—)



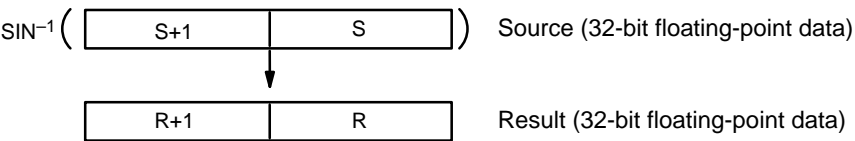
Limitations

The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

ASIN(—) calculates the arc sine of a 32-bit floating-point number and places the result in the specified result words. (The arc sine function is the inverse of the sine function; it returns the angle that produces a given sine value between −1 and 1.)

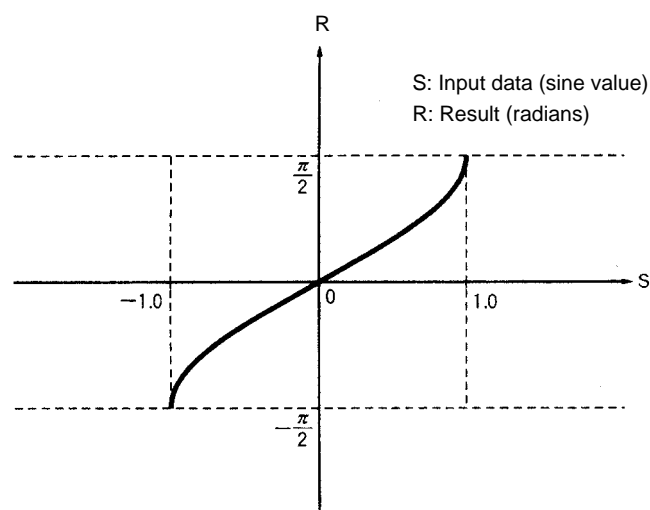
When the execution condition is OFF, ASIN(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ASIN(—) computes the angle (in radians) for a sine value expressed as a 32-bit floating-point number in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



The source data must be between −1.0 and 1.0. If the absolute value of the source data exceeds 1.0, an error will occur and the instruction won't be executed.

The result is output to words R+1 and R as an angle (in radians) within the range of $-\pi/2$ to $\pi/2$.

The following diagram shows the relationship between the input data and result.



- Flags
- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.
ON if the absolute value of the source data exceeds 1.0.
- EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

5-24-15 ARC COSINE: ACOS(—)

Ladder Symbols

ACOS(—)

S

R

000

@ACOS(—)

S

R

000

Operand Data Areas

S: First source word

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

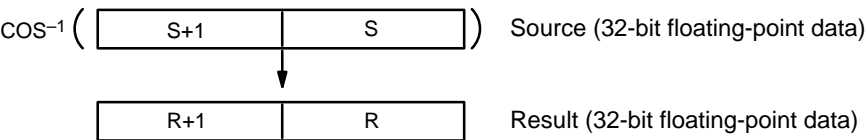
R: First result word

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Third operand: Always 000

—

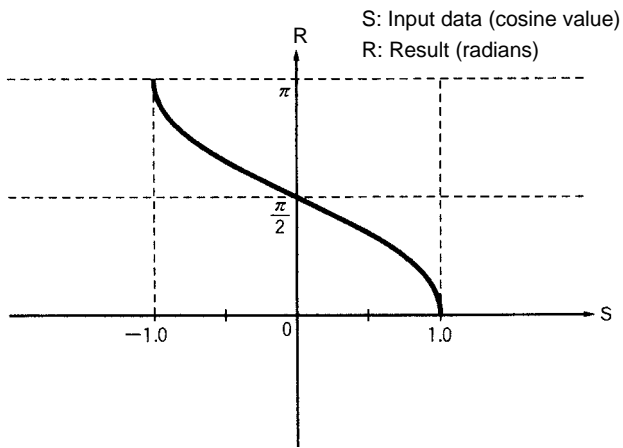
- Limitations
- The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format. DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.
- Description
- ACOS(—) calculates the arc cosine of a 32-bit floating-point number and places the result in the specified result words. (The arc cosine function is the inverse of the cosine function; it returns the angle that produces a given cosine value between -1 and 1 .)
When the execution condition is OFF, ACOS(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ACOS(—) computes the angle (in radians) for a cosine value expressed as a 32-bit floating-point number in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



The source data must be between -1.0 and 1.0 . If the absolute value of the source data exceeds 1.0 , an error will occur and the instruction won't be executed.

The result is output to words $R+1$ and R as an angle (in radians) within the range of 0 to π .

The following diagram shows the relationship between the input data and result.



- Flags
- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.
- ON if the absolute value of the source data exceeds 1.0 .
- EQ:

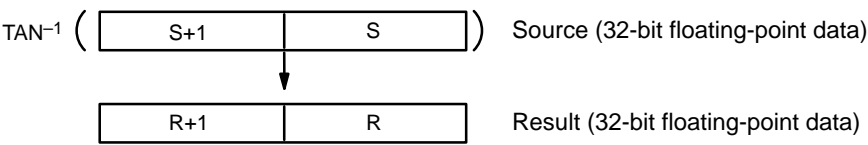
ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

5-24-16 ARC TANGENT: ATAN(—)

Ladder Symbols		Operand Data Areas
—	ATAN(—)	S: First source word
	S	IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
	R	R: First result word
	000	IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR
—	@ATAN(—)	Third operand: Always 000
	S	—
	R	
	000	

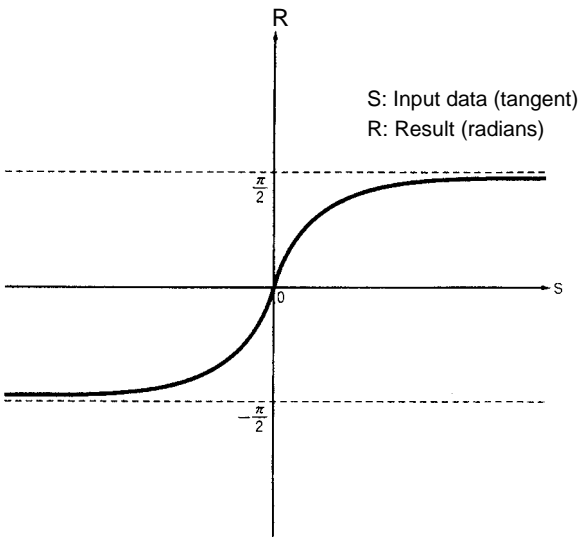
- Limitations
- The source data in $S+1$ and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R .
- Description
- ATAN(—) calculates the arc tangent of a 32-bit floating-point number and places the result in the specified result words. (The arc tangent function is the inverse of the tangent function; it returns the angle that produces a given tangent value.)
When the execution condition is OFF, ATAN(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ATAN(—) computes the angle (in radians) for a tangent

value expressed as a 32-bit floating-point number in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



The result is output to words R+1 and R as an angle (in radians) within the range of $-\pi/2$ to $\pi/2$.

The following diagram shows the relationship between the input data and result.



Flags

- ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
 (Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary
 has been exceeded.)
 ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.
- EQ: ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.

5-24-17 SQUARE ROOT: SQRT(—)

Ladder Symbols

—

SQRT(—)
S
R
000

—

—

@SQRT(—)
S
R
000

—

Operand Data Areas

S: First source word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR

R: First result word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Third operand: Always 000
—

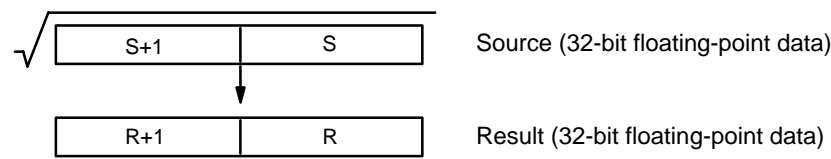
Limitations

The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format. DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SQRT(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SQRT(—) calculates the square root of the 32-bit float-

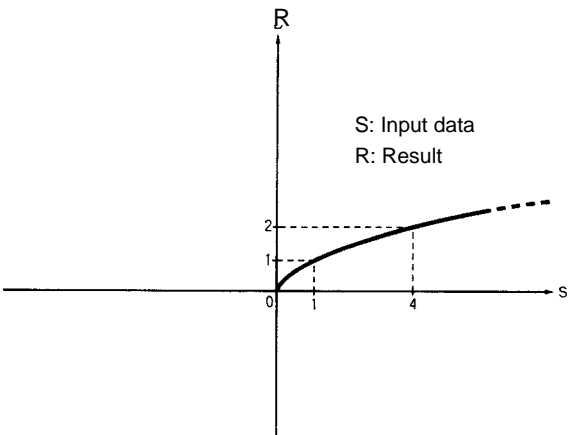
ing-point number in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R. (The floating point source data must be in IEEE754 format.)



The source data must be positive; if it is negative, an error will occur and the instruction won't be executed.

If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as + .

The following diagram shows the relationship between the input data and result.



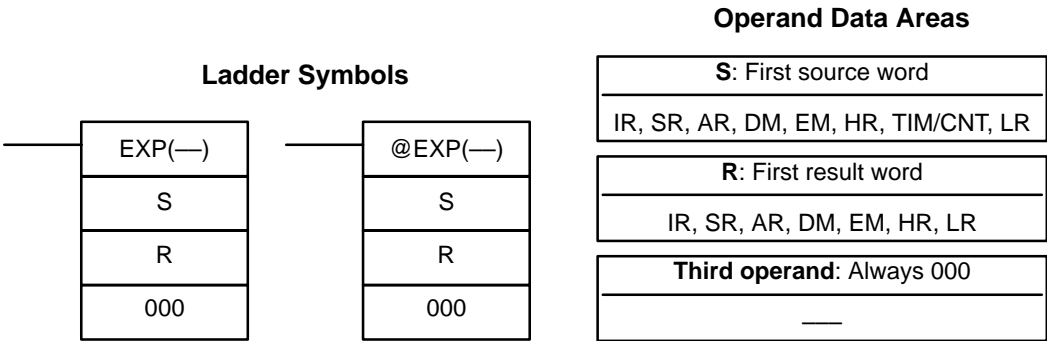
- Flags
- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.
ON if the source data is negative.
- EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.
- OF:

ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as + .)

5-24-18 EXPONENT: EXP(—)



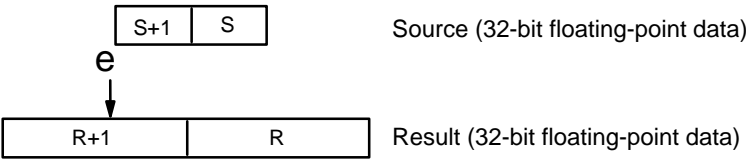
Limitations

The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format.

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, EXP(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, EXP(—) calculates the natural (base e) exponential of the 32-bit floating-point number in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R. In other words, EXP(—) calculates e^x (x = source) and places the result in R+1 and R.

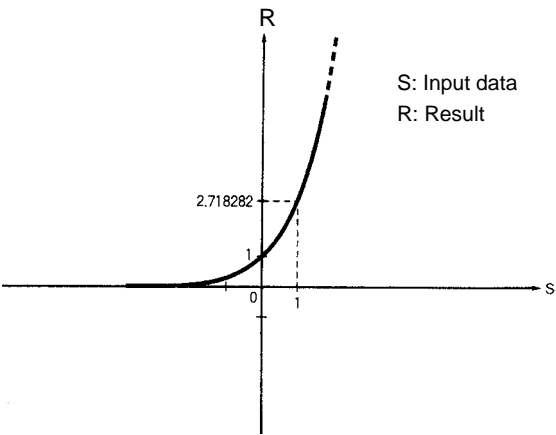


If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as + .

If the absolute value of the result is less than the minimum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Underflow Flag (SR 25405) will turn ON and the result will be output as 0.

Note The constant e is 2.718282.

The following diagram shows the relationship between the input data and result.



Flags

- ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

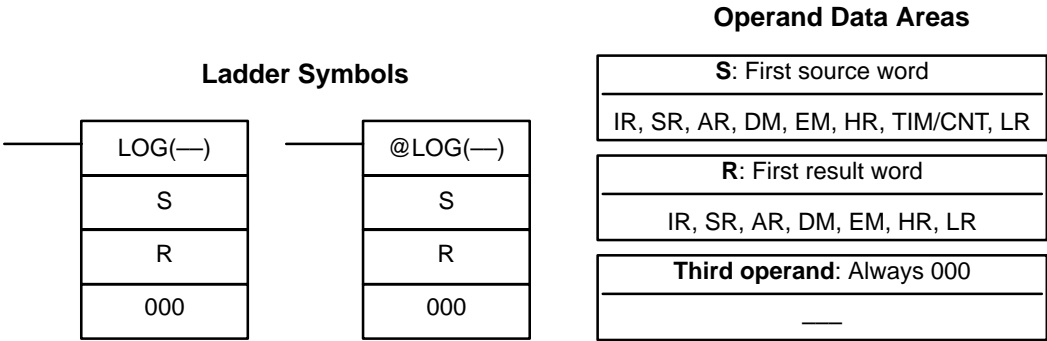
ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.
- EQ:

ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.
- OF:

ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as + .)
- UF:

ON if the absolute value of the result is too small to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as 0.)

5-24-19 LOGARITHM: LOG(—)

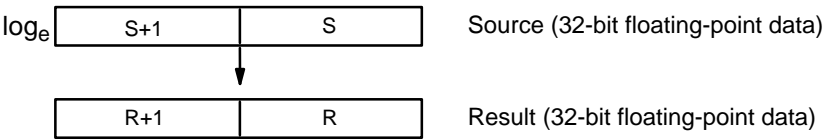


Limitations

The source data in S+1 and S must be in IEEE754 floating-point data format. DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, LOG(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, LOG(—) calculates the natural (base e) logarithm of the 32-bit floating-point number in S+1 and S and places the result in R+1 and R.



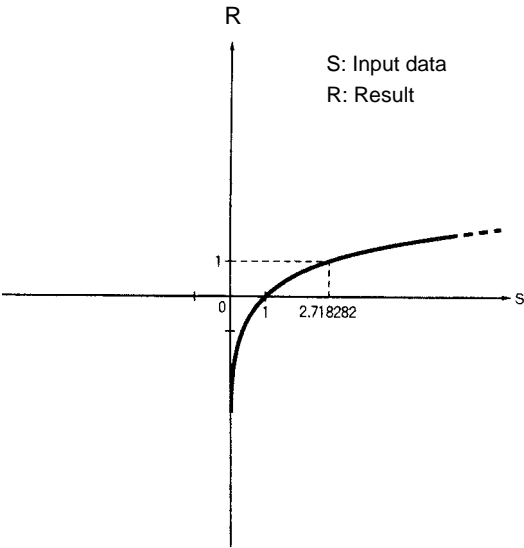
The source data must be positive; if it is negative, an error will occur and the instruction won't be executed.

If the absolute value of the result is greater than the maximum value that can be expressed as floating-point data, the Overflow Flag (SR 25404) will turn ON and the result will be output as ± .

Note

The constant e is 2.718282.

The following diagram shows the relationship between the input data and result.



Flags

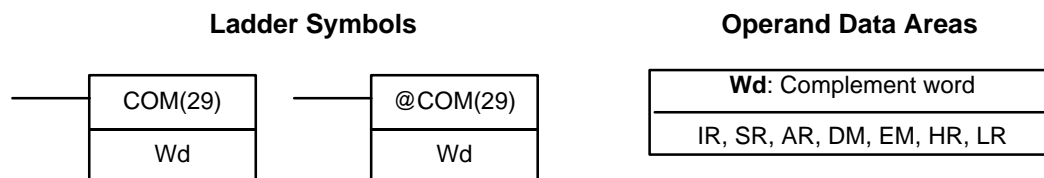
ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
ON if the source data is not recognized as floating-point data.

- EQ:** ON if both the exponent and mantissa of the result are 0.
- OF:** ON if the absolute value of the result is too large to be expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value. (The result will be output as $\pm \infty$.)

5-25 Logic Instructions

5-25-1 COMPLEMENT – COM(29)



Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Wd.

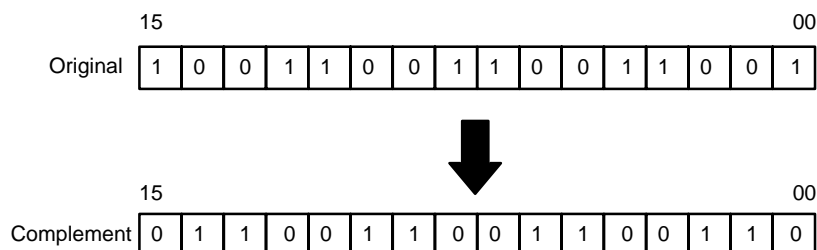
Description

When the execution condition is OFF, COM(29) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, COM(29) clears all ON bits and sets all OFF bits in Wd.

Precautions

The complement of Wd will be calculated every cycle if the undifferentiated form of COM(29) is used. Use the differentiated form (@COM(29)) or combine COM(29) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to calculate the complement just once.

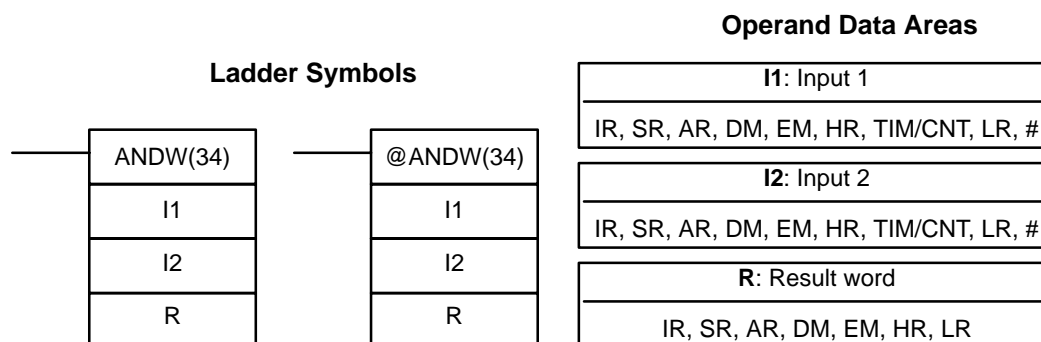
Example



Flags

- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:** ON when the result is 0.

5-25-2 LOGICAL AND – ANDW(34)

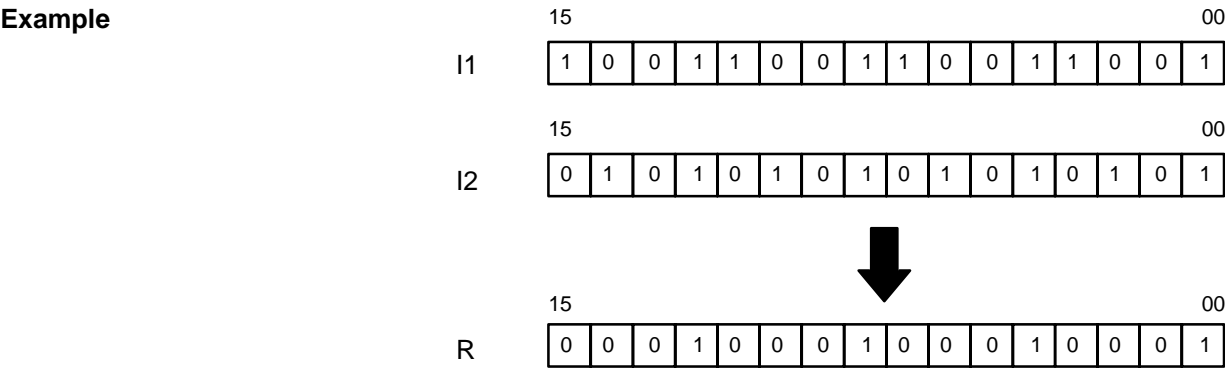


Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ANDW(34) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ANDW(34) logically AND's the contents of I1 and I2 bit-by-bit and places the result in R.



Flags

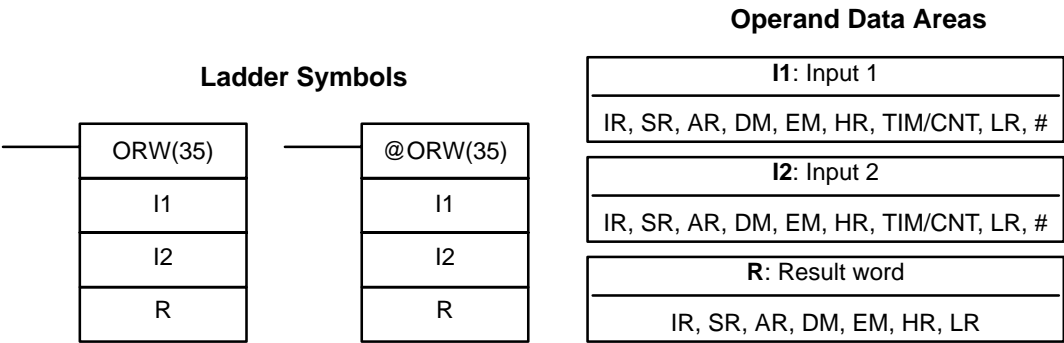
ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ:

ON when the result is 0.

5-25-3 LOGICAL OR – ORW(35)

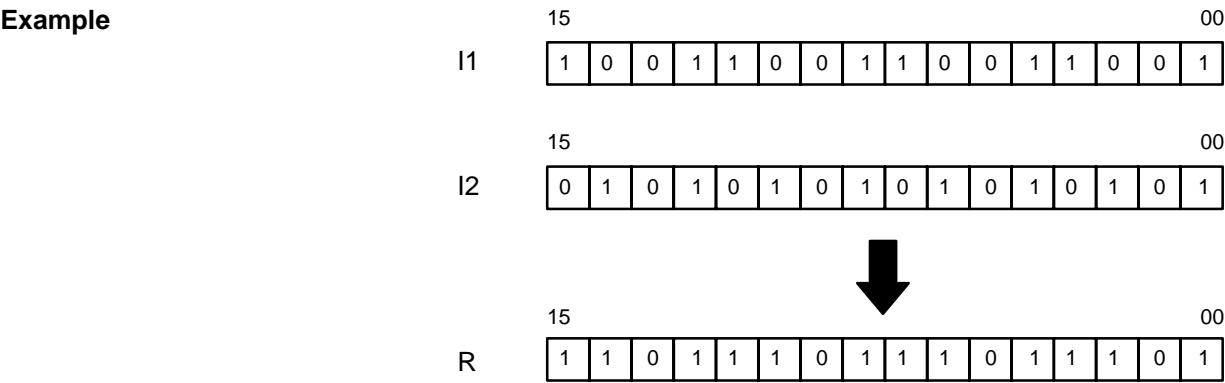


Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, ORW(35) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, ORW(35) logically OR's the contents of I1 and I2 bit-by-bit and places the result in R.



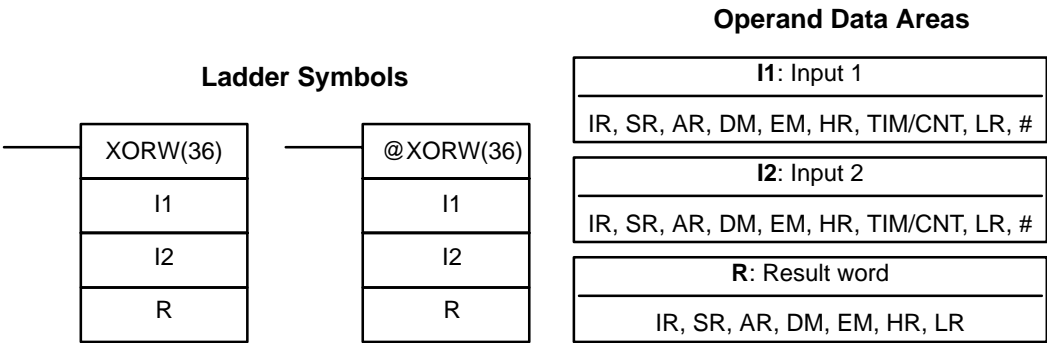
Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON when the result is 0.

5-25-4 EXCLUSIVE OR – XORW(36)

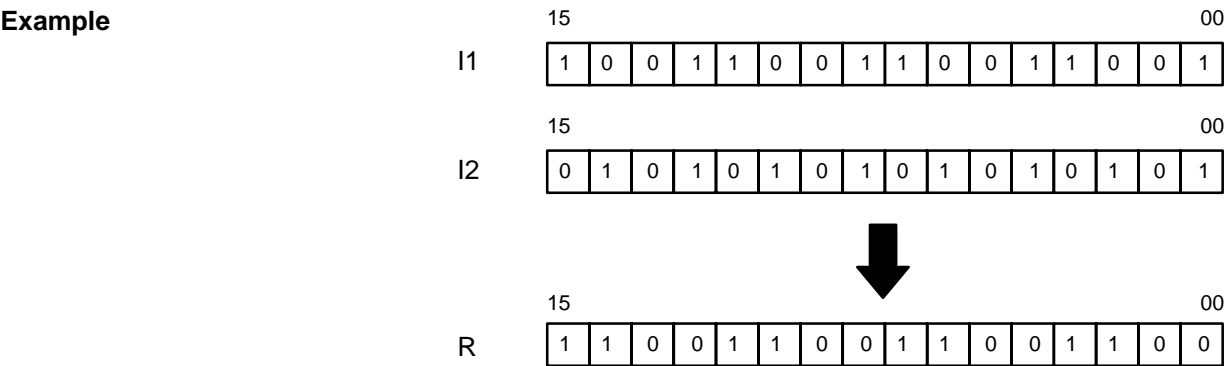


Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, XORW(36) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, XORW(36) exclusively OR's the contents of I1 and I2 bit-by-bit and places the result in R.



Flags

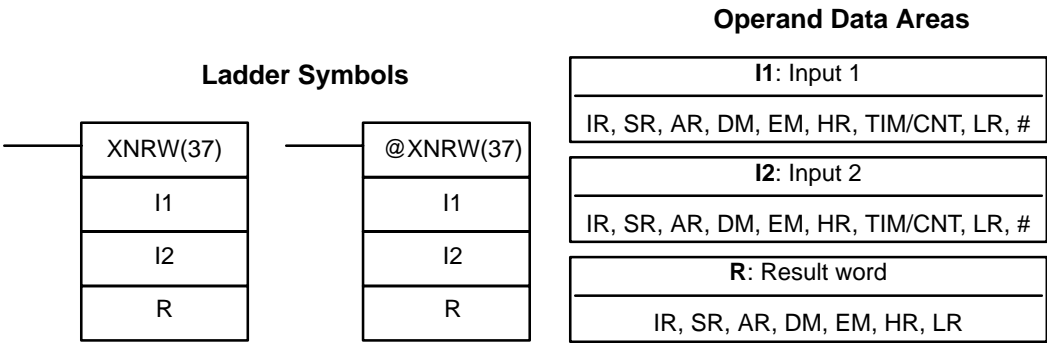
ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ:

ON when the result is 0.

5-25-5 EXCLUSIVE NOR – XNRW(37)

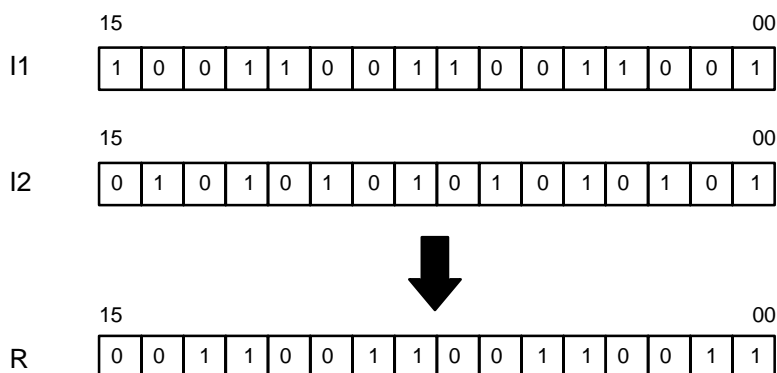


Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

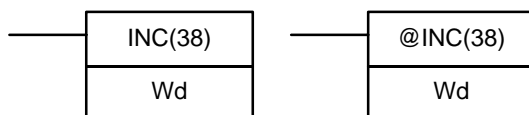
When the execution condition is OFF, XNRW(37) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, XNRW(37) exclusively NOR's the contents of I1 and I2 bit-by-bit and places the result in R.

**Flags**

- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:** ON when the result is 0.

5-26 Increment/Decrement Instructions

5-26-1 BCD INCREMENT – INC(38)

Ladder Symbols**Operand Data Areas**

Wd: Increment word (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Wd.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, INC(38) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, INC(38) increments Wd, without affecting Carry (CY).

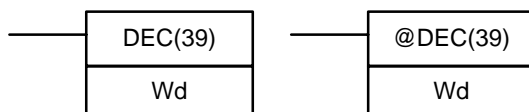
Precautions

The content of Wd will be incremented every cycle if the undifferentiated form of INC(38) is used. Use the differentiated form (@INC(38)) or combine INC(38) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to increment Wd just once.

Flags

- ER:** Wd is not BCD
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- EQ:** ON when the incremented result is 0.

5-26-2 BCD DECREMENT – DEC(39)

Ladder Symbols**Operand Data Areas**

Wd: Decrement word (BCD)
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations


DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for Wd.

Description	When the execution condition is OFF, DEC(39) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, DEC(39) decrements Wd, without affecting CY. DEC(39) works the same way as INC(38) except that it decrements the value instead of incrementing it.
Precautions	The content of Wd will be decremented every cycle if the undifferentiated form of DEC(39) is used. Use the differentiated form (@DEC(39)) or combine DEC(39) with DIFU(13) or DIFD(14) to decrement Wd just once.
Flags	ER: Wd is not BCD. Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent. (Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.) EQ: ON when the decremented result is 0.

5-27 Subroutine Instructions

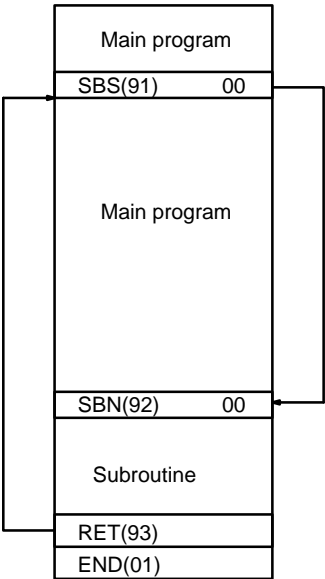
Subroutines break large control tasks into smaller ones and enable you to reuse a given set of instructions. When the main program calls a subroutine, control is transferred to the subroutine and the subroutine instructions are executed. The instructions within a subroutine are written in the same way as main program code. When all the subroutine instructions have been executed, control returns to the main program to the point just after the point from which the subroutine was entered (unless otherwise specified in the subroutine).

5-27-1 SUBROUTINE ENTER – SBS(91)

Ladder Symbol	Definer Data Areas		
	<table><tr><td>N: Subroutine number</td></tr><tr><td>000 to 255</td></tr></table>	N: Subroutine number	000 to 255
N: Subroutine number			
000 to 255			

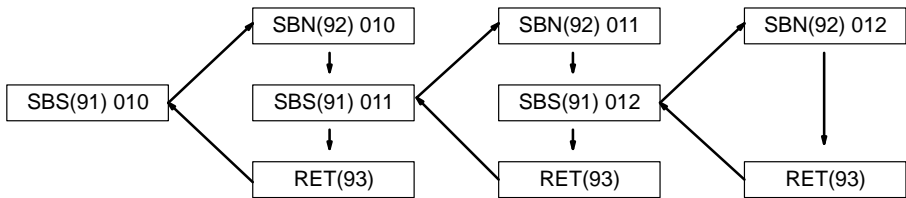
Description

A subroutine can be executed by placing SBS(91) in the main program at the point where the subroutine is desired. The subroutine number used in SBS(91) indicates the desired subroutine. When SBS(91) is executed (i.e., when the execution condition for it is ON), the instructions between the SBN(92) with the same subroutine number and the first RET(93) after it are executed before execution returns to the instruction following the SBS(91) that made the call.

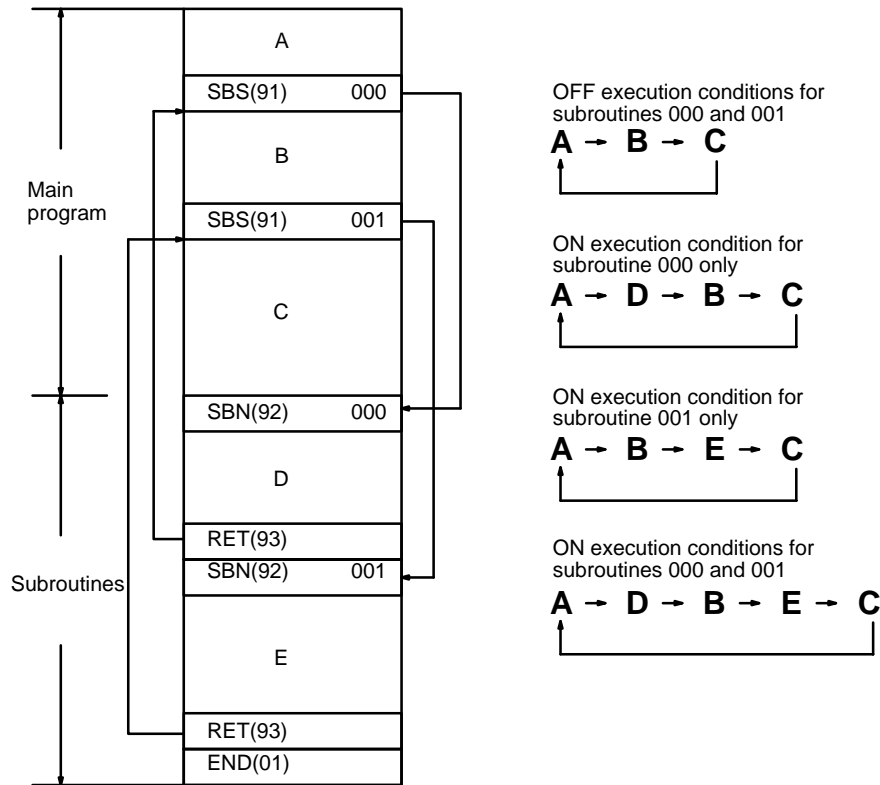


SBS(91) may be used as many times as desired in the program, i.e., the same subroutine may be called from different places in the program).

SBS(91) may also be placed into a subroutine to shift program execution from one subroutine to another, i.e., subroutines may be nested. When the second subroutine has been completed (i.e., RET(93) has been reached), program execution returns to the original subroutine which is then completed before returning to the main program. Nesting is possible to up to sixteen levels. A subroutine cannot call itself (e.g., SBS(91) 000 cannot be programmed within the subroutine defined with SBN(92) 000). The following diagram illustrates two levels of nesting.



The following diagram illustrates program execution flow for various execution conditions for two SBS(91).



Flags

- ER:
- A subroutine does not exist for the specified subroutine number.

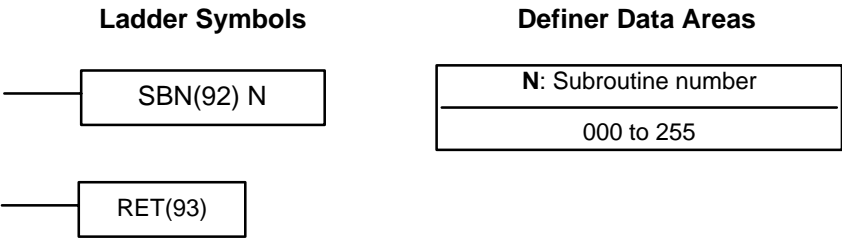
A subroutine has called itself.

An active subroutine has been called.

Caution

SBS(91) will not be executed and the subroutine will not be called when ER is ON.

5-27-2 SUBROUTINE DEFINE and RETURN – SBN(92)/RET(93)

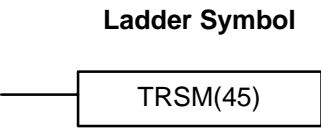


Limitations	Each subroutine number can be used in SBN(92) only once.
Description	<p>SBN(92) is used to mark the beginning of a subroutine program; RET(93) is used to mark the end. Each subroutine is identified with a subroutine number, N, that is programmed as a definer for SBN(92). This same subroutine number is used in any SBS(91) that calls the subroutine (see 5-27-1 SUBROUTINE ENTER – SBS(91)). No subroutine number is required with RET(93).</p> <p>All subroutines must be programmed at the end of the main program. When one or more subroutines have been programmed, the main program will be executed up to the first SBN(92) before returning to address 00000 for the next cycle. Subroutines will not be executed unless called by SBS(91).</p> <p>END(01) must be placed at the end of the last subroutine program, i.e., after the last RET(93). It is not required at any other point in the program.</p>
Precautions	<p>If SBN(92) is mistakenly placed in the main program, it will inhibit program execution past that point, i.e., program execution will return to the beginning when SBN(92) is encountered.</p> <p>If either DIFU(13) or DIFU(14) is placed within a subroutine, the operand bit will not be turned OFF until the next time the subroutine is executed, i.e., the operand bit may stay ON longer than one cycle.</p>
Flags	There are no flags directly affected by these instructions.

5-28 Special Instructions

5-28-1 TRACE MEMORY SAMPLING – TRSM(45)

Data tracing can be used to facilitate debugging programs. To set up and use data tracing it is necessary to have a host computer running SSS; no data tracing is possible from a Programming Console. Data tracing is described in detail in the *SSS Operation Manual: C-series PCs*. This section shows the ladder symbol for TRSM(45) and gives an example program.



Description	<p>TRSM(45) is used in the program to mark locations where specified data is to be stored in Trace Memory. Up to 12 bits and up to 3 words may be designated for tracing. (Refer to the <i>CX-Programmer Operation Manual</i> for details.)</p> <p>TRSM(45) is not controlled by an execution condition, but rather by two bits in the AR area: AR 2515 and AR 2514. AR 2515 is the Sampling Start bit. This bit is turned ON to start the sampling processes for tracing. The Sampling Start bit must not be turned ON from the program, i.e., it must be turned ON only from the peripheral device. AR 2514 is the Trace Start bit. When it is set, the specified</p>
-------------	---

data is recorded in Trace Memory. The Trace Start bit can be set either from the program or from the Programming Device. A positive or negative delay can also be set to alter the actual point from which tracing will begin.

Data can be recorded in any of three ways. TRSM(45) can be placed at one or more locations in the program to indicate where the specified data is to be traced. If TRSM(45) is not used, the specified data will be traced when END(01) is executed. The third method involves setting a timer interval from the peripheral devices so that the specified data will be tracing at a regular interval independent of the cycle time. (Refer to the *SSS Operation Manual: C-series PCs*.)

TRSM(45) can be incorporated anywhere in a program, any number of times. The data in the trace memory can then be monitored via a Programming Console, host computer, etc.

AR Control Bits and Flags

The following control bits and flags are used during data tracing. The Tracing Flag will be ON during tracing operations. The Trace Completed Flag will turn ON when enough data has been traced to fill Trace Memory.

Flag	Function
AR 2515	Sampling Start Bit*
AR 2514	Trace Start Bit
AR 2513	Tracing Flag
AR 2512	Trace Completed Flag

Note *Do not change the status of AR 2515 from the program.

Precautions

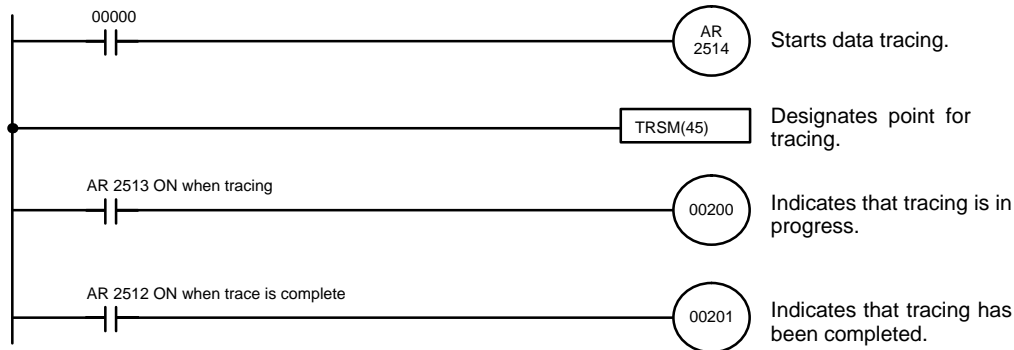
If TRSM(45) occurs TRSM(45) will not be executed within a JMP(08) – JME(09) block when the jump condition is OFF.

Example

The following example shows the basic program and operation for data tracing. Force set the Sampling Start Bit (AR 2515) to begin sampling. The Sampling Start Bit must not be turned ON from the program. The data is read and stored into trace memory.

When IR 00000 is ON, the Trace Start Bit (AR 2514) is also turned ON, and the CPU Unit looks at the delay and marks the trace memory accordingly. This can mean that some of the samples already made will be recorded as the trace memory (negative delay), or that more samples will be made before they are recorded (positive delay).

The sampled data is written to trace memory, jumping to the beginning of the memory area once the end has been reached and continuing up to the start marker. This might mean that previously recorded data (i.e., data from this sample that falls before the start marker) is overwritten (this is especially true if the delay is positive). The negative delay cannot be such that the required data was executed before sampling was started.

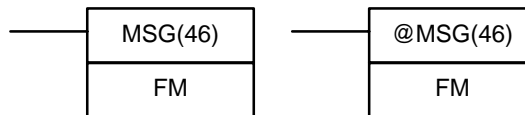


Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	0000
00001	OUT	AR 2514
00002	TRSM(45)	
00003	LD	AR 2513

Address	Instruction	Operands
00004	OUT	00200
00005	LD	AR 2512
00006	OUT	00201

5-28-2 MESSAGE DISPLAY – MSG(46)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

FM: First message word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

DM 6649 to DM 6655 cannot be used for FM.

Description

When executed with an ON execution condition, MSG(46) reads eight words of extended ASCII code from FM to FM+7 and displays the message on the Programming Console. The displayed message can be up to 16 characters long, i.e., each ASCII character code requires eight bits (two digits). Refer to *Appendix H* for the ASCII codes. Japanese katakana characters are included in this code.

If not all eight words are required for the message, it can be stopped at any point by inputting "OD." When OD is encountered in a message, no more words will be read and the words that normally would be used for the message can be used for other purposes.

Message Buffering and Priority

Up to three messages can be buffered in memory. Once stored in the buffer, they are displayed on a first in, first out basis. Since it is possible that more than three MSG(46)s may be executed within a single cycle, there is a priority scheme, based on the area where the messages are stored, for the selection of those messages to be buffered.

The priority of the data areas is as follows for message display:

LR > IR > HR > AR > TIM/CNT > DM

In handling messages from the same area, those with the lowest address values have higher priority.

In handling indirectly addressed messages (i.e. *DM), those with the lowest final DM addresses have higher priority.

Clearing Messages

To clear a message, execute FAL(06) 00 or clear it via a Programming Console or the SSS.

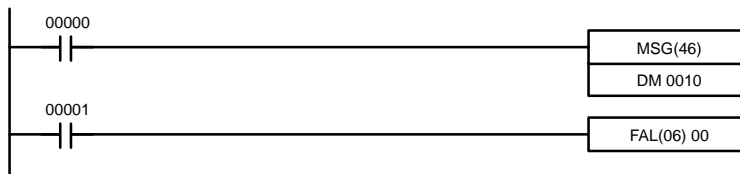
If the message data changes while the message is being displayed, the display will also change.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

Example

The following example shows the display that would be produced for the instruction and data given when 00000 was ON. If 00001 goes ON, a message will be cleared.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	MSG(46)	
		DM 0010
00002	LD	00001
00003	FAL(06)	00

DM contents					ASCII equivalent	
DM 0010	4	1	4	2	A	B
DM 0011	4	3	4	4	C	D
DM 0012	4	5	4	6	E	F
DM 0013	4	7	4	8	G	H
DM 0014	4	9	4	A	I	J
DM 0015	4	B	4	C	K	L
DM 0016	4	D	4	E	M	N
DM 0017	4	F	5	0	O	P

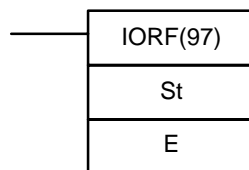
```

MS
AB D      I      MNOP

```

5-28-3 I/O REFRESH – IORF(97)

Ladder Symbol



Operand Data Areas

St: Starting word
IR 000 to IR 115
E: End word
IR 000 to IR 115

Limitations

St must be less than or equal to E.

Description

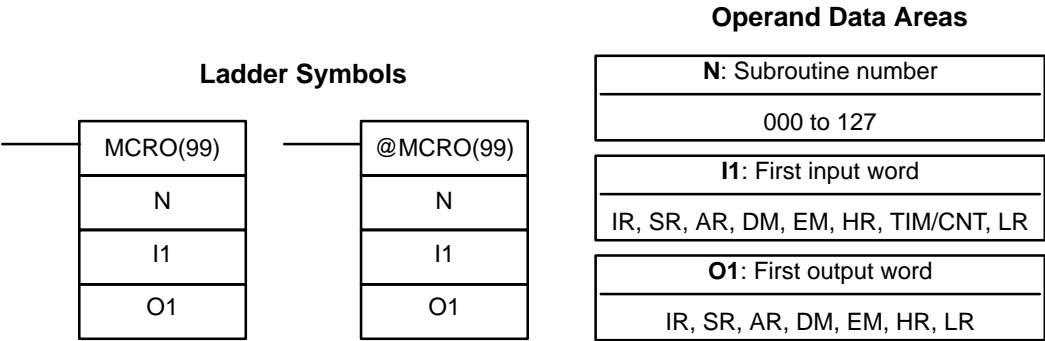
To refresh I/O words, specify the first (St) and last (E) I/O words to be refreshed. When the execution condition for IORF(97) is ON, all words between St and E will be refreshed. This will be in addition to the normal I/O refresh performed during the CPU Unit's cycle.

Note This instruction will have no effect on words that are not being used for I/O.

Flags

There are no flags affected by this instruction.

5-28-4 MACRO – MCRO(99)



Limitations
Description

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for O1.

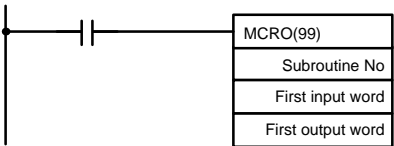
The MACRO instruction allows a single subroutine to replace several subroutines that have identical structure but different operands. There are 4 input words, IR 096 to IR 099, and 4 output words, IR 196 to IR 199, allocated to MCRO(99). These 8 words are used in the subroutine and take their contents from I1 to I1+3 and O1 to O1+3 when the subroutine is executed.

When the execution condition is OFF, MCRO(99) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, MCRO(99) copies the contents of I1 to I1+3 to IR 096 to IR 099, copies the contents of O1 to O1+3 to IR 196 to IR 199, and then calls and executes the subroutine specified in N. When the subroutine is completed, the contents of IR 196 through IR 199 is then transferred back to O1 to O1+3 before MCRO(99) is completed.

The macro function allows a single subroutine (programming pattern) to be used by simply changing the I/O word. A number of similar program sections can be managed with just one subroutine, thereby greatly reducing the number of steps in the program and making the program easier to understand.

Using Macros

To use a macro, call a subroutine by means of the MACRO instruction, MCRO(99), as shown below, instead of SBS(91) (SUBROUTINE ENTRY).



When MCRO(99) is executed, operation will proceed as follows:

- 1, 2, 3...
1.

The contents of the four consecutive words beginning with the first input word will be transferred to IR 096 through IR 099. The contents of the four consecutive words beginning with the first output word will be transferred to IR 196 through IR 199.
2.

The specified subroutine will be executed until RET(93) (Subroutine Return) is executed.
3.

The contents of IR 196 through IR 199 will be transferred to the four consecutive words beginning with the first output word.
4.

MCRO(99) will then be finished.

When MCRO(99) is executed, the same instruction pattern can be used as needed simply by changing the first input word or the first output word.

The following restrictions apply when the macro function is used.

- The only words that can be used for each execution of the macro are the four consecutive words beginning with the first input word number (for input) and the four consecutive words beginning with the first output word (for output).

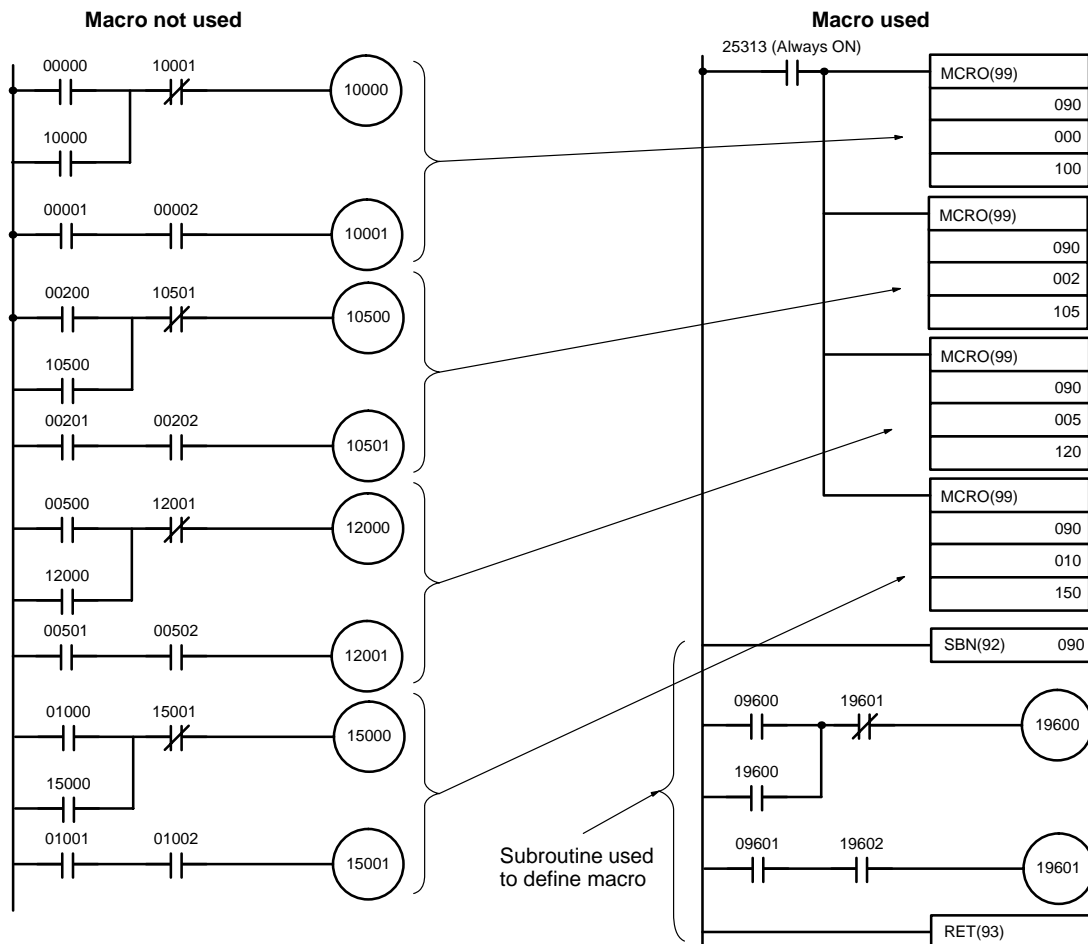
- The specified inputs and outputs must correctly correspond to the words used in the subroutine.
- Even when the direct output method is used for outputs, subroutine results will be actually reflected in the specified output words only when the subroutine has been completed (step 3 above).

Note IR 096 to IR 099 and IR 196 to IR 199 can be used as work bits when MCRO(99) is not used.

The first input word and the first output word can be specified not only with I/O bits, but also with other bits (such as HR bits, work bits, etc.) or with DM words. Subroutines called by MCRO(99) are defined by SBN(92) and RET(93), just as are ordinary subroutines.

Application Example

When a macro is used, the program can be simplified as shown below.



Flags

ER: A subroutine does not exist for the specified subroutine number.
An operand has exceeded a data area boundary.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

A subroutine has called itself.

An active subroutine has been called.

5-28-5 BIT COUNTER – BCNT(67)

Ladder Symbols		Operand Data Areas
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">BCNT(67)</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">@BCNT(67)</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> N: Number of words (BCD) IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, # </div>
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> SB: Source beginning word IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR </div>
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> R: Destination word IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR </div>

Limitations

N cannot be 0.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, BCNT(67) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, BCNT(67) counts the total number of bits that are ON in all words between SB and SB+(N–1) and places the result in R.

Flags

ER: N is not BCD, or N is 0; SB and SB+(N–1) are not in the same area.
 The resulting count value exceeds 9999.
 Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
 (Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

EQ: ON when the result is 0.

5-28-6 FRAME CHECKSUM – FCS(—)

Ladder Symbols		Operand Data Areas
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">FCS(—)</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">@FCS(—)</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> C: Control data IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR, # </div>
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> R₁: First word in range IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR </div>
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> D: First destination word IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR </div>

Limitations

The 3 rightmost digits of C must be BCD between 001 and 999.

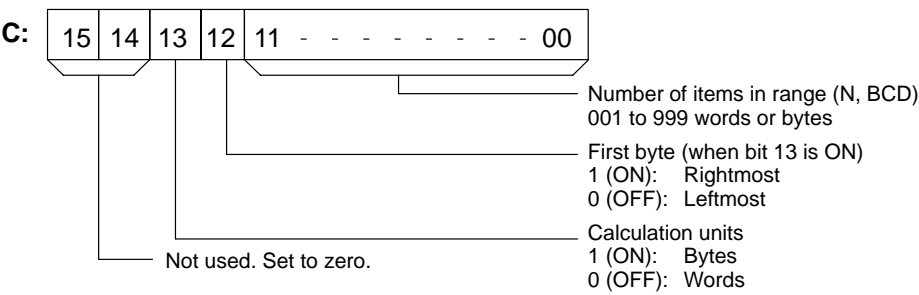
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description

FCS(—) can be used to check for errors when transferring data through communications ports.

When the execution condition is OFF, FCS(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, FCS(—) calculates the frame checksum of the specified range by exclusively ORing either the contents of words R₁ to R₁+N–1 or the bytes in words R₁ to R₁+N–1. The frame checksum value (hexadecimal) is then converted to ASCII and output to the destination words (D and D+1).

The function of bits in C are shown in the following diagram and explained in more detail below.



Number of Items in Range The number of items within the range (N) is contained in the 3 rightmost digits of C, which must be BCD between 001 and 999.

Calculation Units The frame checksum of words will be calculated if bit 13 is OFF and the frame checksum of bytes will be calculated if bit 13 is ON.

If bytes are specified, the range can begin with the leftmost or rightmost byte of R₁. The leftmost byte of R₁ will not be included if bit 12 is ON.

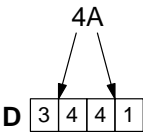
	MSB	LSB
R ₁	1	2
R ₁ +1	3	4
R ₁ +2	5	6
R ₁ +3	7	8
⋮	⋮	⋮

When bit 12 is OFF the bytes will be ORed in this order: 1, 2, 3, 4,

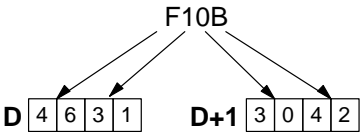
When bit 12 is ON the bytes will be ORed in this order: 2, 3, 4, 5,

Conversion to ASCII The byte frame checksum calculation yields a 2-digit hexadecimal value which is converted to its 4-digit ASCII equivalent. The word frame checksum calculation yields a 4-digit hexadecimal value which is converted to its 8-digit ASCII equivalent, as shown below.

Byte frame checksum value



Word frame checksum value

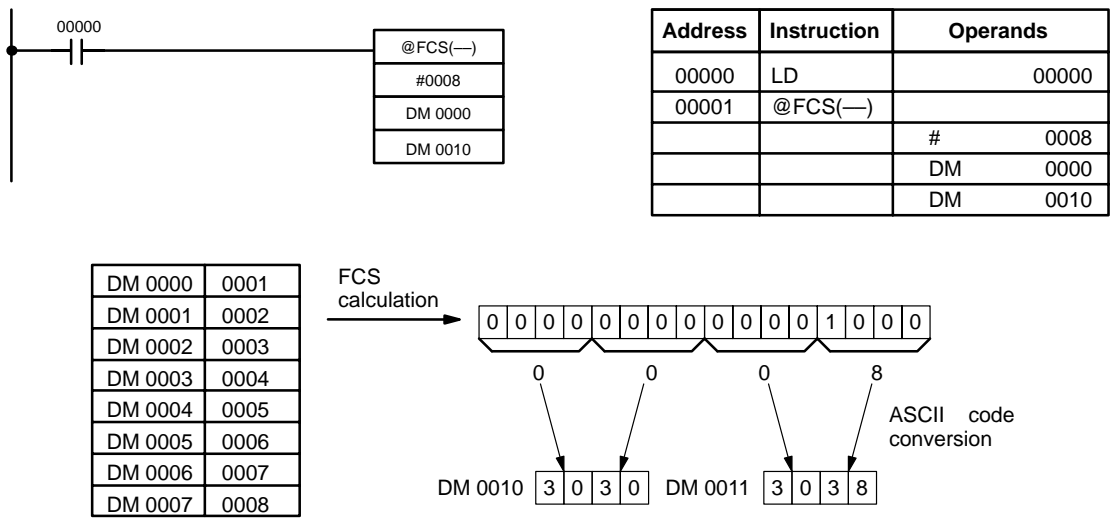


Flags

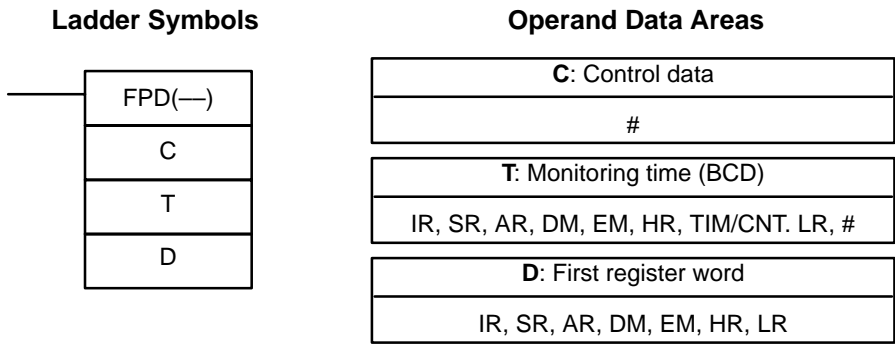
ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

The number of items is not 001 to 999 BCD.

Example When IR 00000 is ON in the following example, the frame checksum (0008) is calculated for the 8 words from DM 0000 to DM 0007 and the ASCII equivalent (30 30 30 38) is written to DM 0010 and DM 0011.



5-28-7 FAILURE POINT DETECTION – FPD(—)



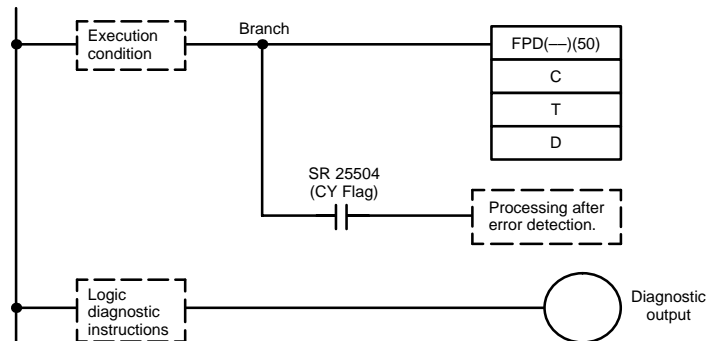
Limitations

D and D+8 must be in the same data area when bit 15 of C is ON.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for T or D.
C must be input as a constant.

Description

FPD(—) can be used in the program as many times as desired, but each must use a different D. It is used to monitor the time between the execution of FPD(—) and the execution of a diagnostic output. If the time exceeds T, an FAL(06) non-fatal error will be generated with the FAL number specified in C.

The program sections marked by dashed lines in the following diagram can be written according to the needs of the particular program application. The processing programming section triggered by CY is optional and can be used any instructions but LD and LD NOT. The logic diagnostic instructions and execution condition can consist of any combination of NC or NO conditions desired.

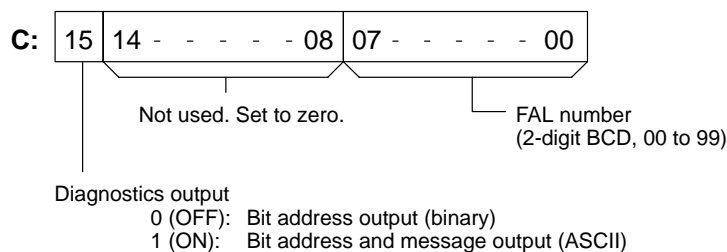


When the execution condition is OFF, FPD(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, FPD(—) monitors the time until the logic diagnostics condition goes ON, turning ON the diagnostic output. If this time exceeds T, the following will occur:

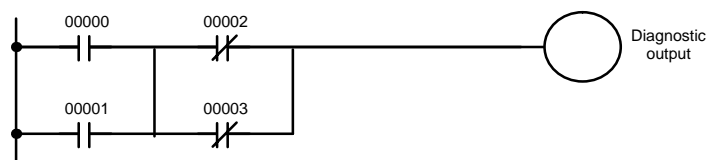
- 1, 2, 3... 1. An FAL(06) error is generated with the FAL number specified in the first two digits of C. If 00 is specified, however, an error will not be generated.
2. The logic diagnostic instructions are searched for the first OFF input condition and this condition's bit address is output to the destination words beginning at D.
3. The CY Flag (SR 25504) is turned ON. An error processing program section can be executed using the CY Flag if desired.
4. If bit 15 of C is ON, a preset message with up to 8 ASCII characters will be displayed on the Peripheral Device along with the bit address mentioned in step 2.

Control Data

The function of the control data bits in C are shown in the following diagram.



Logic Diagnostic Instructions If the time until the logic diagnostics condition goes ON exceeds T, the logic diagnostic instructions are searched for the OFF input condition. If more than one input condition is OFF, the input condition on the highest instruction line and nearest the left bus bar is selected.



When IR 00000 to IR 00003 are ON, the normally closed condition IR 00002 would be found as the cause of the diagnostic output not turning ON.

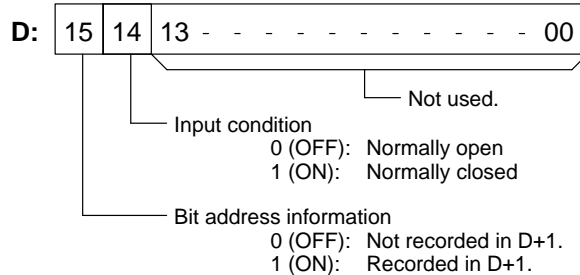
Diagnostics Output

There are two ways to output the bit address of the OFF condition detected in the logic diagnostics condition.

1, 2, 3...

1. Bit address output (used when bit 15 of C is OFF).

Bit 15 of D indicates whether or not bit address information is stored in D+1. If there is, bit 14 of D indicates whether the input condition is normally open or closed.



D+1 contains the bit address code of the input condition, as shown below. The word addresses, bit numbers, and TIM/CNT numbers are in binary.

Data Area	D+1 bit status																		
	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00			
IR, SR	1	0	0	0	Word address								Bit number						
HR	1	0	0	1	1	Word address								Bit number					
LR	1	0	0	1	0	0	Word address								Bit number				
TIM/CNT*	1	0	0	1	0	1	*	Timer or counter number											

Note a) *For the TIM/CNT area, bit 09 of D+1 indicates whether the number is a timer or counter. A 0 indicates a timer, and a 1 indicates a counter.

b) The status of the leftmost bit of the bit number (bit 03) is reversed.

Example: If D + 1 contains 1000 0110 0100 1000, IR 10000 would be indicated as follows:

1000 0110 0100 1000
 └──┬──┘ └──┬──┘ └──┬──┘
 IR \$64 = 100 Bit 00 (inverting status of bit 03)

2. Bit address and message output (selected when bit 15 of C is ON).

Bit 15 of D indicates whether or not there is bit address information stored in D+1 to D+3. If there is, bit 14 of D indicates whether the input condition is normally open or closed. Refer to the following table.

Words D+5 to D+8 contain information in ASCII that are displayed on a Peripheral Device along with the bit address when FPD(—) is executed. Words D+5 to D+8 contain the message preset by the user as shown in the following table.

Word	Bits 15 to 08	Bits 07 to 00
D+1	20 = space	First ASCII character
D+2	Second ASCII character	Third ASCII character
D+3	Fourth ASCII character	Fifth ASCII character
D+4	2D = “_”	“0”=normally open, “1”=normally closed
D+5	First ASCII character	Second ASCII character
D+6	Third ASCII character	Fourth ASCII character
D+7	Fifth ASCII character	Sixth ASCII character
D+8	Seventh ASCII character	Eighth ASCII character

Note If 8 characters are not needed in the message, input “0D” after the last character.

Determining Monitoring Time The procedure below can be used to automatically set the monitoring time, T, under actual operating conditions when specifying a word operand for T. This operation cannot be used if a constant is set for T.

- 1, 2, 3...
1. Switch the CQM1H to MONITOR Mode operation.

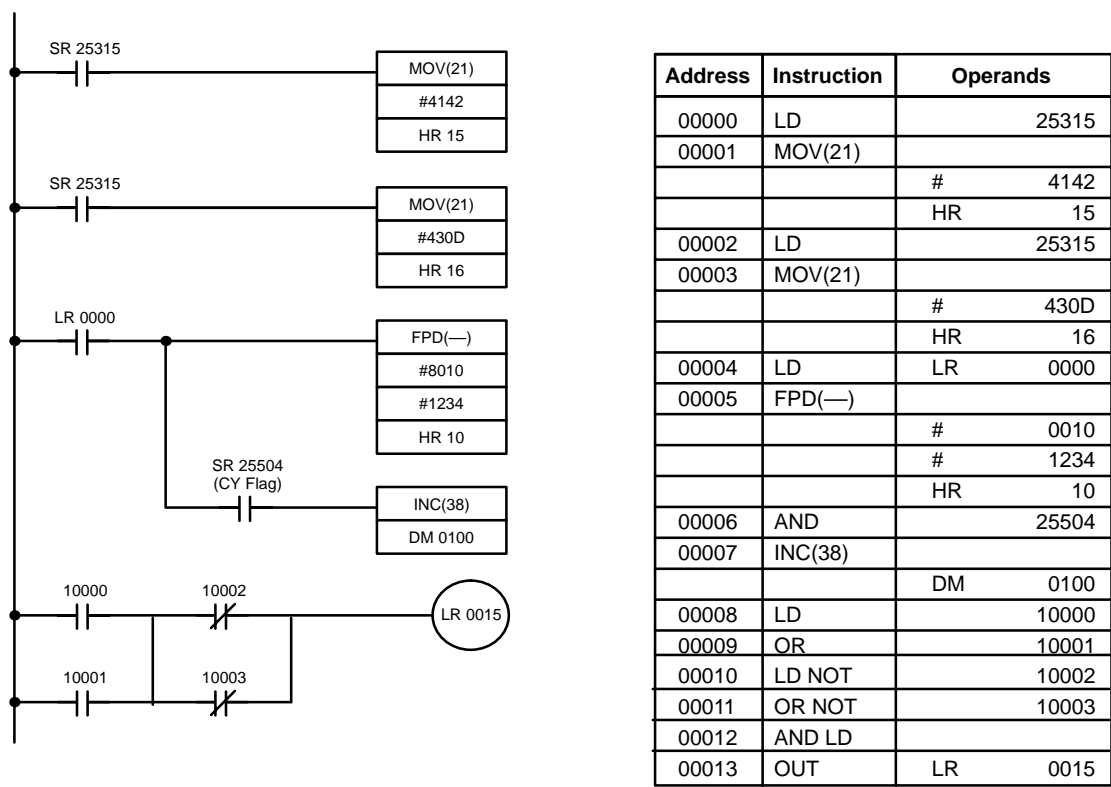
2. Connect a Peripheral Device, such as a Programming Console.

3. Use the Peripheral Device to turn ON control bit AR 2508.


4. Execute the program with AR 2508 turned ON. If the monitoring time currently in T is exceeded, 1.5 times the actual monitoring time will be stored in T. FAL(06) errors will not occur while AR 2508 is ON.

5. Turn OFF AR 2508 when an acceptable value has been stored in T.

Example In the following example, the FPD(—) is set to display the bit address and message (“ABC”) when a monitoring time of 123.4 s is exceeded.

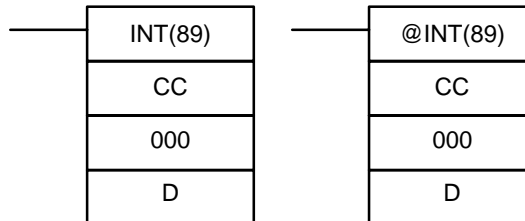


FPD(—) is executed and begins monitoring when LR 0000 goes ON. If LR 0015 does not turn ON within 123.4 s and IR 10000 through IR 10003 are all ON, IR 10002 will be selected as the cause of the error, an FAL(06) error will be generated with an FAL number of 10, and the bit address and preset message (“10002–1ABC”) will be displayed on the Peripheral Device.

HR 10	0000		HR 10	C000	<p>Indicates information, normally closed condition</p> <p>“1”</p> <p>“00”</p> <p>“02”</p> <p>“_1”</p> <p>“AB”</p> <p>“C”, and CR code</p> <p>The last two words are ignored.</p> <p>(Displayed as spaces.)</p>
HR 11	0000		HR 11	2031	
HR 12	0000		HR 12	3030	
HR 13	0000		HR 13	3032	
HR 14	0000		HR 14	2D31	
HR 15	4142		HR 15	4142	
HR 16	430D		HR 16	430D	
HR 17	0000		HR 17	0000	
HR 18	0000		HR 18	0000	

Flags

- ER:** T is not BCD.
C is not a constant or is not BCD 00 to 99.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- CY:** ON when the time between the execution of FPD(—) and the execution of a diagnostic output exceeds T.

5-28-8 INTERRUPT CONTROL – INT(89)**Ladder Symbols****Operand Data Areas**

CC: Control code
(000 to 003, 100, or 200)
000: No function
(000)
D: Control data
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, TR, #

Limitations

DM 6644 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D when CC=002.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, INT(89) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, INT(89) is used to control interrupts and performs one of the six functions shown in the following table depending on the value of CC.

Note Refer to *1-4 Interrupt Functions* for more details.

INT(89) function	CC
Mask/unmask input interrupts	000
Clear input interrupts	001
Read current mask status	002
Renew counter SV	003
Mask all interrupts	100
Unmask all interrupts	200

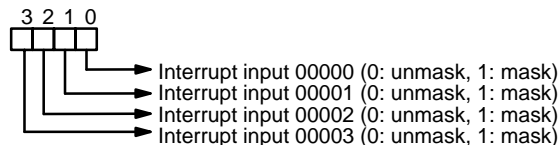
These six functions are described in more detail below. Refer to page 39 for more information on these functions.

Mask/Unmask I/O Interrupts (CC=000)

This function is used to mask and unmask I/O interrupt inputs 00000 to 00003. Masked inputs are recorded, but ignored. When an input is masked, the interrupt program for it will be run as soon as the bit is unmasked (unless it is cleared beforehand by executing INT(89) with CC=001).

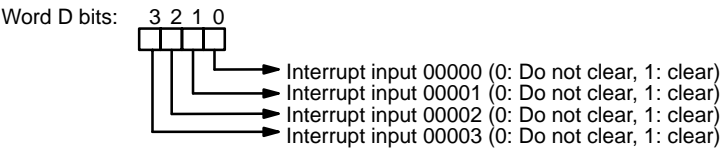
Set the corresponding bit in D to 0 or 1 to unmask or mask an I/O interrupt input. Bits 00 to 03 correspond to 00000 to 00003. Bits 04 to 15 should be set to 0.

Word D bits:

**Clear I/O Interrupts (CC=001)**

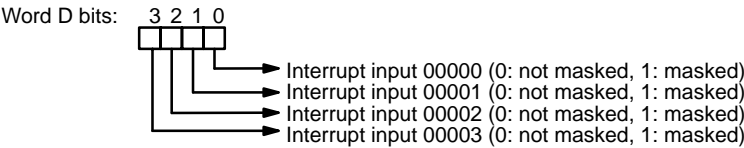
This function is used to clear I/O interrupt inputs 00000 to 00003. Since interrupt inputs are recorded, masked interrupts will be serviced after the mask is removed unless they are cleared first.

Set the corresponding bit in D to 1 to clear an I/O interrupt input. Bits 00 to 03 correspond to 00000 to 00003. Bits 04 to 15 should be set to 0.



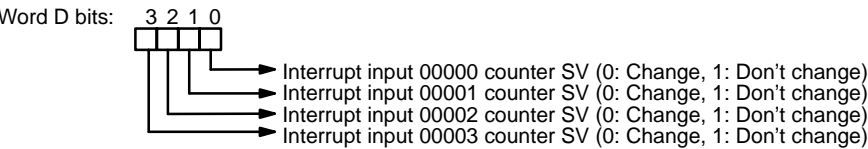
Read Current Mask Status (CC=002)

This function is used to write the current mask status for I/O interrupt inputs 00000 to 00003 to word D. The corresponding bit will be ON if the input is masked. (Bits 00 to 03 correspond to 00000 to 00003.)



Renew Counter SV (CC=003)

This function is used to renew the counter SV for I/O interrupt inputs 00000 to 00003 to word D. Set the corresponding bit in D to 1 in order to renew the input's counter SV. (Bits 00 to 03 correspond to 00000 to 00003.)



Mask/Unmasking All Interrupts (CC=100/200)

This function is used to mask or unmask all interrupt processing. Masked inputs are recorded, but ignored. Refer to page 26 for details.
The control data, D, is not used for this function. Set D to #0000.

Flags

ER: A counter's SV is incorrect. (CC=003 only)
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

CC=100 or 200 while an interrupt program was being executed.

CC=100 when all inputs were already masked.

CC=200 when all inputs were already unmasked.

CC and/or D are not within specified values.

5-28-9 SET PULSES – PULS(65)

Ladder Symbols		Operand Data Areas
	PULS(65)	P: Port specifier
	P	000, 001
	C	C: Control data
	N	000 to 005
	@PULS(65)	N: Number of pulses
	P	IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR
	C	
	N	

Limitations

N and N+1 must be in the same data area.

DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for N.

Description

PULS(65) can be used with the functions listed in the following table.

Unit/Board	Function
Transistor Output Unit	Pulse outputs
Pulse I/O Board	Pulse outputs 1 and 2

PULS(65) is used to set parameters for pulse outputs that are started later in the program using SPED(64) or ACC(—). The parameters that can be set are the number of pulses that will be output in independent mode, the direction of pulse outputs from ports 1 and 2, and the deceleration point for pulse outputs controlled by ACC(—) mode 0.

Since PULS(65) has a relatively long execution time, the cycle time can be reduced by executing the differentiated version (@PULS(65)) of this instruction only when it is needed.

Note Refer to *1-5 Pulse Output Functions* for more details.

Port Specifier (P)

The port specifier indicates the pulse output location. The parameters set in C and N will apply to the next SPED(64) or ACC(—) instruction in which the same port output location is specified.

Pulse output location	P
Output bits 00 to 15 (See note.)	000
Port 1	001
Port 2	002

Note The bit between 00 and 15 that is output as the contact pulse is specified by the P operand in SPED(64),

Control Data (C)

The control data determines the direction of the pulse output to ports 1 and 2 and indicates whether the number of pulses and/or the deceleration point are specified in N to N+3. This operand should be set to 000 when an output bit is specified in P (P=□□0).

C	Direction	Number of pulses	Deceleration point
000	CW	Set in N and N+1	Not set.
001	CCW	Set in N and N+1	Not set.
002	CW	Set in N and N+1	Set in N+2 and N+3
003	CCW	Set in N and N+1	Set in N+2 and N+3
004	CW	Not set.	Not set.
005	CCW	Not set.	Not set.

The direction setting is valid until program execution is stopped or PULS(65) is executed again.

Number of Pulses (C=000 or C=001)

When C=000 or 001, N+1, N contains the 8-digit number of pulses setting for independent mode pulse outputs. N+1, N can be from 0000 0001 to 1677 7215. The pulse output started by SPED(64) or ACC(—) will stop automatically when this number of pulses has been output.

	Leftmost 4 digits	Rightmost 4 digits	Possible range
Number of pulses:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">N+1</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">N</div>	0000 0001 to 1677 7215

Number of Pulses and Deceleration Point (C=002 or C=003)

When C=002 or 003, N+1, N contains the 8-digit number of pulses setting for

independent mode pulse outputs. N+1, N can be from 0000 0001 to 1677 7215. The pulse output started by ACC(—) will stop automatically when this number of pulses has been output.

	Leftmost 4 digits	Rightmost 4 digits	Possible range
Number of pulses:	N+1	N	0000 0001 to 1677 7215

N+3, N+2 contains the 8-digit number of pulses setting for the deceleration point used in ACC(—) mode 0. N+3, N+2 can be from 0000 0001 to 1677 7215. The pulse output started by ACC(—) will begin deceleration when this number of pulses have been output.

	Leftmost 4 digits	Rightmost 4 digits	Possible range
Deceleration point:	N+3	N+2	0000 0001 to 1677 7215

Change Output Destination (C=004 or C=005)

When C=004 or 005, neither the number of pulses nor the deceleration point are set. Set N=000 when C=004 or 005. Use these settings to change the output destination for continuous mode pulse outputs from port 1 or port 2.

Frequency Changes

The number of pulses set to be output will be used even if SPED(64) is used to change the pulse frequency during operation. (The number of pulses cannot be changed during operation.)

For example, if the number of pulses setting is 2,100 and the frequency is changed from 1 KHz to 100 Hz, pulse output will stop in:

12 s if the pulse frequency is changed after 1 s at 1 KHz.

3 s if the pulse frequency is changed after 2 s at 1 KHz.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
A data area boundary is exceeded.
There is an error in the instruction settings.
PULS(65) is executed in an interrupt subroutine while a pulse I/O or high-speed counter instruction is being executed in the main program.

5-28-10 SPEED OUTPUT– SPED(64)

Ladder Symbols

—	SPED(64)	—	@SPED(64)
	P		P
	M		M
	F		F

Operand Data Areas

P: Port specifier
001, 002, or 010 to 150
M: Output mode
000 or 001
F: Pulse frequency
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR, #

Limitations

F must be BCD, #0000 to #5000 when a port is specified, #0000 or #0002 to #0100 when an output bit is specified.

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for F.

Description

SPED(64) can be used with the functions listed in the following table.

Unit/Board	Function
Transistor Output Unit	Pulse outputs
Pulse I/O Board	Pulse outputs 1 and 2

SPED(64) is used to set, change, or stop pulse output from the specified port or output bit. When the execution condition is OFF, SPED(64) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SPED(64) sets the pulse frequency F for the port or output bit specified by P. M determines the output mode.

Since SPED(64) has a relatively long execution time, the cycle time can be reduced by executing the differentiated version (@SPED(64)) of this instruction only when it is needed.

Note Refer to *1-5 Pulse Output Functions* for more details.

Port Specifier (P)

The port specifier specifies the port or output bit where the pulses will be output.

P	Pulse output location
001	Port 1
002	Port 2
000 to 150	Output bits IR 10000 to IR 10015. The first two digits of P specify which bit of IR 100 is the output bit and the third digit of P is always set to 0. For example, P=000 specifies IR 10000, P=010 specifies IR 10001, ... and P=150 specifies bit IR 10015.

Output Mode (M)

The value of M determines the output mode.

M	Output mode
000	Independent mode, frequency set in units of 10 Hz
001	Continuous mode, frequency set in units of 10 Hz
002	Independent mode, frequency set in units of 1 Hz (See note.)
003	Continuous mode, frequency set in units of 1 Hz (See note.)

Note Settings of 002 and 003 can be specified only for ports 1 and 2 of a Pulse I/O Board (P=001 or P=002).

In independent mode, the pulse output will continue until one of the following occurs:

- 1, 2, 3...** 1. The number of pulses specified by the PULS(65) instruction is reached. (Execute PULS(65) before SPED(64) when specifying independent mode.)
2. The INI(61) instruction is executed with C=003.
3. SPED(64) is executed again with the output frequency, F, set to 000.

When outputting pulses in independent mode, specify the number of pulses beforehand by executing PULS(65). When outputting from port 1 or 2, specify the direction (CW or CCW) as well.

In independent mode, the number of pulses that have been output to ports 1 and 2 are contained in IR 236 and 237 (port 1) and IR 238 and 239 (port 2).

	Leftmost 4 digits	Rightmost 4 digits
Port 1 pulse output PV:	IR 237	IR 236
Port 2 pulse output PV:	IR 239	IR 238

In continuous mode, pulses will be output until the INI(61) instruction is executed with C=003 or SPED(64) is executed again with F=0000. If the direction (CW or CCW) is not specified when outputting from port 1 or 2, the pulses will be CW.

Pulse Frequency (F)

The value of F sets the pulse frequency, as shown below. Setting F to 0000 will stop the pulse output at the specified location.

Output	Units	Possible values of F
Output bits	10 Hz	0000 (Stops output.) or 0002 to 0100 (20 Hz to 1 kHz)
Port 1 or 2	10 Hz	0000 (Stops output.) or 0001 to 5000 (10 Hz to 50 kHz)
	1 Hz	0000 (Stops output.) or 0010 to 9999 (10 Hz to 9,999 Hz)

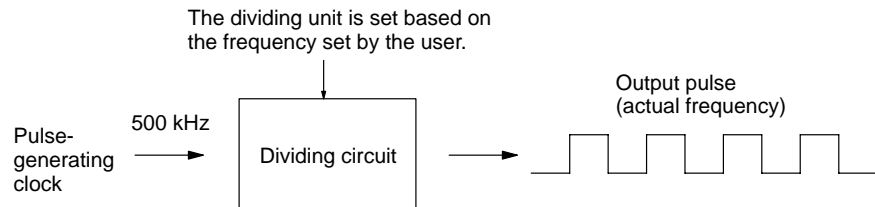
Precautions Regarding Pulse Output

The pulse frequency output from the CQM1H-PLB21 Pulse I/O Board is generated by dividing the 500-kHz basic clock pulse by an integer value, which results in a difference between the set frequency and actual frequency. Refer to the following equation for calculating an actual frequency.

Set Frequency: Output frequency set in the instruction by the user

Dividing Unit: An integer set in the dividing circuit to generate an output pulse of the set frequency

Actual Frequency: Output pulse frequency actually output from the dividing circuit



Equation:

Actual frequency (KHz) = 500 (KHz)/INT (500 (kHz)/Set frequency (kHz))

INT: Function for obtaining an integer value

INT (500/Set frequency): Dividing unit

The difference between the set frequency and actual frequency becomes larger as the frequency becomes higher.

Example:

Set frequency (kHz)	Actual frequency (kHz)
45.46 to 50.00	50.00
41.67 to 45.45	45.45
38.47 to 41.66	41.67
:	:
31.26 to 33.33	33.33
29.42 to 31.25	31.25
27.78 to 29.41	29.41
:	:
20.01 to 20.83	20.83
19.24 to 20.00	20.00
18.52 to 19.23	19.23
:	:
10.01 to 10.20	10.20
9.81 to 10.00	10.00
9.62 to 9.80	9.80
:	:
5.01 to 5.05	5.05
4.96 to 5.00	5.00
4.90 to 4.95	4.95
:	:
3.02 to 3.03	3.03
3.00 to 3.01	3.01
2.98 to 2.99	2.99
:	:

Precautions

The pulse output cannot be used when interval timer 0 is operating.

When a pulse output with a frequency of 500 Hz or higher is output from an output bit, set interrupt processing for the TIMH(15) TIM/CNT numbers 000 to 003 by setting #0104 in DM 6629 of the PC Setup.

Only one output bit at a time can have a pulse output.

Note Pulse output can be stopped only when pulses are not currently being output. The Pulse Output Flag (AR 0515 or AR 0615) can be used to check pulse output status.

Flags

ER:

SPED(64) is executed while interval timer 0 is operating.
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

There is an error in the instruction settings.

SPED(64) is executed in an interrupt subroutine while a pulse I/O or high-speed counter instruction is being executed in the main program.

5-28-11 PULSE OUTPUT – PLS2(—)

Ladder Symbols

PLS2(—)

P

D

C

@PLS2(—)

P

D

C

Operand Data Areas

P: Communications port

001 or 002

D: Direction specifier

000 or 001

C: First control word

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

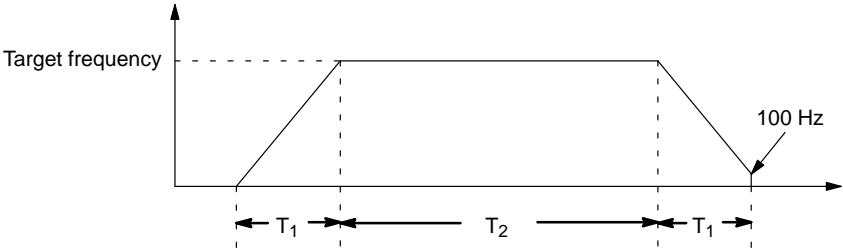
PLS2(—) cannot be used if the PC Setup (DM 6611) is set to high-speed counter mode.
P must be 001 or 002 and D must be 000 or 001.
C to C+3 must be in the same data area.

Description

PLS2(—) can be used with the functions listed in the following table.

Unit/Board	Function
Pulse I/O Board	Pulse outputs 1 and 2 (The mode for ports 1 and 2 must be set to the simple positioning mode in DM 6611 of the PC Setup. PLS2(—) cannot be used if the mode is set to high-speed counter mode.)

PLS2(—) is used to output a specified number of CW or CCW pulses from port 1 or 2. The pulse output accelerates to the target frequency at a specified rate and decelerates at the same rate. (Pulse output stops at 100 Hz.)



The following equations show how to calculate the approximate acceleration/deceleration time T_1 and running time T_2 . Both times are in seconds.

$$T_1 \left(0.004 \times \frac{\text{Target frequency}}{\text{Acceleration) deceleration rate}} \right)$$

$$T_2 \left(\frac{\text{Number of pulses} + (T_1 \times \text{Target frequency})}{\text{Target frequency}} \right)$$

- Note**
1. Although T_1 and T_2 will vary slightly depending on the operating conditions, the number of pulses output will be accurate.
 2. PLS2(—) will not operate if pulses are already being output from the specified port. Check the pulse output flags (AR 0515 for port 1 and AR 0615 for port 2) before executing PLS2(—).
 3. Refer to *1-5 Pulse Output Functions* for more details.

Operand Settings

P specifies the port where the pulses will be output. Pulses are output from port 1 when P=001, and pulses are output from port 2 when P=002.

D specifies whether the output signal is clockwise (CW) or counter-clockwise (CCW). The output is CW when D=000 and CCW when D=001.

The content of C determines the acceleration/deceleration rate. During acceleration or deceleration, the output frequency is increased or decreased by the amount set in C every 4.08 ms. C must be BCD from 0001 to 0200 (10 Hz to 2 kHz).

The content of C+1 specifies the target frequency. C+1 must be BCD from 0010 to 5000 (100 Hz to 50 kHz).

The 8-digit content of C+3,C+2 determines the number of pulses that will be output. C+3, C+2 must be BCD between 0000 0001 and 1677 7215.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

There is an error in the operand settings.

PLS2(—) is executed without a Pulse I/O Board installed.

The PC Setup is not set for pulse output.

The target frequency, acceleration/deceleration rate, and number of pulses are incorrect. (Number of pulses < $T_1 \times \text{Target frequency}$)

PLS2(—) is executed in an interrupt subroutine while a pulse I/O or high-speed counter instruction is being executed in the main program.

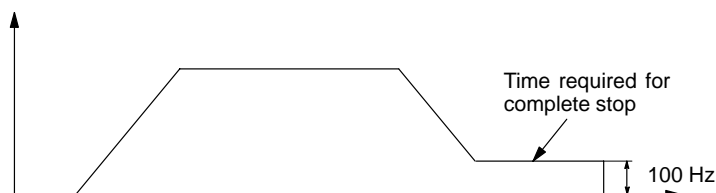
AR 0515: Port 1 output flag. ON when pulses are being output from port 1.

AR 0615: Port 2 output flag. ON when pulses are being output from port 2.



Caution

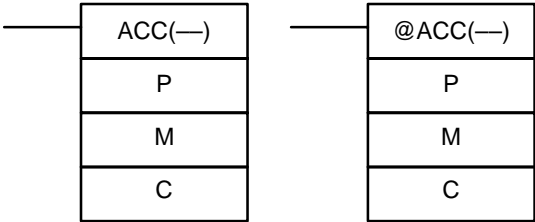
With PLS2(—), conditions such as acceleration/deceleration speed and the target speed can cause low-speed pulse output (100 Hz) to continue for an extended period of time when stopping. Even when this happens, the correct number of pulses will be output.



Correct the system by adjusting the acceleration/deceleration speed and/or the target speed, or by using the ACC(—) instruction (mode 0) to increase the speed (deceleration target frequency) when stopping.

5-28-12 ACCELERATION CONTROL – ACC(—)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

P: Communications port
001 or 002
M: Mode specifier
000 to 003
C: First control word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

Mode 0 of ACC(—) cannot be used if the PC Setup (DM 6611) is set to high-speed counter mode.
P must be 001 or 002 and M must be 000 to 003.
C to C+3 must be in the same data area.

Description

ACC(—) can be used with the functions listed in the following table.

Unit/Board	Function
Pulse I/O Board	Pulse outputs 1 and 2 (In order to use ACC(—) mode 0, ports 1 and 2 must be set simple positioning mode in DM 6611 of the PC Setup. ACC(—) cannot be used if the mode is set to high-speed counter mode.)

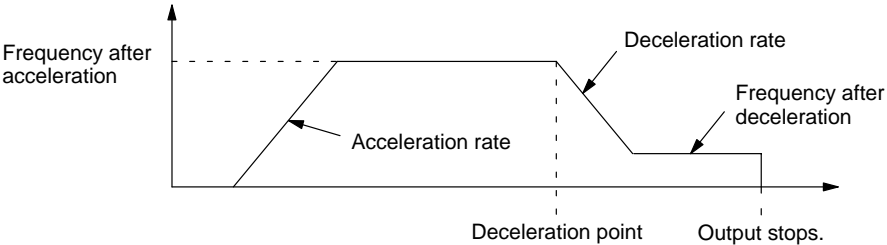
ACC(—) is used together with PULS(65) to control the acceleration and/or deceleration of pulses output from port 1 or 2. The 4 available modes are described briefly below.

The function of the control words varies in the 4 modes, but P always specifies the port where the pulses will be output and M always specifies the mode. Set P=001 or 002 to indicate port 1 or 2. Set M=000 to 003 to indicate modes 0 to 3.

Note Refer to *1-5 Pulse Output Functions* for more details.

Mode 0 (M=000)

Mode 0 is used to output a specified number of CW or CCW pulses from port 1 or 2. The acceleration rate, frequency after acceleration, deceleration point, deceleration rate, and frequency after deceleration can all be controlled.



PULS(65) Operand Settings

PULS(65) must be executed before ACC(—) in order to specify direction, the total number of pulses to be output, and the deceleration point. The function of PULS(65) operands are described below. Refer to 5-28-9 SET PULSES – PULS(65) for more details.

- 1, 2, 3...
1.

The first operand of PULS(65) specifies the output port. Pulses are output from port 1 when P=001, and from port 2 when P=002.

2. The second operand specifies the direction. The output is clockwise (CW) when C=002 and counter-clockwise (CCW) when C=003.
3. The third operand specifies the first of 4 control words.
 - a) The 8-digit content of N+1, N (0000 0001 to 1677 7215) determines the total number of pulses that will be output.
 - b) The 8-digit content of N+3, N+2 (0000 0001 to 1677 7215) determines the deceleration point.

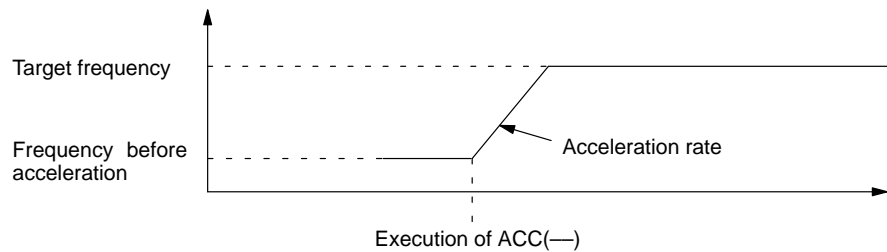
ACC(—) Control Words

The 4 control words indicate the acceleration rate, frequency after acceleration, deceleration rate, and frequency after deceleration.

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. The content of C determines the acceleration rate. During acceleration, the output frequency is increased by the amount set in C every 4.08 ms. C must be BCD from 0001 to 0200 (10 Hz to 2 kHz).
 2. The content of C+1 specifies the frequency after acceleration. C+1 must be BCD from 0000 to 5000 (0 Hz to 50 kHz).
 3. The content of C+2 determines the deceleration rate. During deceleration, the output frequency is decreased by the amount set in C+2 every 4.08 ms. C must be BCD from 0001 to 0200 (10 Hz to 2 kHz).
 4. The content of C+3 specifies the frequency after deceleration. C+3 must be BCD from 0000 to 5000 (0 Hz to 50 kHz).

Mode 1 (M=001)

Mode 1 is used to increase the frequency being output to a target frequency at the specified rate. Pulse output continues until stopped.

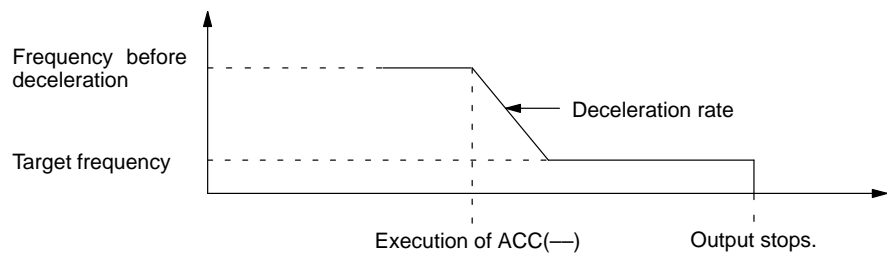


The 2 control words indicate the acceleration rate and target frequency.

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. The content of C determines the acceleration rate. During acceleration, the output frequency is increased by the amount set in C every 4.08 ms. C must be BCD from 0001 to 0200 (10 Hz to 2 kHz).
 2. The content of C+1 specifies the target frequency. C+1 must be BCD from 0000 to 5000 (0 Hz to 50 kHz).

Mode 2 (M=002)

Mode 2 is used to decrease the frequency being output to a target frequency at the specified rate. Output stops when the total number of pulses specified in PULS(65) have been output.



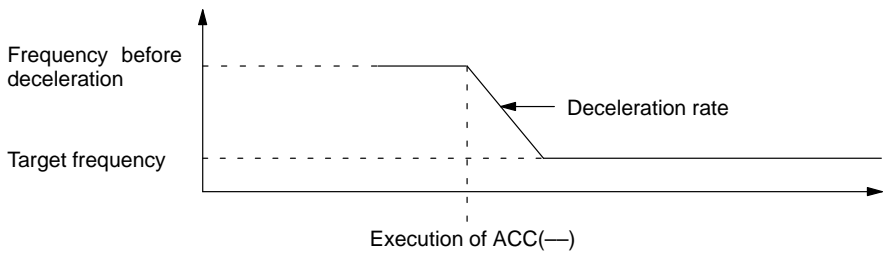
The 2 control words indicate the deceleration rate and target frequency.

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. The content of C determines the deceleration rate. During deceleration, the output frequency is decreased by the amount set in C every 4.08 ms. C must be BCD from 0001 to 0200 (10 Hz to 2 kHz).

2. The content of C+1 specifies the target frequency. C+1 must be BCD from 0000 to 5000 (0 Hz to 50 kHz).

Mode 3 (M=003)

Mode 3 is used to decrease the frequency being output to a target frequency at the specified rate. Pulse output continues until stopped.



The 2 control words indicate the acceleration rate and target frequency.

- 1, 2, 3...
1. The content of C determines the acceleration rate. During acceleration, the output frequency is increased by the amount set in C every 4.08 ms. C must be BCD from 0001 to 0200 (10 Hz to 2 kHz).

2. The content of C+1 specifies the target frequency. C+1 must be BCD from 0000 to 5000 (0 Hz to 50 kHz).

Flags

- ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
There is an error in the operand settings.
ACC(—) is executed without a Pulse I/O Board installed.
The PC Setup is not set for pulse output.
ACC(—) is executed with M=000 and the specified output port is already in use.
ACC(—) is executed in an interrupt subroutine while a pulse I/O or high-speed counter instruction is being executed in the main program.
- AR 0515: Port 1 output flag. ON when pulses are being output from port 1.
- AR 0615: Port 2 output flag. ON when pulses are being output from port 2.

5-28-13 PULSE WITH VARIABLE DUTY FACTOR – PWM(—)

Ladder Symbols

PWM(—)

P

F

D

@PWM(—)

P

F

D

Operand Data Areas

P: Communications port

001 or 002

F: Frequency

000, 001, or 002

D: Duty factor

IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #

Limitations

PWM(—) cannot be used unless the PC Setup (DM 6643 or DM 6644) is set for variable duty factor pulse outputs.
P must be 001 or 002 and F must be 000, 001, or 002.
D must be BCD between 0001 and 0099.

Description

PWM(—) can be used with the functions listed in the following table.

Unit/Board	Function
Pulse I/O Board	Pulse outputs 1 and 2

PWM(—) is used to output pulses with the specified duty factor from port 1 or 2. The output can be set to one of three frequencies: 5.9 kHz, 1.5 kHz, or 91.6 Hz. The pulse output continues until INI(61) is executed to stop it.

In order for PWM(—) to be executed, the specified port must be set for variable duty factor pulse outputs in the PC Setup. Set the leftmost digit of DM 6643 to 1 to enable variable duty factor pulse output from port 1, and set the leftmost digit of DM 6644 to 1 to enable variable duty factor pulse output from port 2. It is not possible to output normal pulses from a port that is set for variable duty factor output.

Note Refer to *1-5 Pulse Output Functions* for more details.

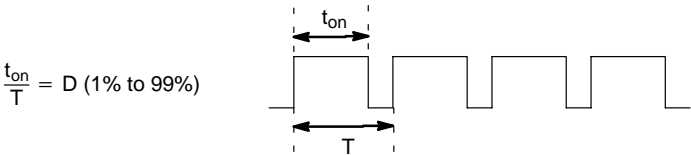
Operand Settings

P specifies the port where the pulses will be output. Pulses are output from port 1 when P=001, and pulses are output from port 2 when P=002.

F specifies the frequency of the pulse output, as shown in the following table.

F	Frequency
000	5.9 kHz
001	1.5 kHz
002	91.6 Hz

D specifies the duty factor of the pulse output, i.e., the percentage of time that the output is ON. D must be BCD from 0001 to 0099 (1% to 99%). The duty factor is 75% in the following diagram.



Flags

ER: There is an error in the operand settings.

PWM(—) is executed without a Pulse I/O Board installed.

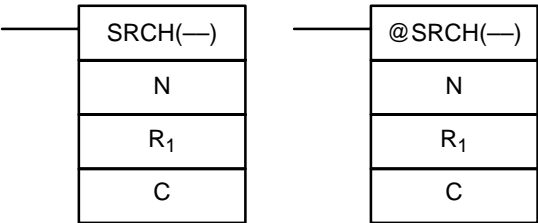
The PC Setup is not set for variable duty factor pulse output.

PWM(—) is executed in an interrupt subroutine while a pulse I/O or high-speed counter instruction is being executed in the main program.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-28-14 DATA SEARCH – SRCH(—)

Ladder Symbols



Operand Data Areas

N: Number of words
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR, #
R₁: First word in range
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
C: Comparison data, result word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

N must be BCD between 0001 to 9999.
R₁ and R₁+N-1 must be in the same data area.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for C.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SRCH(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SRCH(—) searches the range of memory from R₁ to R₁+N-1 for addresses that contain the comparison data in C. If one or more addresses contain the comparison data, the EQ Flag (SR 25506) is turned ON and the lowest address containing the comparison data is identified in C+1. The address is identified differently for the DM area:

- 1, 2, 3...
1. For an address in the DM area, the word address is written to C+1. For example, if the lowest address containing the comparison data is DM 0114, then #0114 is written in C+1.

2. For an address in another data area, the number of addresses from the beginning of the search is written to C+1. For example, if the lowest address containing the comparison data is IR 114 and the first word in the search range is IR 014, then #0100 is written in C+1.

If none of addresses in the range contain the comparison data, the EQ Flag (SR 25506) is turned OFF and C+1 is left unchanged.

Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

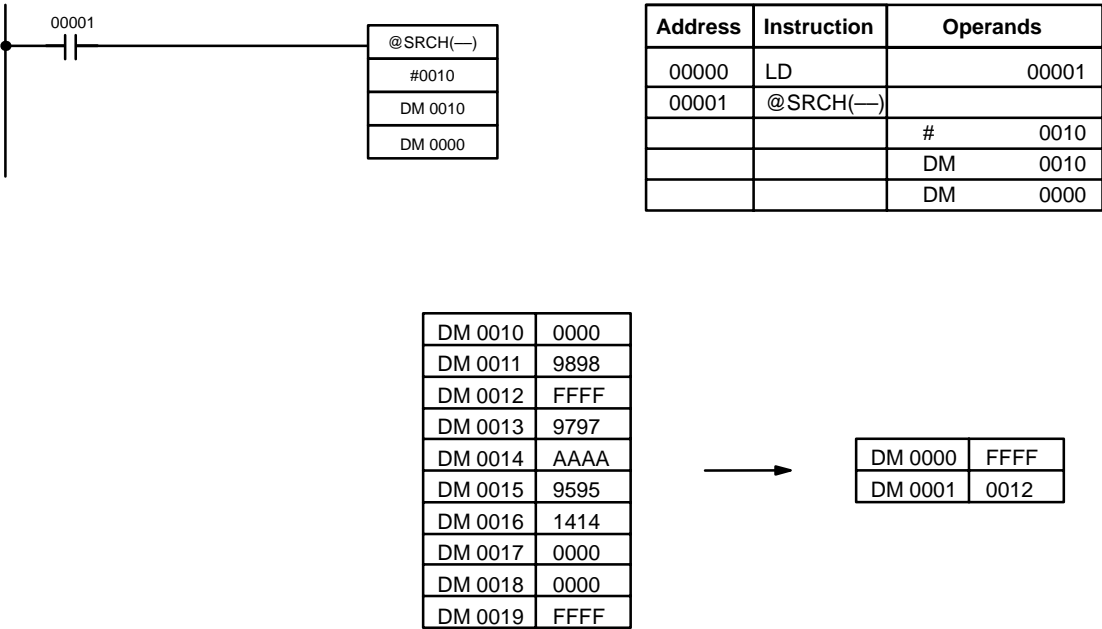
N is not BCD between 0001 and 9999.

EQ:

ON when the comparison data has been matched in the search range.

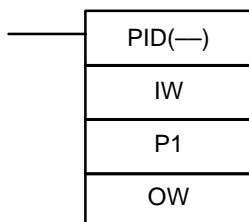
Example

In the following example, the 10 word range from DM 0010 to DM 0019 is searched for addresses that contain the same data as DM 0000 (FFFF). Since DM 0012 contains the same data, the EQ Flag (SR 25506) is turned ON and #0012 is written to DM 0001.



5-28-15 PID CONTROL – PID(—)

Ladder Symbol



Operand Data Areas

IW: Input data word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR
P1: First parameter word
IR, SR, DM, EM, HR, LR
OW: Output data word
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, LR

Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for IW, P1 to P1+32, or OW.
P1 to P1+32 must be in the same data area.

**Caution**

A total of 33 continuous words starting with P1 must be provided for PID(—) to operate correctly. Also, PID(—) may not operate dependably in any of the following situations: In interrupt programs, in subroutines, between IL(02) and ILC(03), between JMP(04) and JME(05), and in step programming (STEP(08)/SNXT(09)). Do not program PID(—) in these situations.

Description

PID(—) performs PID control based on the parameters specified in P1 through P1+6. The data in IW is used to calculate the output data that is written to OW. The following table shows the function of the parameter words.

Word	Bits	Parameter name	Function/Setting range
P1	00 to 15	Set value (SV).	This is the target value for PID control. It can be set to any binary number with the number of bits set by the input range parameter.
P1+1	00 to 15	Proportional band width.	This parameter specifies the proportional band width/input range ratio from 0.1% to 999.9%. It must be BCD from 0001 to 9999.
P1+2	00 to 15	Integral time	Sets the integral time/sampling period ratio used in integral control. It must be BCD from 0001 to 8191, or 9999. (9999 disables integral control.)
P1+3	00 to 15	Derivative time	Sets the derivative time/sampling period ratio used in derivative control. It must be BCD from 0001 to 8191, or 0000.
P1+4	00 to 15	Sampling period	Sets the interval between samplings of the input data from 0.1 to 102.3 s. It must be BCD from 0001 to 1023.
P1+5	00 to 03	Operation specifier	Sets reverse or normal operation. Set to 0 to specify reverse operation or 1 to specify normal operation.
	04 to 15	Input filter coefficient	Determines the strength of the input filter. The lower the coefficient, the weaker the filter. This setting must be BCD from 100 to 199, or 000. A setting of 000 sets the default value (0.65) and a setting of 100 to 199 sets the coefficient from 0.00 to 0.99.
P1+6	00 to 07	Output range	Determines the number of bits of output data. This setting must be between 00 and 08, which sets the output range between 8 and 16 bits.
	08 to 15	Input range	Determines the number of bits of input data. This setting must be between 00 and 08, which sets the input range between 8 and 16 bits.
P1+7 to P1+32	00 to 15	Work area	Do not use. (Used by the system.)

When the execution condition is OFF, PID(—) is not executed and the instruction's data is maintained. While the execution condition is OFF, the desired output data can be written directly to OW for manual control.

When the execution condition first goes from OFF to ON, PID(—) reads the parameters and initializes the work area. There is a built-in function to change the output data continuously at startup because sudden changes in the output data might adversely affect the controlled system.

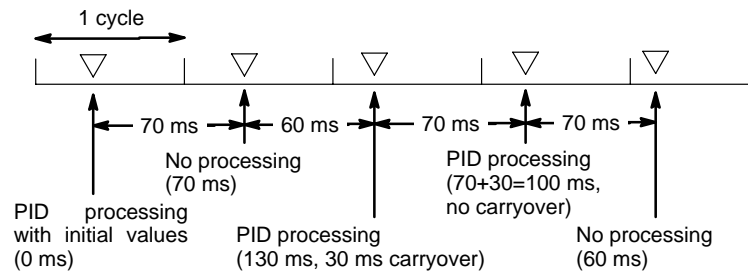
Caution Changes made to the parameters will not be effective until the execution condition for PID(—) goes from OFF to ON.

Note Do not use PID(—) in the following situations; it may not be executed properly.

- In interrupt programs
- In subroutine programs
- In interlocked program sections (between IL and ILC)
- In jump program sections (between JMP and JME)
- In step ladder program section (created with STEP)

When the execution condition is ON, PID(—) performs the PID calculation on the input data when the sampling period has elapsed. The sampling period is the time that must pass before input data is read for processing.

The following diagram shows the relationship between the sampling period and PID processing. PID processing is performed only when the sampling period (100 ms in this case) has elapsed.



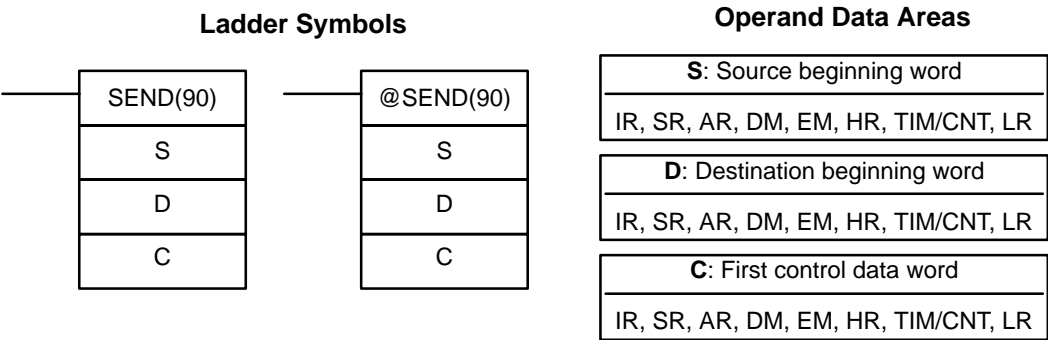
Flags

- ER:** There is an error in the parameter settings.
- The cycle time is more than twice as long as the sampling period, so PID(—) cannot be executed accurately. PID(—) will be executed in this case.
- Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- CY:** ON when PID processing has been performed. (OFF when the sampling period has not elapsed.)

5-29 Network Instructions

The network instructions are used for communicating with other PCs host computers linked through the Controller Link System.

5-29-1 NETWORK SEND – SEND(90)



Limitations

C through C+2 must be within the same data area and must be within the values specified below. To be able to use SEND(90), the system must have a Controller Link Unit mounted.

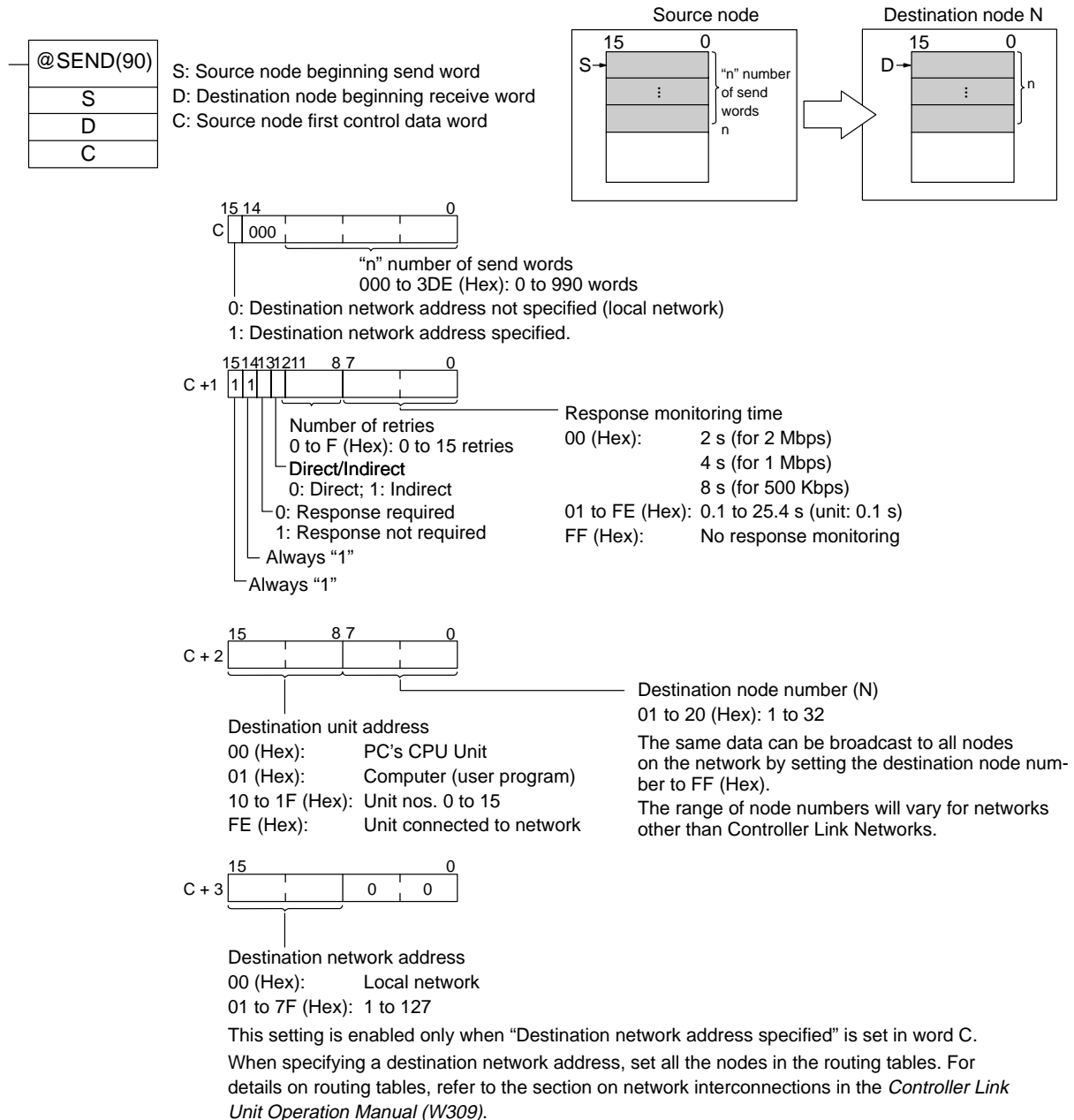
Description

When the execution condition is OFF, SEND(90) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, SEND(90) transfers data beginning at word S, to addresses specified by D in the designated node on the Controller Link System. The control words, beginning with C, specify the number of words to be sent, the destination node, and other parameters.

Control Words

SEND(90) transmits “n” words beginning with S (the beginning source word for

data transmission at the source node) to the “n” words beginning with D (the beginning destination word for data reception at destination node N).



Executing SEND(90) just starts the data transmission via the Communications Unit. To check whether the transmission was actually completed, verify that the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) has gone from OFF to ON and the Network Instruction Error Flag (AR 0208) is OFF. The transmission processing is completed when END(01) is executed.

If a response is required but not received within the response monitoring time, the data transmission will be retried until a response is received or the specified number of retries (up to 15) is reached.

When the destination node number is set to FF, the same data will be broadcast to all nodes on the specified network. When broadcast transmission is specified, responses will not be returned and transmissions will not be retried.

If the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) is OFF when SEND(90) is executed, the instruction will be treated as NOP(00) and won't be executed. An error will occur and the Error Flag will be turned ON.

If the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) is ON when SEND(90) is executed, the Network Instruction Error Flag (AR 0208) and Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) will be turned OFF, the Network Instruction Completion Code will be set to 00, and the data will be sent to the node(s) on the network.

When a current-bank EM area address is specified for the destination beginning word (D), the transmitted data will be written to the destination node's current EM bank. Indirect addressing can be used for the destination beginning word (D) when transmitting to PCs that have larger data areas than the CQM1H such as the CS1-series or CV-series PCs. Indirect addressing can also be used to change the destination beginning word to suit the circumstances.

If data will be transmitted to nodes in other networks, routing tables must be registered in the PCs (CPU Units) in each network. (Routing tables indicate the routes to other networks in which destination nodes are connected.)

Only one network instruction may be executed at one time. To ensure that a second network instruction isn't executed until the first is completed, program the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) as a normally open condition.

Never change the control data (C through C+3) while data is being transmitted and the Network Instruction Enabled Flag is OFF.

Noise and other factors can cause the transmission or response to be corrupted or lost, so we recommend setting the number of retries to a non-zero value which will cause SEND(90) to be executed again if the response is not received within the response monitoring time.

Indirect Destination Beginning Word Designations

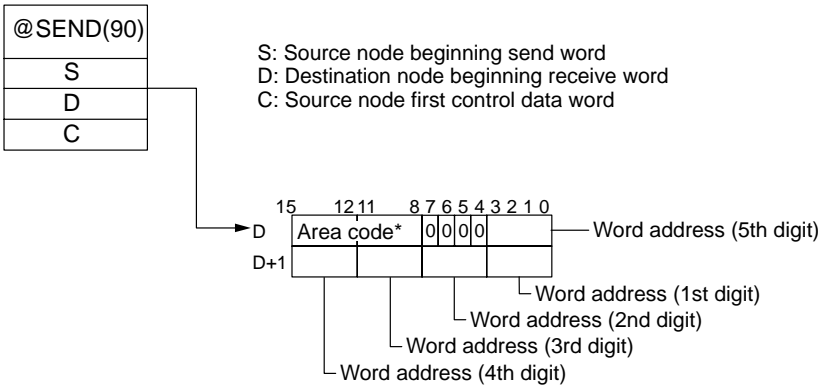
D is used to specify the destination beginning word as follows when indirect specification is designated:

Word	Bits 12 to 15	Bits 08 to 11	Bits 04 to 07	Bits 00 to 03
D	Area type		0	Word address (5th digit)
D+1	Word address (4th digit)	Word address (3rd digit)	Word address (2nd digit)	Word address (1st digit)

CS1-series PCs and CV-series PCs have larger data areas than CQM1H, so the beginning words for sending and receiving at destination nodes cannot always be directly specified by means of SEND(90) and RECV(98) operands. Moreover, depending on circumstances, it may be desirable to change the beginning word at destination nodes.

In such cases, set the "Direct/Indirect" control data designation to "1" (Indirect), and specify the beginning words for sending as described below.

The beginning receive word is determined by the contents of the destination node's D and D+1 words.



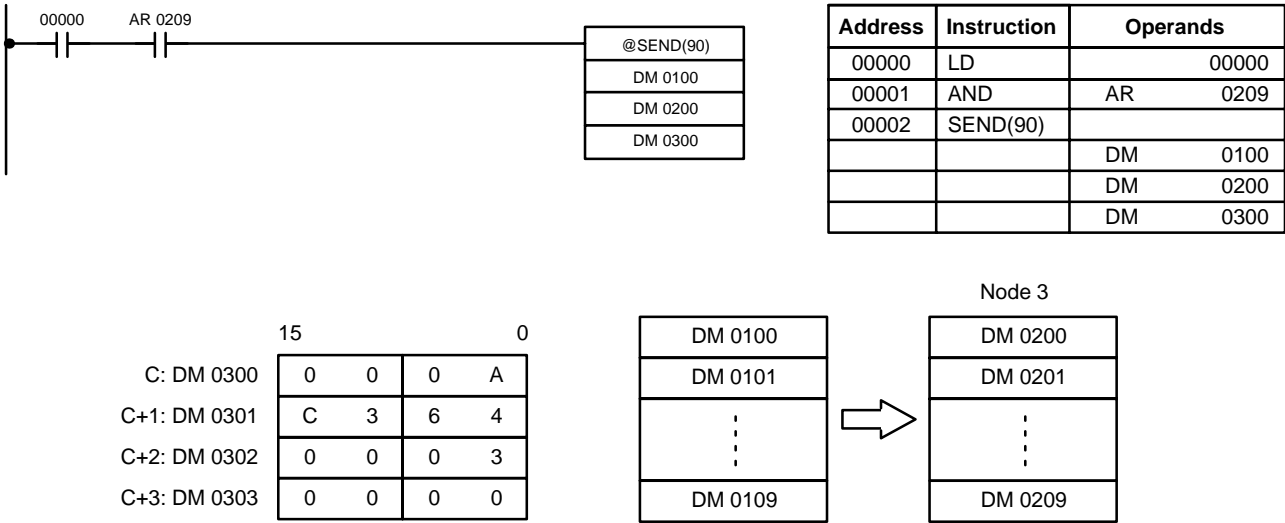
Note Specify the area code according to the following table.

Destination node: CS1-series PC			Destination node: CQM1H, C200HX/HG/HE PC			Destination node: CV-series PC		
Area		Code	Area		Code	Area		Code
CIO		00	IR		00	CIO		00
Timer (see note 1)		03	LR		06	CPU Bus Link		01
Counter (see note 2)		04	HR		07	Auxiliary		02
DM		05	AR		08	Timer		03
EM	Banks 0 to 7 Banks 8 to 15 Current bank	10 to 17 A8 to AC 18	Timer/Counter		03	Counter		04
			DM		05	DM		05
			EM	Banks 0 to 7 Banks 8 to 15 Current bank	10 to 17 28 to 2F 18	EM	Banks 0 to 7 Current bank	10 to 17 18

- Note**
1. Words 0 to 2555 in the IR Area can send and receive data.
 2. Timer/counter numbers 0 to 2047 can send and receive data.

Examples

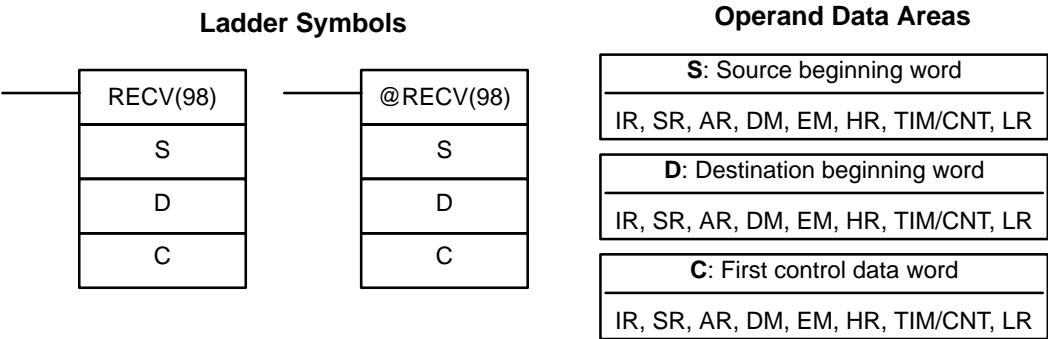
When IR 00000 and AR 0209 (the Network Instruction Enabled Flag) are ON in the following example, the ten words from DM 0100 to DM 0109 are transmitted to node number 3 in the local network where they are written to the ten words from DM 0200 to DM 0209. The data will be retransmitted up to 3 times if a response is not received within ten seconds.



Flags

- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- The number of send words exceeds 990 words for a Controller Link Unit.
- There is no Controller Link Unit installed.
- The source words exceed the data area boundary.

5-29-2 NETWORK RECEIVE – RECV(98)



Limitations

C through C+2 must be within the same data area and must be within the values specified below. To be able to use RECV(98), the system must have a Controller Link Unit mounted.

Description

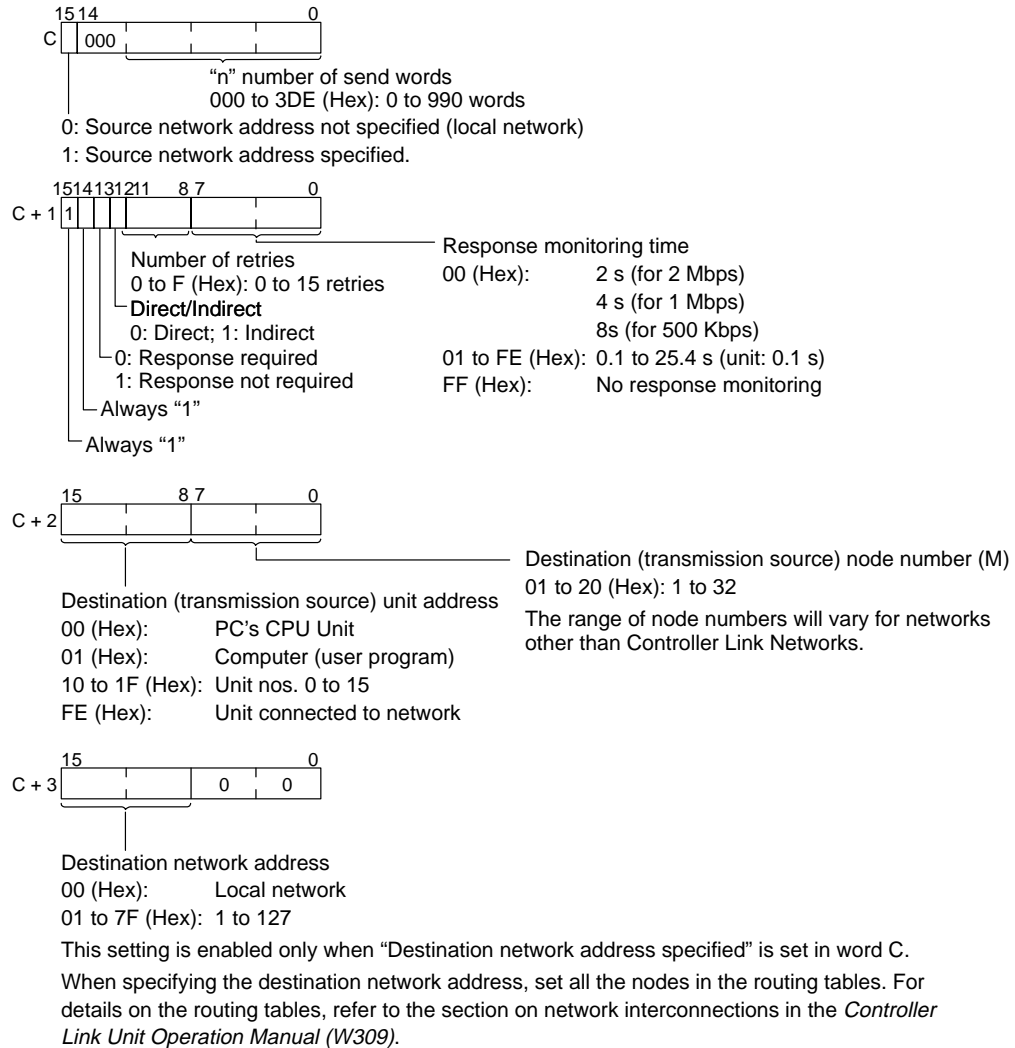
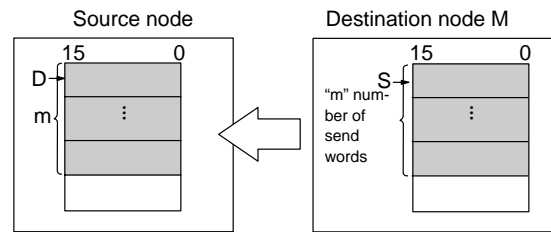
When the execution condition is OFF, RECV(98) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, RECV(98) transfers data beginning at S from a node on the Controller Link System to words beginning at D. The control words, beginning with C, provide the number of words to be received, the source node, and other transfer parameters.

Control Words

RECV(98) receives “m” words beginning with S (the beginning word for data transmission at the destination node, M) to the words from D (the beginning word for data reception at the source node) onwards.

@RCV(98)
S
D
C

S: Destination node beginning send word
D: Source node beginning receive word
C: Source node first control data word



Executing RCV(98) just starts the data reception via the Communications Unit. To check whether the reception was actually completed, verify that the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) has gone from OFF to ON and the Network Instruction Error Flag (AR 0208) is OFF. The reception processing is completed when END(01) is executed.

A response is required with RCV(098) because the response contains the data being received, so set bit 13 of C+1 to "0" to indicate that a response is required. If the response hasn't been received within the response monitoring time set in C+4, the request for data transfer will be retransmitted until a response is received or the specified number of retries (up to 15) is reached.

If the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) is OFF when RECV(98) is executed, the instruction will be treated as NOP(00) and won't be executed. An error will occur and the Error Flag will be turned ON.

If the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) is ON when RECV(98) is executed, the Network Instruction Error Flag (AR 0208) and Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) will be turned OFF, the Network Instruction Completion Code will be set to 00, and the data will be received from the other node.

Only one network instruction may be executed at one time. To ensure that a second network instruction isn't executed until the first is completed, program the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) as a normally open condition.

Never change the control data (C through C+3) while data is being received and the Network Instruction Enabled Flag is OFF.

Noise and other factors can cause the request for transfer or response to be corrupted or lost, so we recommend setting the number of retries to a non-zero value which will cause RECV(98) to be executed again if the response is not received within the response monitoring time.

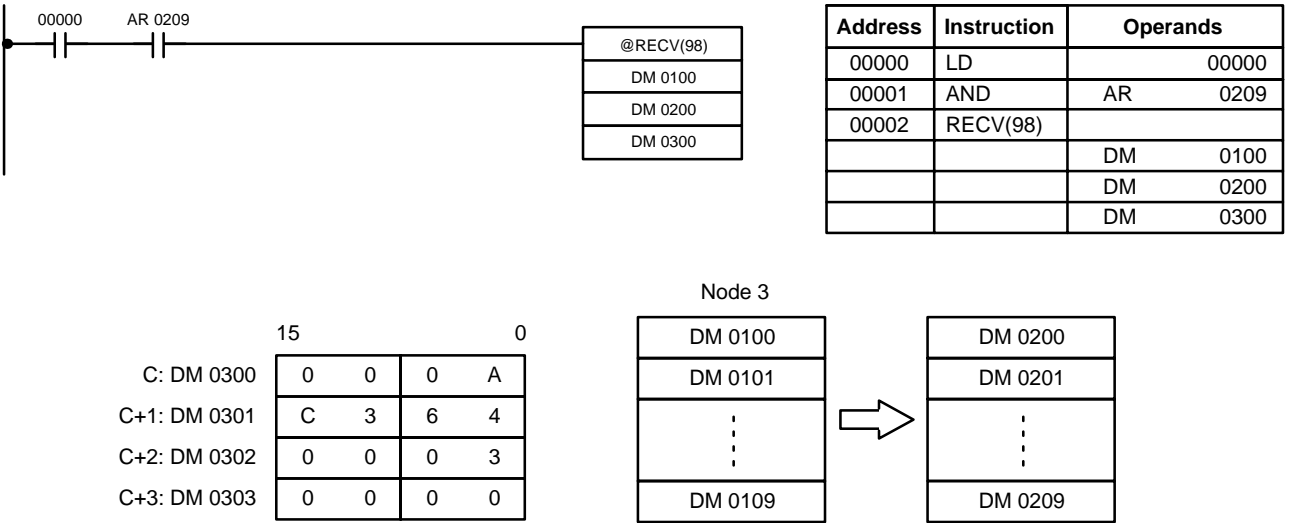
Indirect addressing can be used for the source beginning word (S) when receiving data from PCs that have larger data areas than the CQM1H such as the CS1-series or CV-series PCs. Indirect addressing can also be used to change the source beginning word to suit the circumstances.

Indirect Source Beginning Word Designations

S is used to specify the source beginning word when indirect specification is required. Use the same designations as those used for the destination beginning word for SEND(90).

Examples

When IR 00000 and AR 0209 (the Network Instruction Enabled Flag) are ON in the following example, the data in ten words from DM 0100 to DM 0109 in node number 3 in the local network is received and written to the ten words from DM 0200 to DM 0209. The request for data transfer will be retransmitted up to 3 times if a response is not received within ten seconds.



Flags

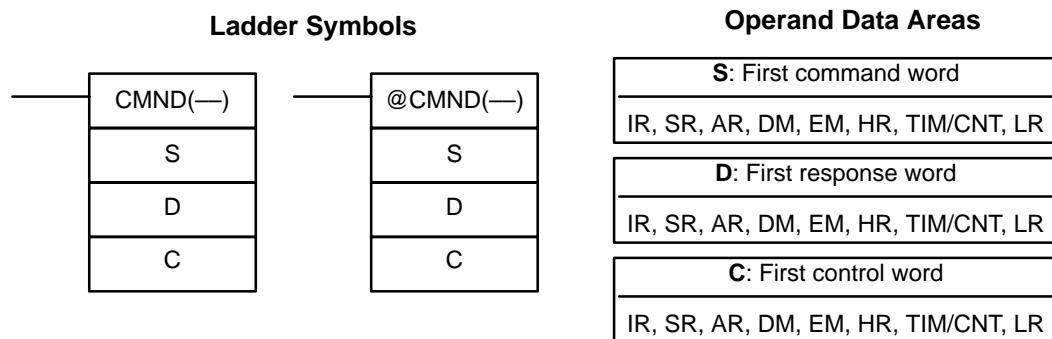
- ER:
- Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

The number of send words exceeds 990 words for a Controller Link Unit.

There is no Controller Link Unit installed.

The received data exceeds the data area boundary.

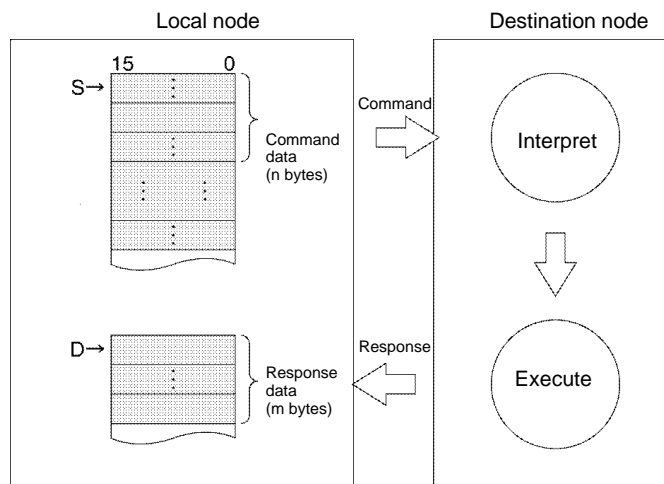
5-29-3 DELIVER COMMAND: CMND(—)

**Limitations**

C through C+5 must be within the same data area and must be within the values specified below. To be able to use CMND(—), the system must have a Controller Link Unit mounted.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, CMND(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, CMND(—) transmits the FINS command beginning at word S to the specified node on the Controller Link System and receives the response.

**Control Words**

The six control words C to C+5 specify the number of bytes of command data and response data, the destination, and other settings shown in the following table.

Word	Bits 00 to 07	Bits 08 to 15
C	Bytes of command data: 0000 to 07C6 hexadecimal (0 to 1,990 bytes)	
C+1	Bytes of response data: 0000 to 07C6 hexadecimal (0 to 1,990 bytes)	
C+2	Destination network address 00: Local network 01 to 7F: Network 1 to 127	Always 00.
C+3	Destination unit address 00: CPU Unit 01: Computer (user program) 10 to 1F: Units 0 to 15 E1: Inner Board FE: Unit connected to network	Destination node number 01 to 20: 1 to 32 (See note 1.) FF: Broadcast (See note 2.)

Word	Bits 00 to 07	Bits 08 to 15
C+4	No. of retries: 00 to 0F (0 to 15)	Response setting 00: Response requested. 80: No response requested.
C+5	Response monitoring time 0000: 2 s at 2 Mbps, 4 s at 1 Mbps, or 8 s at 500 Kbps 0001 to FFFF: 0.1 to 6,553.5 seconds (0.1 s units)	

- Note**
1. The allowed range is 01 to 20 hexadecimal (1 to 32) for a Controller Link, but the maximum node number will differ for other networks.
 2. Set the destination node number to FF to broadcast the command to all nodes in the network.

Executing CMND(—) just starts the transmission of the FINS command via the Communications Unit. To check whether the transmission was actually completed, verify that the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) has gone from OFF to ON and the Network Instruction Error Flag (AR 0208) is OFF. The command transmission processing is completed when END(01) is executed.

If a response is required but not received within the response monitoring time, the command will be issued again until a response is received or the specified number of retries (up to 15) is reached. Be sure to indicate that no response is required when issuing command does not generate a response.

When the destination node number is set to FF, the same command will be broadcast to all nodes on the specified network. When broadcast transmission is specified, responses will not be returned and transmissions will not be retried.

An error will occur if the amount of response data exceeds the number of bytes of response data set in C+1.

If the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) is OFF when CMND(—) is executed, the instruction will be treated as NOP(00) and won't be executed. An error will occur and the Error Flag will be turned ON.

If the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) is ON when CMND(—) is executed, the Network Instruction Error Flag (AR 0208) and Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) will be turned OFF, the Network Instruction Completion Code will be set to 00, and the FINS command will be issued to the node(s) on the network.

The destination node(s) will be located through the routing tables registered in the network PCs. (Routing tables indicate the routes to other networks in which destination nodes are connected.)

Only one network instruction may be executed at one time. To ensure that a second network instruction isn't executed until the first is completed, program the Network Instruction Enabled Flag (AR 0209) as a normally open condition.

Never change the control data (C through C+5) while FINS command is being processed and the Network Instruction Enabled Flag is OFF.

Noise and other factors can cause the transmission or response to be corrupted or lost, so we recommend setting the number of retries to a non-zero value which will cause CMND(—) to be executed again if the response is not received within the response monitoring time.

CMND(—) operates just like SEND(90) if the FINS command code is 0102 (MEMORY AREA WRITE) and just like RECV(098) if the code is 0101 (MEMORY AREA READ).

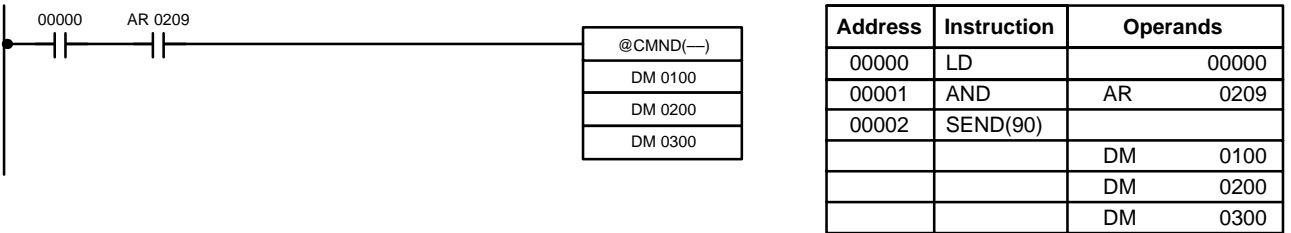
Examples

When IR 00000 and AR 0209 (the Network Instruction Enabled Flag) are ON in the following example, CMND issues FINS command 0101 (MEMORY AREA READ) to node number 3 in the local network.

The MEMORY AREA READ command reads 10 words from DM 0010 to DM 0019. The response contains the 2-byte command code (0101), the 2-byte

completion code, and then the 10 words of data, for a total of 12 words or 24 bytes.

The command will be issued again up to 3 times if a response is not received within ten seconds.



	15		0		
S: DM 0100	0	1	0	1	Command code: 0101 hexadecimal (MEMORY AREA READ)
S+1: DM 0101	8	2	0	0	DM 0010 (Data area = 82 hexadecimal, address = 000A00)
S+2: DM 0102	0	A	0	0	
S+3: DM 0103	0	0	0	A	Number of words to read = 0A hexadecimal (10 decimal)

	15		0		
C: DM 0300	0	0	0	8	Bytes of command data: 0008 (8 decimal)
C+1: DM 0301	0	0	1	8	Bytes of response data: 0018 (24)
C+2: DM 0302	0	0	0	0	Transmit to the local network and the device itself
C+3: DM 0303	0	3	0	0	Node number 3, unit address 00 (CPU Unit)
C+4: DM 0304	0	0	0	3	Response requested, port number 0, 3 retries
C+5: DM 0305	0	0	6	4	Response monitoring time: 0064 hexadecimal (10 seconds)

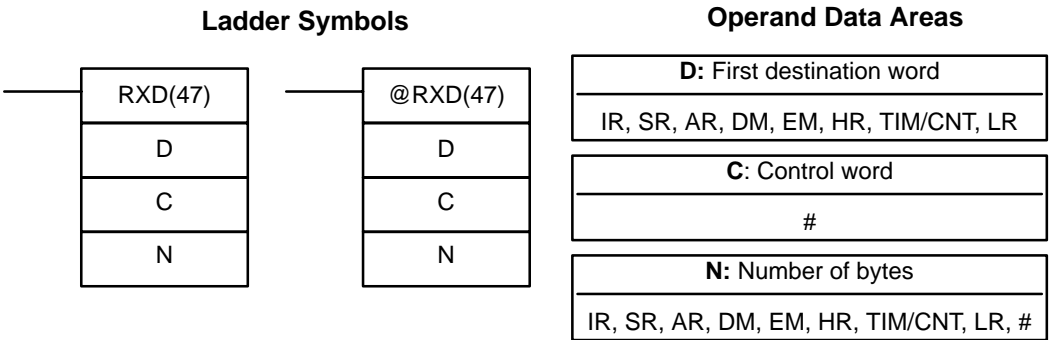
Flags

ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

5-30 Communications Instructions

5-30-1 RECEIVE – RXD(47)



Limitations

D and D+(N÷2)–1 must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D or N.
N must be BCD from #0000 to #0256.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, RXD(47) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, RXD(47) reads N bytes of data received at the port

408

specified in the control word, and then writes that data in words D to D+(N÷2)–1. Up to 256 bytes of data can be read at one time.

If fewer than N bytes are received, the amount received will be read.

Note Refer to *1-6 Communications Functions* for more details on using the RXD(47) instruction, setting communications protocol in the PC Setup, etc.

The CQM1H will be incapable of receiving more data once 256 bytes have been received if received data is not read using RXD(47). Read data as soon as possible after the Reception Completed Flag is turned ON. The following table lists the Reception Completed Flags for the various ports.

Port		Reception Completed Flag
CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port		AR 0806
Peripheral port		AR 0814
Serial Communications Board	Port 1	IR 20106
	Port 2	IR 20114

Communications flags and counters can be cleared by executing RXD(47) with N set to 0000.

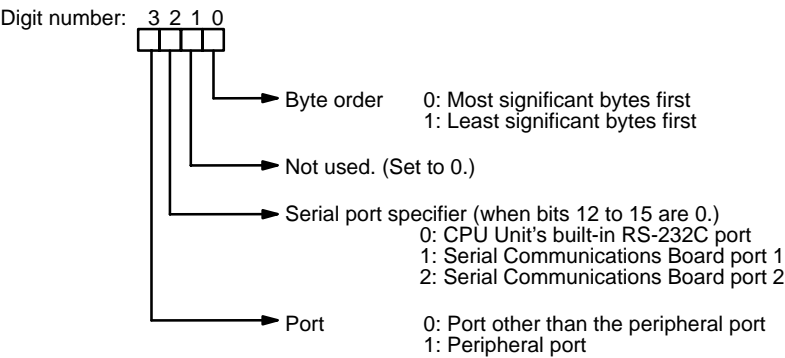
Related Flags and Control Bits

The following table lists the various flags, control bits, and words that are used when receiving data with RXD(47).

Port	Flag	Function
CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port	AR 0806	The Reception Completed Flag is turned ON when reception is completed and is turned OFF after data is read with RXD(47).
	AR 09	Contains the number of bytes received in 4-digit BCD. This word is cleared to 0000 after data is read with RXD(47).
	SR 25209	Turn ON the RS-232C Port Reset Bit to reset the RS-232C port.
Peripheral port	AR 0814	The Reception Completed Flag is turned ON when reception is completed and is turned OFF after data is read with RXD(47).
	AR 10	Contains the number of bytes received in 4-digit BCD. This word is cleared to 0000 after data is read with RXD(47).
	SR 25208	Turn ON the Peripheral Port Reset Bit to reset the peripheral port.
Serial Communications Board port 1	IR 20106	The Reception Completed Flag is turned ON when reception is completed and is turned OFF after data is read with RXD(47).
	IR 202	Contains the number of bytes received in 4-digit BCD. This word is cleared to 0000 after data is read with RXD(47).
	IR 20700	Turn ON the Port 1 Restart Bit to reset port 1.
Serial Communications Board port 2	IR 20114	The Reception Completed Flag is turned ON when reception is completed and is turned OFF after data is read with RXD(47).
	IR 203	Contains the number of bytes received in 4-digit BCD. This word is cleared to 0000 after data is read with RXD(47).
	IR 20701	Turn ON the Port 2 Restart Bit to reset port 2.

Control Word (C)

The value of the control word determines the port from which data will be read and the order in which data will be written to memory.



The order in which data is written to memory depends on the value of digit 0 of C. Eight bytes of data 12345678... will be written in the following manner:

Digit 0 = 0			Digit 0 = 1		
	MSB	LSB		MSB	LSB
D	1	2	D	2	1
D+1	3	4	D+1	4	3
D+2	5	6	D+2	6	5
D+3	7	8	D+3	8	7
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

Flags

ER:

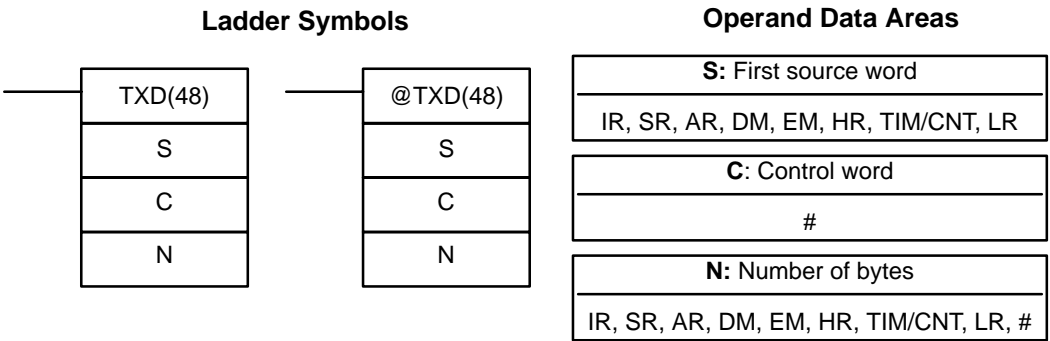
A port on the Serial Communications Board is specified, but a Serial Communications Board is not installed.

There is an error in the communications settings (PC Setup) or the oper- and settings.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

The destination words (D to D+(N÷2)–1) exceed the data area.

5-30-2 TRANSMIT – TXD(48)



Limitations

S and S+(N÷2)–1 must be in the same data area.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for S or N.
N must be BCD from #0000 to #0256. (#0000 to #0061 in host link mode)

Description

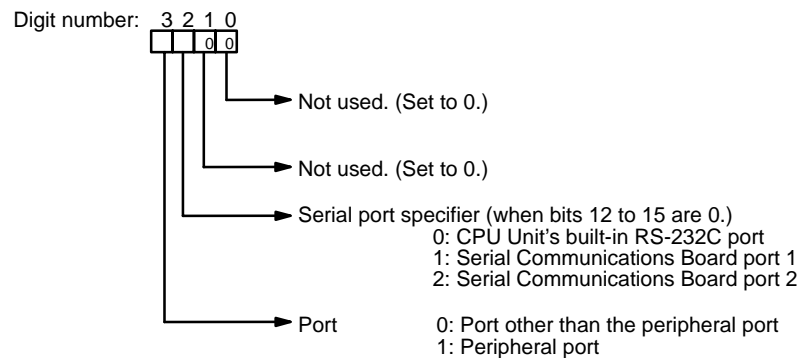
When the execution condition is OFF, TXD(48) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, TXD(48) reads N bytes of data from words S to

S+(N÷2)−1, converts it to ASCII, and outputs the data from the specified port. TXD(48) operates differently in host link mode and no-protocol mode, so these modes are described separately.

Note Refer to *1-6 Communications Functions* for more details on using the TXD(48) instruction, setting communications protocol in the PC Setup, etc.

Host Link Mode

N must be BCD from #0000 to #0061 (i.e., up to 122 bytes of ASCII). The value of the control word (C) determines the port from which data will be output, as shown below.



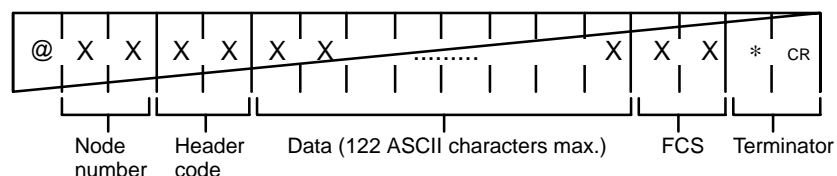
The specified number of bytes will be read from S through S+(N/2)-1, converted to ASCII, and transmitted through the specified port. The bytes of source data shown below will be transmitted in this order: 12345678...

	MSB	LSB
S	1	2
S+1	3	4
S+2	5	6
S+3	7	8
⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮

The following table lists the Transmission Enabled Flags for each port. The corresponding Transmission Enabled Flag will be ON when the CQM1H is capable of transmitting data through that port.

Port		Transmission Enabled Flag
CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port		AR 0805
Peripheral port		AR 0813
Serial Communications Board	Port 1	IR 20105
	Port 2	IR 20113

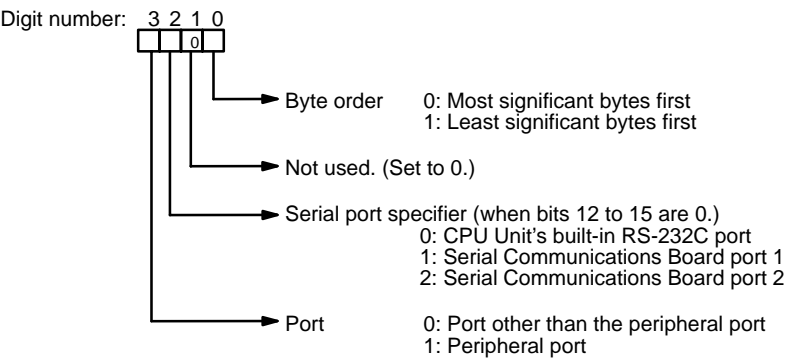
The following diagram shows the format for host link command (TXD) sent from the CQM1H. The CQM1H automatically attaches the prefixes and suffixes, such as the node number, header, and FCS.



No-protocol Mode

N must be BCD from #0000 to #00256. The value of the control word determines the port from which data will be output and the order in which data will be written to memory.

Control Word (C)
The value of the control word determines the port from which data will be read and the order in which data will be written to memory.



The specified number of bytes will be read from S through S+(N÷2)-1 and transmitted through the specified port.

	MSB	LSB
S	1	2
S+1	3	4
S+2	5	6
S+3	7	8
⋮	⋮	⋮

When digit 0 of C is 0, the bytes of source data shown above will be transmitted in this order: 12345678...

When digit 0 of C is 1, the bytes of source data shown above will be transmitted in this order: 21436587...

Note When start and end codes are specified the total data length should be 256 bytes max., including the start and end codes. (The maximum data length is 254 bytes when both a start code and end code are specified.)

Flags

ER:

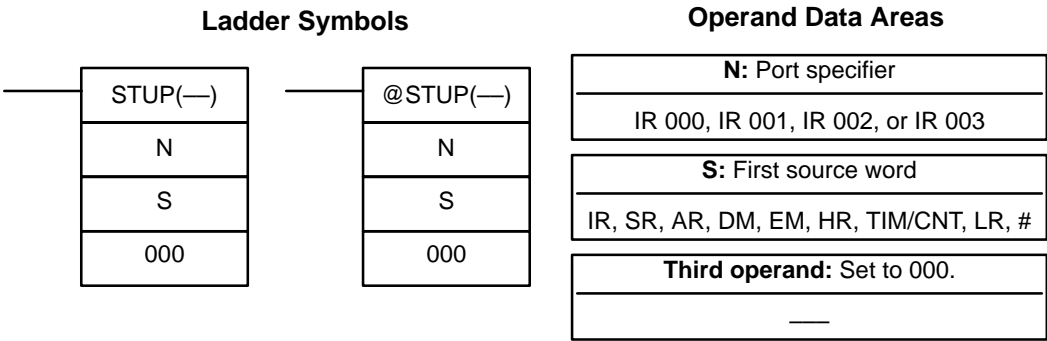
A port on the Serial Communications Board is specified, but a Serial Communications Board is not installed.

There is an error in the communications settings (PC Setup) or the operation settings.

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

The source words (S to S+(N÷2)-1) exceed the data area.

5-30-3 CHANGE SERIAL PORT SETUP – STUP(—)



Limitations

N must be IR 000, IR 001, IR 002, or IR 003.

S and S+4 must be in the same data area.

(S can be set to #0000 to change the RS-232C settings to their defaults.)

STUP(—) cannot be executed for the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port if pin 5 on the DIP switch is ON.

STUP(—) cannot be executed within an interrupt subroutine.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, STUP(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, STUP(—) changes the PC Setup settings for the port specified by N.

N determines which part of the RS-232C Setup is changed.

N	Specified Port
IR 000	Built-in RS-232C port (PC Setup: DM 6645 to DM 6649)
IR 001	Serial Communications Board port 1 (PC Setup: DM 6555 to DM 6559)
IR 002	Serial Communications Board port 2 (PC Setup: DM 6550 to DM 6554)
IR 003	Peripheral port (PC Setup: DM 6650 to DM 6654)

If S is a word address, the contents of S through S+4 are copied to the 5 words in the PC Setup that contain the settings for the port specified by N.

If S is input as the constant #0000, the settings for the specified port are reset to their default values.

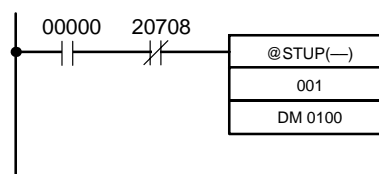
S	Function
Word address	The contents of S through S+4 are copied to the part of the PC Setup that contains the settings for the port specified by N.
Constant (#0000)	The settings for the port specified by N are reset to their default values.

The following table lists the Settings Changing Flags or Protocol Macro Executing Flags for each port. The corresponding flag will remain ON while STUP(—) is being executed and will be turned OFF when the change has been completed.

Port		Flag name	Flag address
Built-in RS-232C port		CPU Unit RS-232C Port Settings Changing Flag	AR 2404
Peripheral port		CPU Unit Peripheral Port Settings Changing Flag	AR 2403
Serial Communications Board	Port 1	Protocol Macro Executing Flag	IR 20708
	Port 2	Protocol Macro Executing Flag	IR 20712

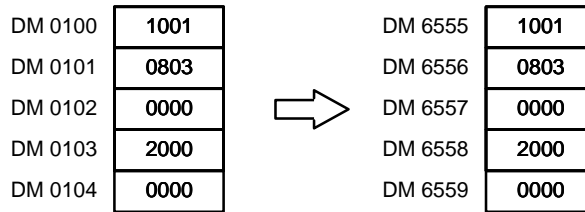
Application Example

This example shows a program that transfers the contents of DM 0100 through DM 0104 to the PC Setup area for Serial Communications Board port 1 (DM 6555 through DM 6559) when IR 00000 is ON and IR 20708 is OFF.



Address	Instruction	Operands
00000	LD	00000
00001	AND NOT	20708
00002	@STUP(—)	
		001
		DM 0100

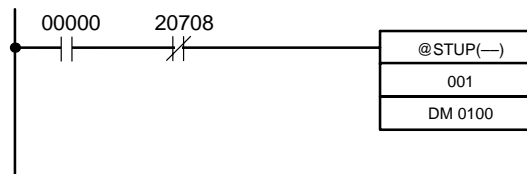
The settings are transferred as shown below. The Port 1 Protocol Macro Executing Flag (IR 20708) will be turned OFF again when the transfer has been completed.



The following table shows the function of the transferred setup data.

Word	Content	Function
DM 0100	1001	Enables the communications settings in DM 0101 and sets the communications mode to RS-232C.
DM 0101	0803	Sets the following communications settings: 9,600 bps, 1 start bit, 8-bit data, 1 stop bit, no parity
DM 0102	0000	No transmission delay (0 ms)
DM 0103	2000	Enables the end code CR, LF.
DM 0104	0000	---

Note An error will occur if STUP(—) is executed while a port's Settings Changing Flag or Protocol Macro Executing Flag is ON, so include the flag as a normally closed execution condition.



Use STUP(—) to change settings such as the communications mode during operation. For example, a communications sequence can be executed in Protocol Macro mode to exchange data through a modem connection and the communications mode can be switched to Host Link mode when necessary to monitor/program the PC without stopping operation.

Flags

ER: Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

The port specifier (N) isn't IR 000, IR 001, IR 002, or IR 003.

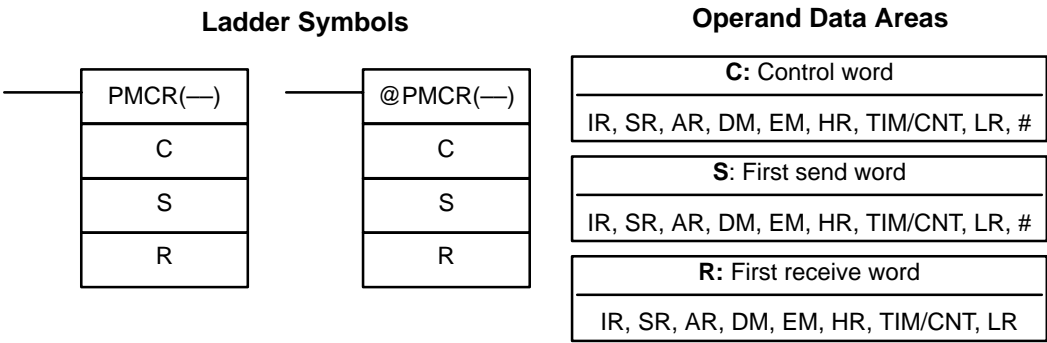
The specified source words exceed the data area.

The built-in RS-232C port or the peripheral port has been specified, but pin 5 on the DIP switch is ON.

A port on the Serial Communications Board is specified, but a Serial Communications Board is not installed.

STUP(—) was executed when the specified port's Settings Changing Flag (AR 2404 for the RS-232C port or AR 2403 for the peripheral port) or Protocol Macro Executing Flag (IR 20708 for port 1 or IR 20712 for port 2) was ON.

5-30-4 **PROTOCOL MACRO – PMCR(—)**



Limitations

C must be BCD from #1000 to #2999.
DM 6144 through DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, PMCR(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, PMCR(—) calls and executes the specified communications sequence (protocol data) that has been registered in the Serial Communications Board installed in the PC.

Bits 00 to 11 of C specify the communications sequence number and bits 12 to 15 of C specify whether the sequence will be executed from port 1 or 2.

When an operand is specified in the send message's variable, the content of S (0001 to 0129 BCD) specifies the number of words in the send area including S itself. (The send data begins at S+1, so the actual amount of send data is 0 to 128 words.)

The send/receive message for the communications sequence registered in the Serial Communications Board must be set to read or write word data when DM isn't specified for S and R. If there is no send data, input the constant #0000 for S; any other constant or address specification will cause an error.

When the communications sequence doesn't require a receive word, specify a word address anyway. Data won't be stored in the specified word and the contents of the word will be retained. When the communications sequence does require receive words, specify words that are not used for any other purpose in the program.

The send and receive words (S and R) can also be set in the communications sequence registered in the Serial Communications Board.

Note Refer to the *Serial Communications Board Operation Manual* for details on the Serial Communications Boards and the *Protocol Software Operation Manual* for details on communications sequences.

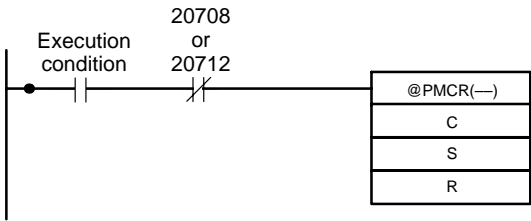
The symbol read option (R()) in the send message's variables controls transmission of the send data in the specified send area. Likewise, the symbol write option (W()) in the received message's variables controls reception of data to the specified receive area. Refer to the *CX-Protocol Operation Manual* for details on specifying the R() and W() options in messages.

Protocol Macro Executing Flags

A port's Protocol Macro Executing Flag (IR 20708 for port 1 or IR 20712 for port 2) will be turned ON when PMCR(—) is executed and it will be turned OFF when the communications sequence has been completed and all of the received data has been stored in the specified receive words.

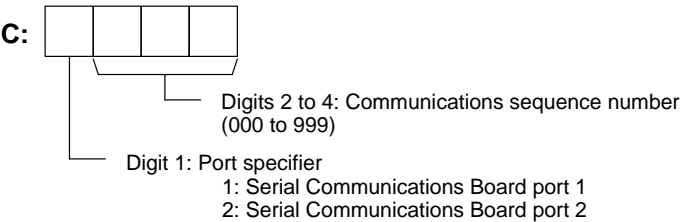
Only one communications sequence can be executed at a time for each port and an error will occur if PMCR(—) is executed when that port's Protocol Macro Executing Flag is already ON. Be sure to include the flag as a normally closed execu-

tion condition to prevent a second communications sequence from being executed before the first has been completed.



Control Word (C)

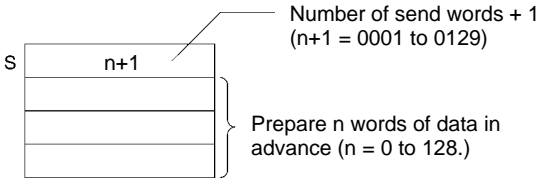
The first digit of the control word (1 or 2) specifies the Serial Communications Board port and the last three digits specify the communications sequence (000 to 999), as shown in the following diagram.



First Send Word (S)

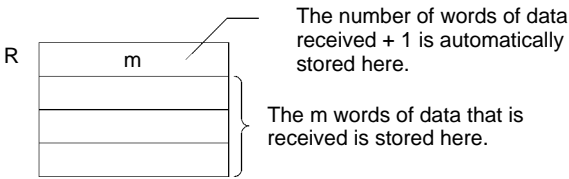
The first word of the words required to send data is specified. S contains the number of words to be sent +1 (i.e., including the S word) and send data starts in S+1. Between 0 and 0128 words can be sent.

If there is no send data, always set 0000 as a constant for S. An error will occur and the Error Flag will turn ON if any other constant or a word address is given and PMCR(—) will not be executed.



First Receive Word (R)

These words contain received data. Specify a word address for R even if no data is being received. If a constant is set for R, an error will occur, the Error Flag will turn ON, and PMCR(—) will not be executed.

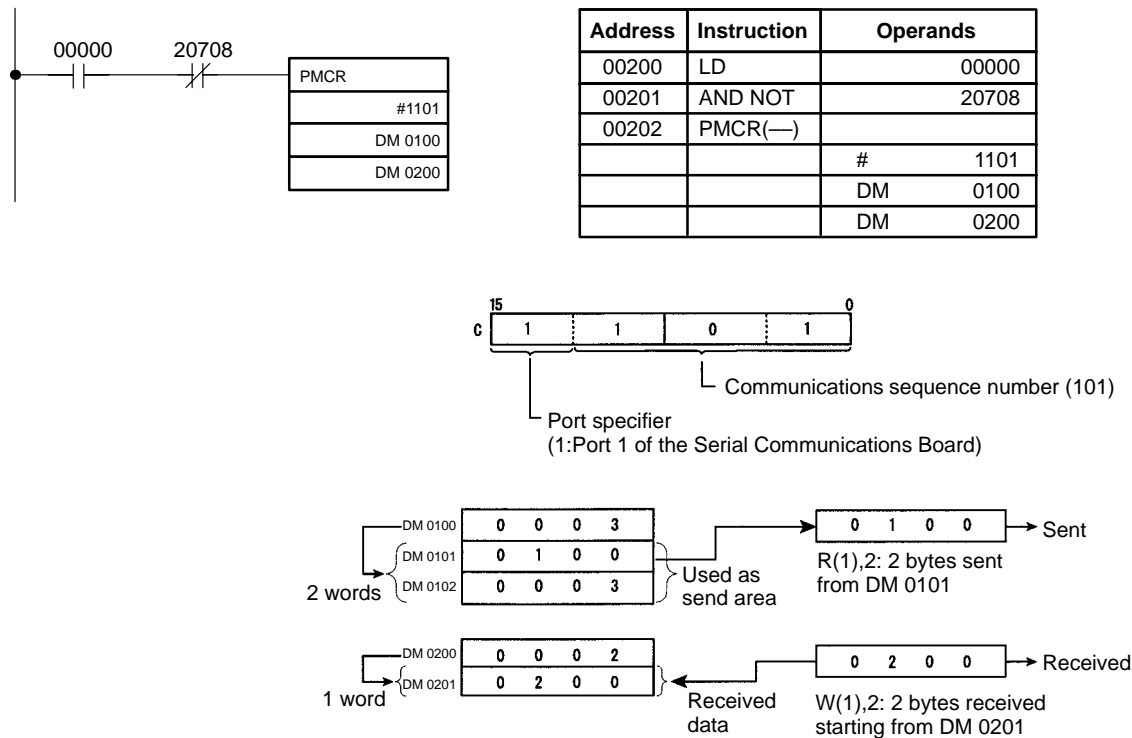


Flags

- ER:** Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
- R is not BCD or DM 6144 through DM 6655 has been used for R.
- Another PMCR(—) instruction was already in progress and the Protocol Macro Executing Flag was ON when the instruction was executed.
- The port specifier was not 1 or 2.

Example PMCR(—) executes communications sequence 101 when IR 00000 is ON and SR 20708 (the Port 1 Protocol Macro Executing Flag) is OFF. DM 0100 contains 0003, so the next two words (DM 0101 and DM 0102) are used as the send data. Received data is stored in the range of words beginning at DM 0201 and the number of words received is automatically written to DM 0200 (the first receive word.)

Note The symbol read option, R(), in the send message, or the symbol write option, W(), actually sends/receives data.



5-31 Advanced I/O Instructions

5-31-1 7-SEGMENT DISPLAY OUTPUT – 7SEG(88)

Ladder Symbols	Operand Data Areas
<div><div>7SEG(88)</div><div>S</div><div>O</div><div>C</div></div>	<div><div>S: First source word</div><div>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</div></div> <div><div>O: Output word</div><div>IR, SR, AR, HR, LR, TIM/CNT, DM, EM</div></div> <div><div>C: Control data</div><div>000 to 007</div></div>

Limitations Do not use 7SEG(88) more than twice in the program.

Description When the execution condition is OFF, 7SEG(88) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, 7SEG(88) reads the source data (either 4 or 8-digit), converts it to 7-segment display data, and outputs that data to the 7-segment display connected to the output indicated by O.

The value of C indicates the number of digits of source data and the logic for the Input and Output Units, as shown in the following table.

Source data	Display's data input logic	Display's latch input logic	C
4 digits (S)	Same as Output Unit	Same as Output Unit	0000
		Different from Output Unit	0001
	Different from Output Unit	Same as Output Unit	0002
		Different from Output Unit	0003
8 digits (S, S+1)	Same as Output Unit	Same as Output Unit	0004
		Different from Output Unit	0005
	Different from Output Unit	Same as Output Unit	0006
		Different from Output Unit	0007

If there are 8 digits of source data, they are placed in S and S+1, with the most significant digits placed in S+1. If there are 4 digits of source data, they are placed in S.

7SEG(88) displays the 4 or 8-digit data in 12 cycles, and then starts over and continues displaying the data.

Refer to page 417 for more information on 7SEG(88) and its applications.

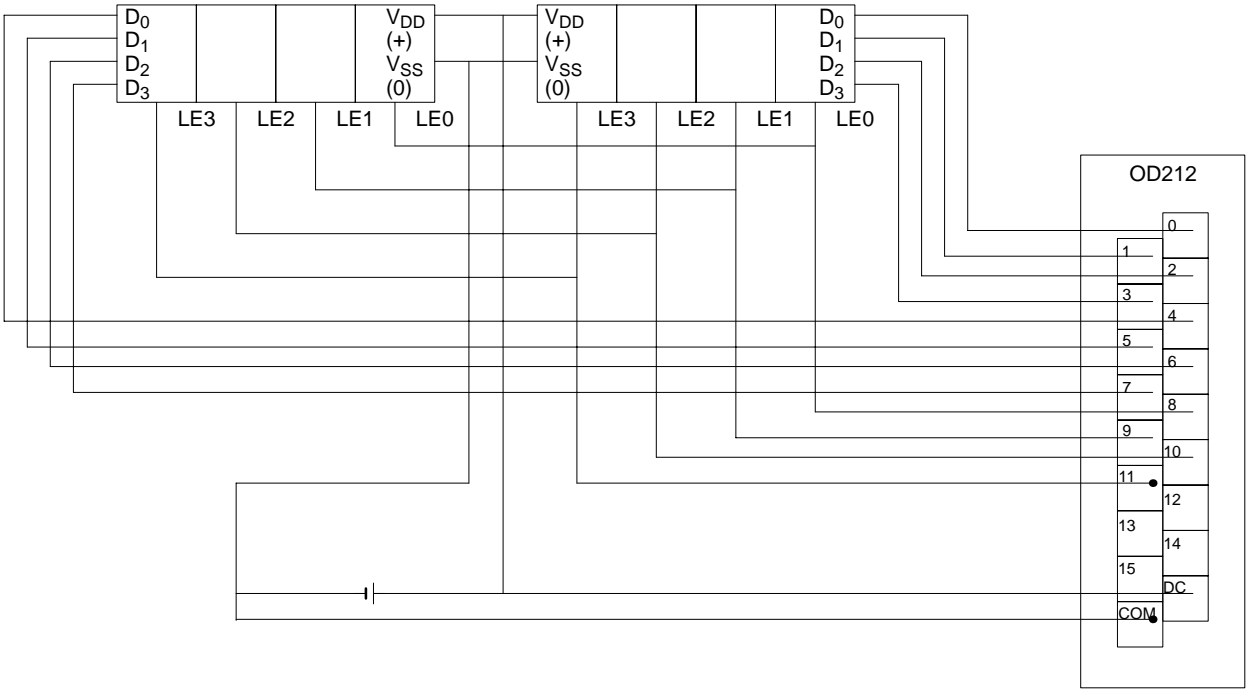
- Flags
- ER:

S and S+1 are not in the same data area. (When set to display 8-digit data.)
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)

There is an error in operand settings.

SR 25409: ON while 7SEG(88) is being executed.

- Hardware
- The 7-segment display is connected to an Output Unit as shown in the diagram below. For 4-digit display, the data outputs (D0 to D3) are connected to output points 0 through 3, and latch outputs (CS0 to CS3) are connected to output points 4 through 7. Output point 12 (for 8-digit display) or output point 8 (for 4-digit display) will be turned ON when one round of data is displayed, but there is no need to connect them unless required by the application.

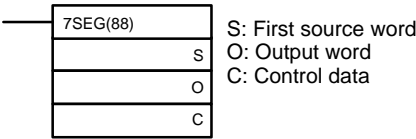


The outputs can be connected from a Transistor Output Unit with 8 or more output points for four digits or 16 or more output points for eight digits.

- Note
1. Output Unit outputs normally employ negative logic. (Only the PNP output type employs positive logic.)

2. The 7-segment display may require either positive or negative logic, depending on the model.

Using the Instruction



If the first word holding the data to be displayed is specified at S, and the output word is specified at O, and the SV taken from the table below is specified at C, then operation will proceed as shown below when the program is executed.

Data Storage Format



If only four digits are displayed, then only word S will be used.

Set Values for Selecting Logic and Number of Digits (C)

Number of digits displayed	Display Unit data input and Output Unit logic	Display Unit latch input and Output Unit logic	C setting data
4 digits (4 digits, 1 block)	Same	Same	000
		Different	001
	Different	Same	002
		Different	003
8 digits (4 digits, 2 blocks)	Same	Same	004
		Different	005
	Different	Same	006
		Different	007

Note Do not set C to values other than 000 to 007.

Function	Bit(s) in O		Output status (Data and latch logic depends on C)
	(4 digits, 1 block)	(4 digits, 2 blocks)	
Data output	00 to 03	00 to 03 04 to 07	<div><div>10⁰10¹10²10³</div><div><div>12 cycles required to complete one round</div></div><div>Note 0 to 3: Data output for word S 4 to 7: Data output for word S+1</div></div>
Latch output 0	04	08	
Latch output 1	05	09	
Latch output 2	06	10	
Latch output 3	07	11	
One Round Flag	08	12	

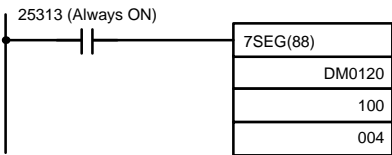
SR 25409 will turn ON while 7SEG(88) is being executed.

- Note**
- 1. Do not use 7SEG(88) more than once within the same program.
 - 2. Consider the cycle time and the characteristics of the 7-segment display when designing the system.
 - 3. Output bits not used here can be used as ordinary output bits.

With this instruction, 4 digits or 8 digits are displayed in 12 cycles.
Operation will proceed from the first execution without regard to the status prior to execution.

Application Example

This example shows a program for displaying the CQM1's 8-digit BCD numbers at the 7-segment LED display. Assume that the 7-segment display is connected to output word IR 100. Also assume that the Output Unit is using negative logic, and that the 7-segment display logic is also negative for data signals and latch signals.



The 8-digit BCD data in DM 0120 (rightmost 4 digits) and DM 0121 (leftmost 4 digits) are always displayed by means of 7SEG(88). When the contents of DM 0120 and DM 0121 change, the display will also change.

5-31-2 DIGITAL SWITCH INPUT – DSW(87)

Ladder Symbols	Operand Data Areas						
<div><div></div><div>DSW(87)</div><div>IW</div><div>OW</div><div>R</div></div>	<table><tr><td>IW: Input word</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</td></tr><tr><td>OW: Output word</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</td></tr><tr><td>R: First result word</td></tr><tr><td>IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR</td></tr></table>	IW: Input word	IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR	OW: Output word	IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR	R: First result word	IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR
IW: Input word							
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR							
OW: Output word							
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR							
R: First result word							
IR, SR, AR, DM, EM, HR, TIM/CNT, LR							

Limitations

DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for R.

Description

DSW(87) is used to read the value set on a digital switch connected to I/O Units. When the execution condition is OFF, DSW(87) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, DSW(87) reads the value (either 4 or 8-digit) set on the digital switch from IW and places the result in R.

If the value is an 8-digit number, it is placed in R and R+1, with the most significant digits placed in R+1. The number of digits is set in DM 6639 of the PC Setup. DSW(87) reads the 4 or 8-digit data in 12 cycles, and then starts over and continues reading the data.

Refer to page 420 for more information on DSW(87) and its applications.

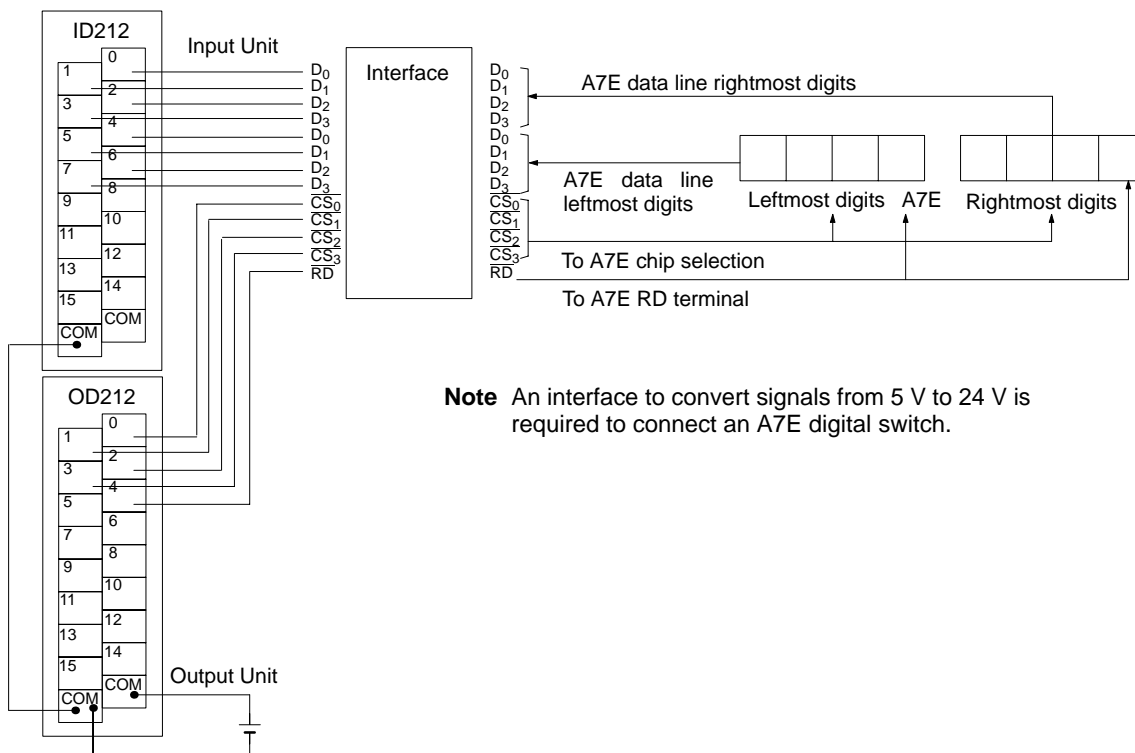
Flags

- ER:**
- IW and/or OW are not allocated to the correct I/O Units.
 - Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
 - R and R+1 are not in the same data area. (When the CQM1H is set to receive 8-digit data.)

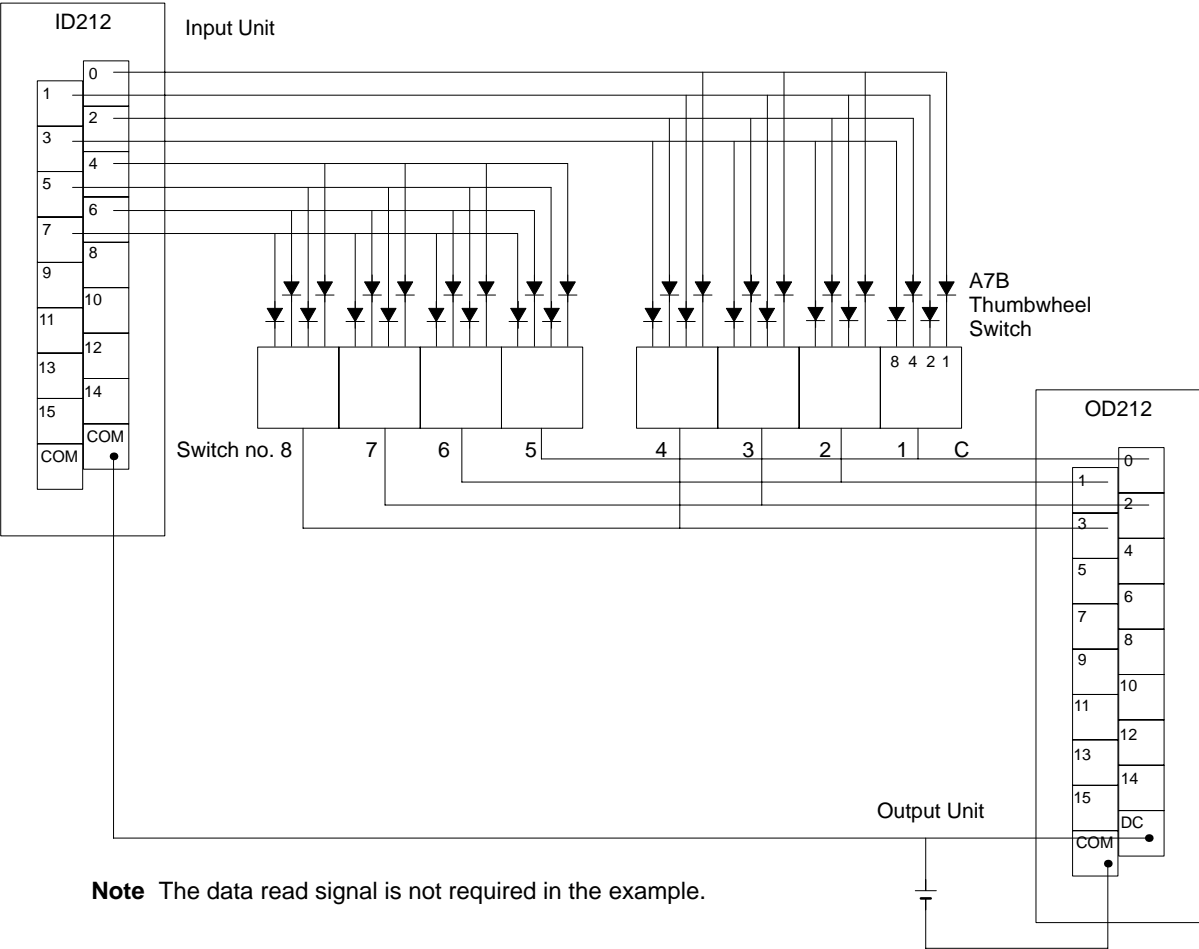
SR 25410: ON while DSW(87) is being executed.

Hardware

Connect the digital switch and the Input and Output Units as shown in the diagram below. In the diagram, an 8-digit input is shown. When using a 4-digit input, connect D0 through D3 from the digital switch to input points 0 through 3. In either case, output point 5 will be turned ON when one round of data is read, but there is no need to connect output point 5 unless required for the application.



The following example illustrates connections for an A7B Thumbwheel Switch.



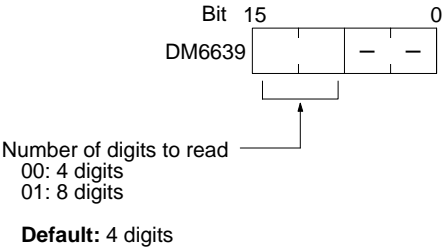
Note The data read signal is not required in the example.

The inputs can be connected to the CPU Unit’s input terminals or a DC Input Unit with 8 or more input points and the outputs can be connected from a Transistor Output Unit with 8 or more output points.

Preparations

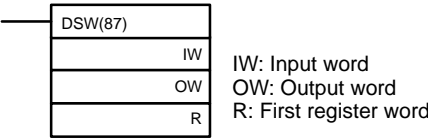
When using DSW(87), make the following setting in the PC Setup in PROGRAM mode before executing the program.

Digital Switch Settings (PC Setup)

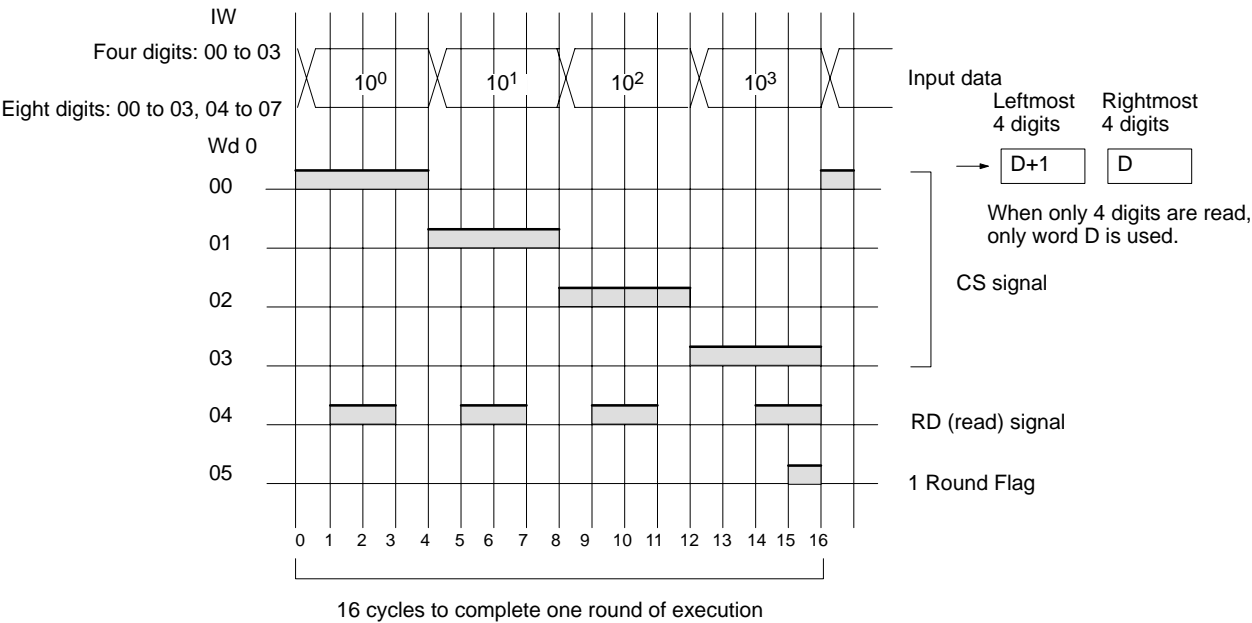


Do not make any changes to bits 0 to 7. They are not related to DSW(87).

Using the Instruction



If the input word for connecting the digital switch is specified at for IW, and the output word is specified for OW, then operation will proceed as shown below when the program is executed.



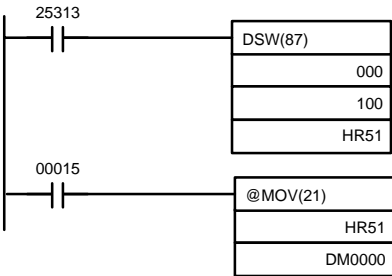
SR 25410 will turn ON while DSW(87) is being executed.

- Note**
- Do not use DSW(87) more than once within the same program.
 - When using DSW(87), set the input constant for the relevant input word to less than the cycle time. (Input constants can be changed from DM 6620 onwards.) The characteristics of the digital switch must also be considered in system and program design.
 - Input and output bits not used here can be used as ordinary input and output bits.

With this instruction, 4-digit or 8-digit set values can be read in 16 cycles.

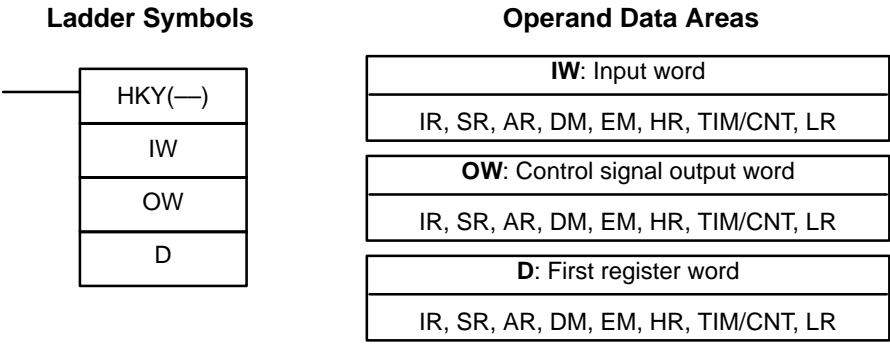
Application Example

This example shows a program for reading 4 digits in BCD from the digital switch. Assume that the digital switch is connected to IR 000 (input) and IR 100 (output), and assume the default status for all the PC Setup (4 digits to read). The data set from the digital switch by DSW(87) is stored in HR 51. When IR 00015 turns ON, the value stored in HR 51 is moved to DM 0001.



- Note** Output point 5 (here, IR 10005) turns on when one round of data is read and can be used to time switching the data storage area and gate signal (CS signal) when DSW(87) is used to input data to different areas of memory.

5-31-3 HEXADECIMAL KEY INPUT – HKY(—)



Limitations

D and D+2 must be in the same data area.
Do not use HKY(—) more than twice in the program.
DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, HKY(—) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, HKY(—) inputs data from a hexadecimal keypad connected to the input indicated by IW. The data is input in two ways:

1, 2, 3...

1. An 8-digit shift register is created in D and D+1. When a key is pressed on the hexadecimal keypad, the corresponding hexadecimal digit is shifted into the least significant digit of D. The other digits of D, D+1 are shifted left and the most significant digit of D+1 is lost.
2. The bits of D+2 and bit 4 of OW indicate key input. When one of the keys on the keypad (0 to F) is being pressed, the corresponding bit in D+2 (00 to 15) and bit 4 of OW are turned ON.

Note When one of the keypad keys is being pressed, input from the other keys is disabled.

HKY(—) inputs each digit in 3 to 12 cycles, and then starts over and continues inputting. Refer to page 424 for more details on HKY(—).

Flags

ER:

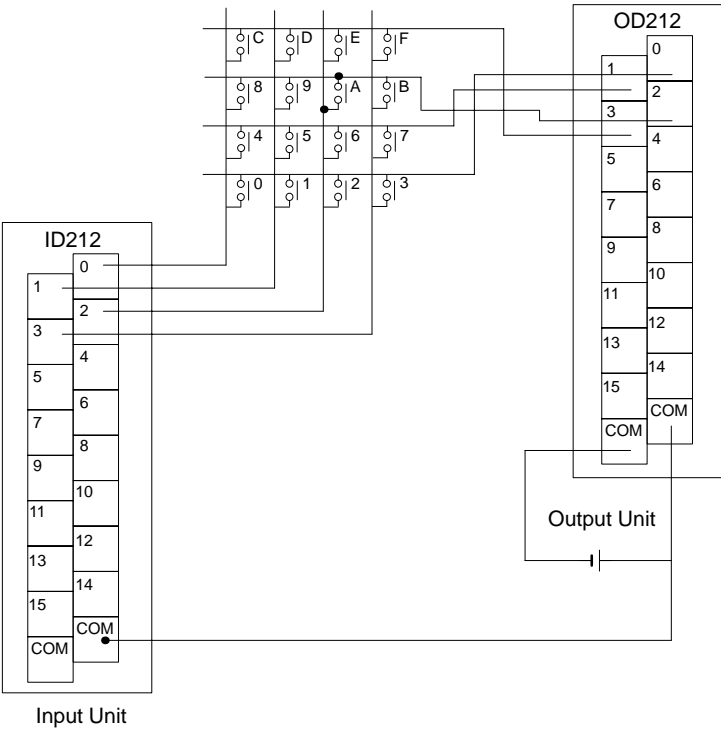
Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
D and D+2 are not in the same data area.

SR 25408:

ON while HKY(—) is being executed.

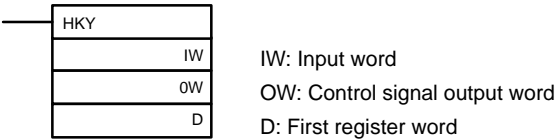
Hardware

Prepare the hexadecimal keyboard, and connect the 0 to F numeric key switches, as shown below, to input points 0 through 3 and output points 0 through 3. Output point 4 will be turned ON while any key is being pressed, but there is no need to connect it.

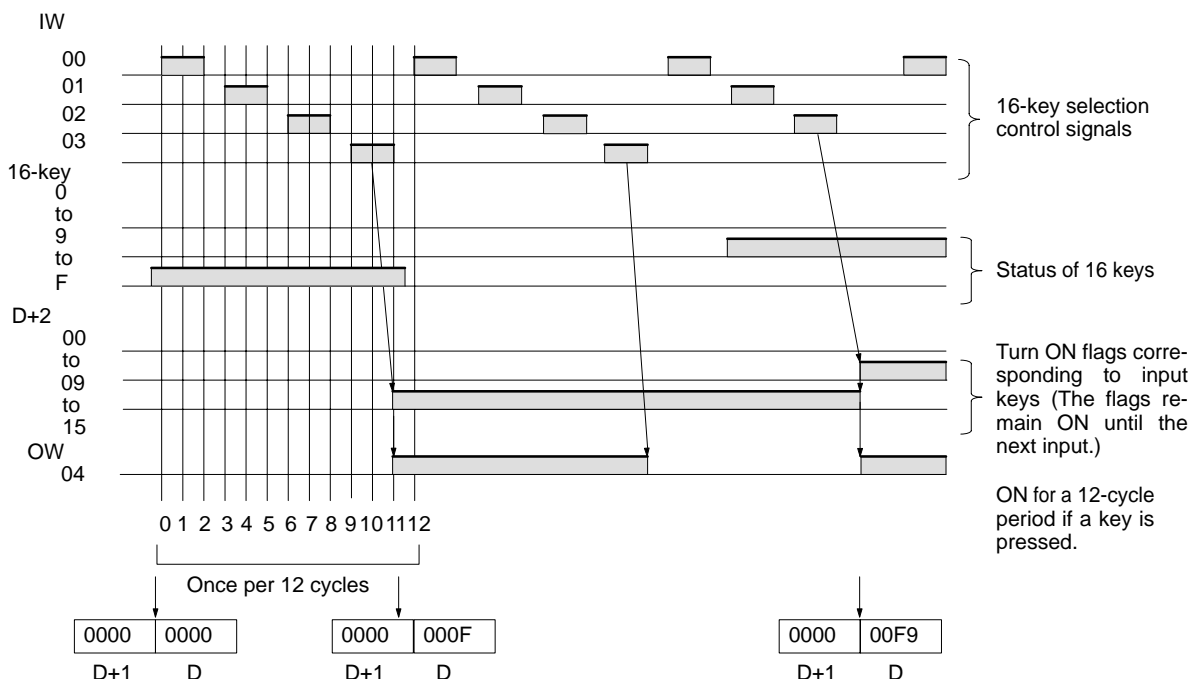


The inputs can be connected to the input terminals on the CPU Unit or a DC Input Unit with 8 or more input points and the outputs can be connected from a Transistor Output Unit with 8 points or more.

Using the Instruction



If the input word for connecting the hexadecimal keyboard is specified at IW, and the output word is specified at OW, then operation will proceed as shown below when the program is executed.



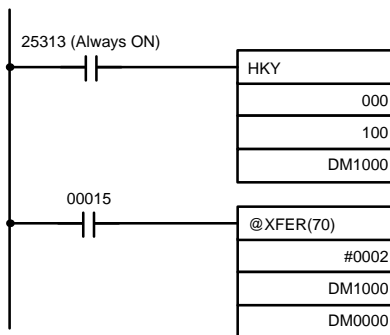
SR 25408 will turn ON while HKY(—) is being executed.

- Note**
1. Do not use HKY(—) more than once within the same program.
 2. When using HKY(—), set the input constant for the relevant input word to less than the cycle time. (Input constants can be changed from DM 6620 onwards.)
 3. While one key is being pressed, input from other keys will not be accepted.
 4. If more than eight digits are input, digits will be deleted beginning with the leftmost digit.
 5. Input and output bits not used here can be used as ordinary input and output bits.

With this instruction, one key input is read in 3 to 12 cycles. More than one cycle is required because the ON keys can only be determined as the outputs are turned ON to test them.

Application Example

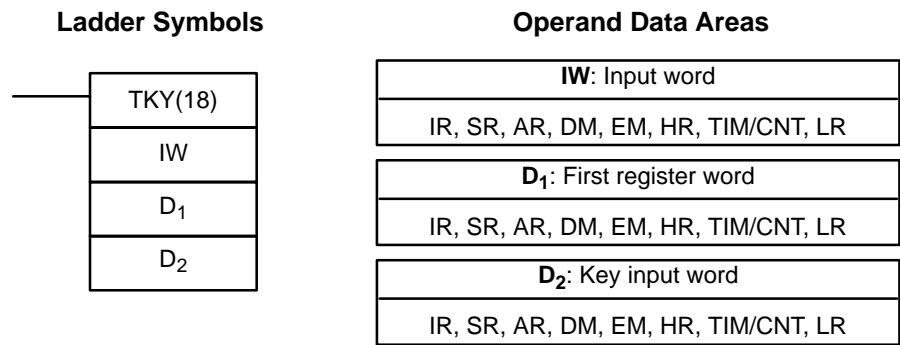
This example shows a program for inputting numbers from a hexadecimal keyboard. Assume that the hexadecimal keyboard is connected to IR 000 (input) and IR 100 (output).



The hexadecimal key information that is input to IR 000 by HKY(—) is converted to hexadecimal and stored in words DM1000 and DM1001.

IR 00015 is used as an “ENTER key,” and when IR 00015 turns ON, the numbers stored in DM 1000 and DM 1001 are transferred to DM 0000 and DM 0001.

5-31-4 TEN KEY INPUT – TKY(18)



Limitations

D₁ and D₁+1 must be in the same data area.
DM 6143 to DM 6655 cannot be used for D₁.

Description

When the execution condition is OFF, TKY(18) is not executed. When the execution condition is ON, TKY(18) inputs data from a ten-key keypad connected to the input indicated by IW. The data is input in two ways:

1, 2, 3...

1. An 8-digit shift register is created in D₁ and D₁+1. When a key is pressed on the ten-key keypad, the corresponding BCD digit is shifted into the least significant digit of D₁. The other digits of D₁, D₁+1 are shifted left and the most significant digit of D₁+1 is lost.

2. The first ten bits of D₂ indicate key input. When one of the keys on the keypad (0 to 9) is being pressed, the corresponding bit of D₂ (00 to 09) is turned ON.

Note

When one of the keypad keys is being pressed, input from the other keys is disabled.

TKY(18) can be used in several locations in the program by changing the input word, IW. Refer to page 427 for more details on TKY(18).

Flags

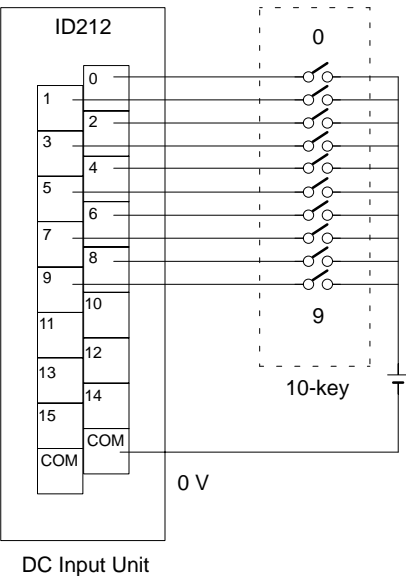
ER:

Indirectly addressed EM/DM word is non-existent.
(Content of *EM/*DM word is not BCD, or the EM/DM area boundary has been exceeded.)
D₁ and D₁+1 are not in the same data area.

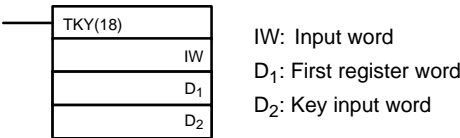
427

Hardware

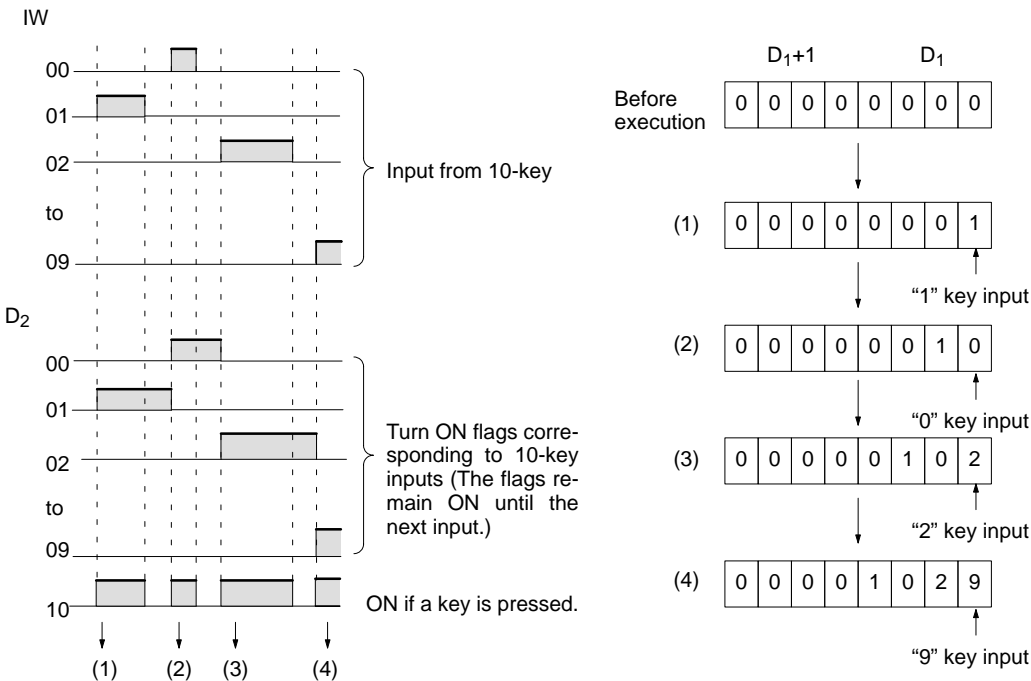
Prepare a 10-key keypad, and connect it so that the switches for numeric keys 0 through 9 are input to points 0 through 9 as shown in the following diagram. Either the input terminals on the CPU Unit or the inputs on a DC Input Unit with 16 or more input points can be used.



Using the Instruction



If the input word for connecting the 10-key keypad is specified for IW, then operation will proceed as shown below when the program is executed.

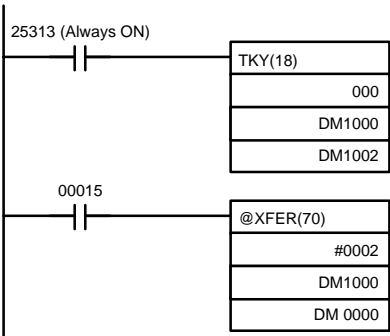


- Note**
1. While one key is being pressed, input from other keys will not be accepted.
 2. If more than eight digits are input, digits will be deleted beginning with the leftmost digit.

3. Input bits not used here can be used as ordinary input bits.

Application Example

In this example, a program for inputting numbers from the 10-key is shown. Assume that the 10-key is connected to IR 000.



The 10-key information input to IR 000 using TKY(18) is converted to BCD and stored in DM 1000 and DM 1001. Key information is stored in DM 1002. IR 00015 is used as an “ENTER key,” and when IR 00015 turns ON, the data stored in DM 1000 and DM 1001 will be transferred to DM 0000 and DM 0001.

SECTION 6

Host Link Commands

This section explains the methods and procedures for using Host Link commands, which can be used for Host Link communications via the CQM1H ports.

6-1	Host Link Command Summary
6-2	End Codes
6-2-1	Codes
6-2-2	Codes and Applicable Commands
6-3	Communications Procedure
6-4	Command and Response Formats
6-4-1	Commands from the Host Computer
6-4-2	Commands from the PC
6-5	Host Link Commands
6-5-1	IR/SR AREA READ — RR
6-5-2	LR AREA READ — RL
6-5-3	HR AREA READ — RH
6-5-4	PV READ — RC
6-5-5	TC STATUS READ — RG
6-5-6	DM AREA READ — RD
6-5-7	EM AREA READ — RE
6-5-8	AR AREA READ — RJ
6-5-9	IR/SR AREA WRITE — WR
6-5-10	LR AREA WRITE — WL
6-5-11	HR AREA WRITE — WH
6-5-12	PV WRITE — WC
6-5-13	TC STATUS WRITE — WG
6-5-14	DM AREA WRITE — WD
6-5-15	EM AREA WRITE — WE
6-5-16	AR AREA WRITE — WJ
6-5-17	SV READ 1 — R#
6-5-18	SV READ 2 — R\$
6-5-19	SV READ 3 — R%
6-5-20	SV CHANGE 1 — W#
6-5-21	SV CHANGE 2 — W\$
6-5-22	SV CHANGE 3 — W%
6-5-23	STATUS READ — MS
6-5-24	STATUS WRITE — SC
6-5-25	ERROR READ — MF
6-5-26	FORCED SET — KS
6-5-27	FORCED RESET — KR
6-5-28	MULTIPLE FORCED SET/RESET — FK
6-5-29	FORCED SET/RESET CANCEL — KC
6-5-30	PC MODEL READ — MM
6-5-31	TEST — TS
6-5-32	PROGRAM READ — RP
6-5-33	PROGRAM WRITE — WP
6-5-34	COMPOUND COMMAND — QQ
6-5-35	ABORT — XZ
6-5-36	INITIALIZE — **
6-5-37	TXD RESPONSE — EX
6-5-38	Undefined Command — IC

6-1 Host Link Command Summary

The Host Link commands listed in the following table can be sent to the CQM1H for Host Link communications.

Header code	PC mode			Name	Page
	RUN	MON	PRG		
RR	Valid	Valid	Valid	IR/SR AREA READ	441
RL	Valid	Valid	Valid	LR AREA READ	441
RH	Valid	Valid	Valid	HR AREA READ	442
RC	Valid	Valid	Valid	PV READ	442
RG	Valid	Valid	Valid	TC STATUS READ	442
RD	Valid	Valid	Valid	DM AREA READ	443
RE	Valid	Valid	Valid	EM AREA READ	443
RJ	Valid	Valid	Valid	AR AREA READ	444
WR	Not valid	Valid	Valid	IR/SR AREA WRITE	444
WL	Not valid	Valid	Valid	LR AREA WRITE	445
WH	Not valid	Valid	Valid	HR AREA WRITE	445
WC	Not valid	Valid	Valid	PV WRITE	446
WG	Not valid	Valid	Valid	TC STATUS WRITE	446
WD	Not valid	Valid	Valid	DM AREA WRITE	447
WE	Not valid	Valid	Valid	EM AREA WRITE	448
WJ	Not valid	Valid	Valid	AR AREA WRITE	448
R#	Valid	Valid	Valid	SV READ 1	449
R\$	Valid	Valid	Valid	SV READ 2	450
R%	Valid	Valid	Valid	SV READ 3	451
W#	Not valid	Valid	Valid	SV CHANGE 1	452
W\$	Not valid	Valid	Valid	SV CHANGE 2	452
W%	Not valid	Valid	Valid	SV CHANGE 3	453
MS	Valid	Valid	Valid	STATUS READ	454
SC	Valid	Valid	Valid	STATUS WRITE	455
MF	Valid	Valid	Valid	ERROR READ	456
KS	Not valid	Valid	Valid	FORCED SET	457
KR	Not valid	Valid	Valid	FORCED RESET	458
FK	Not valid	Valid	Valid	MULTIPLE FORCED SET/RESET	459
KC	Not valid	Valid	Valid	FORCED SET/RESET CANCEL	460
MM	Valid	Valid	Valid	PC MODEL READ	461
TS	Valid	Valid	Valid	TEST	461
RP	Valid	Valid	Valid	PROGRAM READ	462
WP	Not valid	Not valid	Valid	PROGRAM WRITE	462
QQ	Valid	Valid	Valid	COMPOUND COMMAND	462
XZ	Valid	Valid	Valid	ABORT (command only)	464
**	Valid	Valid	Valid	INITIALIZE (command only)	464
EX	Valid	Valid	Not valid	TXD RESPONSE (response only)	465
IC	---	---	---	Undefined command (response only)	465

6-2 End Codes

6-2-1 Codes

The response (end) codes listed in the following table are returned in the response frame for Host Link commands. When two or more errors occur, the end code for the first error will be returned.

End code	Contents	Probable cause	Corrective measures
00	Normal completion	No problem exists.	---
01	Not executable in RUN mode	The command that was sent cannot be executed when the PC is in RUN mode.	Check the relation between the command and the PC mode.
02	Not executable in MONITOR mode	The command that was sent cannot be executed when the PC is in MONITOR mode.	
03	UM write-protected	The PC's UM is write-protected.	Turn OFF pin 1 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch (SW1).
04	Address over	The program address setting in a read or write command is above the highest program address.	Check the program.
13	FCS error	The FCS is wrong.	Check the FCS calculation method. If there was influence from noise, transfer the command again.
14	Format error	The command format is wrong, or a command that cannot be divided has been divided, or the frame length is smaller than the minimum length for the applicable command.	Check the format and transfer the command again.
15	Entry number data error	The data is outside of the specified range or too long. Hexadecimal data has not been specified.	Correct the data and transfer the command again.
16	Command not supported	The operand specified in an SV Read or SV Change command does not exist in the program.	Check search data or the search starting point.
18	Frame length error	The maximum frame length of 132 bytes was exceeded. If the frame exceeds 280 bytes, the Reception Overflow Flag will be turned ON and there will not be a response.	Check the command and divide it into multiple frames if necessary.
19	Not executable	The read SV exceeded 9,999, or an I/O memory batch read was executed when items to read were not registered for composite command.	Register items to read before attempting batch read.
23	User memory protected	The UM is write-protected.	Turn OFF the write-protection
A3	Aborted due to FCS error in transmission data	An FCS error occurred in the second or later frame, or there were two bytes or less of data in an intermediate or final frame for multiple writing.	Correct the command data and transfer the command again.
A4	Aborted due to format error in transmission data	The command format did not match the number of bytes in the second or later frame.	
A5	Aborted due to entry number data error in transmission data	There was an entry number data error in the second or later frame, a data length error, or data was not set in hexadecimal.	
A8	Aborted due to frame length error in transmission data	The length of the second and later frames exceeded the maximum of 128 bytes.	

A response will not be received with some errors, regardless of the command. These errors are listed in the following table.

Error	PC operation
Parity, overrun, or framing error during command reception. (Same even for commands address to other Units.)	The Communications Error Flag will be turned ON, an error code will be registered, and receptions will be reset. (The error will be cleared automatically if communications restart normally.) The Communications Error Flags are as follows: Peripheral port: AR 0812 Built-in RS-232C port: AR 0804 Serial Communications Board port 1: IR 20104, Serial Communications Board port 2: IR 20112
A command is received that does not have the @ character at the beginning of the first frame.	The command will be discarded.
Incorrect node number (Not a local unit or over 30)	The command will be discarded.
The data in an intermediate or final frame for multiframe writes is longer than 2 bytes.	An FCS error will occur.

6-2-2 Codes and Applicable Commands

The following table shows which end codes can be returned for each command.

Header	Possible End Codes								Comments
RR	00	13	14	15	18	A3	A8	---	
RL	00	13	14	15	18	A3	A8	---	
RH	00	13	14	15	18	A3	A8	---	
RC	00	13	14	15	18	A3	A8	---	
RG	00	13	14	15	18	A3	A8	---	
RD	00	13	14	15	18	A3	A8	---	
RE	00	13	14	15	18	A3	A8	---	
RJ	00	13	14	15	18			---	
WR	00 01	13	14	15	18	A3	A4	A5	A8
WL	00 01	13	14	15	18	A3	A4	A5	A8
WH	00 01	13	14	15	18	A3	A4	A5	A8
WC	00 01	13	14	15	18	A3	A4	A5	A8
WG	00 01	13	14	15	18	A3	A4	A5	A8
WD	00 01	13	14	15	18	23	A3	A4	A5
WE	00 01	13	14	15	18	A3	A4	A5	A8
WJ	00 01	13	14	15	18	A3	A4	A5	A8
R#	00	13	14	15	16	18	23		---
R\$	00	04	13	14	15	16	18	23	---
R%	00	04	13	14	15	16	18	23	---
W#	00 01	13	14	15	16	18	23		---
W\$	00 01	04	13	14	15	16	18	23	---
W%	00 01	04	13	14	15	16	18	23	---
MS	00	13	14		18				---
SC	00	13	14	15	18	19			---
MF	00	13	14	15	18				---
KS	00 01	13	14	15	18				---
KR	00 01	13	14	15	18				---
FK	00 01	13	14	15	18				---
KC	00 01	13	14		18				---
MM	00	13	14		18				---
TS		13	14		18				---
RP	00	13	14		18	23	A3		A8
WP	00 01 02	13	14	15	18	19	23	A3	A4
QQ	00	13	14	15	18	19	A3	A4	A5
XZ									No response
**									No response
IC									No end code
EX									No end code

6-3 Communications Procedure

Host Link communications are executed by means of an exchange of commands and responses between the host computer and the PC.

With the CQM1H, there are two communications methods that can be used. One is the normal method, in which commands are issued from the host computer to the PC. The other method allows commands to be issued from the PC to the host computer.

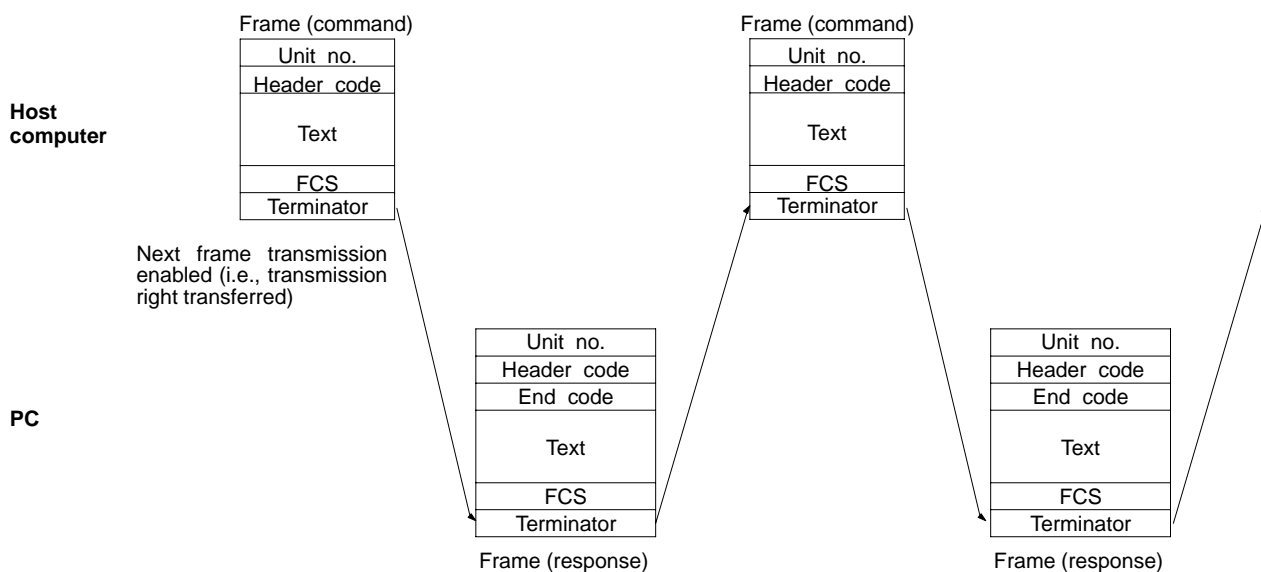
Frame Transmission and Reception

Commands and responses are exchanged in the order shown in the illustration below. The block of data transferred in a single transmission is called a "frame." A single frame is configured of a maximum of 131 characters of data.

The right to send a frame is called the "transmission right." The Unit that has the transmission right is the one that can send a frame at any given time. The transmission right is traded back and forth between the host computer and the PC each time a frame is transmitted. The transmission right is passed from the transmitting Unit to the receiving Unit when either a terminator (the code that marks the end of a command or response) or a delimiter (the code that sets frames apart) is received.

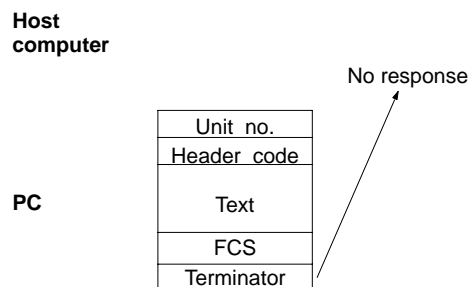
Commands from Host

In Host Link communications, the host computer ordinarily has the transmission right first and initiates the communications. The PC then automatically sends a response.



Commands from PC

With CQM1H PCs, it is also possible in Host Link communications for the PC to send commands to the host computer. In this case it is the PC that has the transmission right and initiates the communications.



When commands are issued to the host computer, the data is transmitted in one direction from the PC to the host computer. If a response to a command is required, use a Host Link communications command to write the response from the host computer to the PC.

6-4 Command and Response Formats

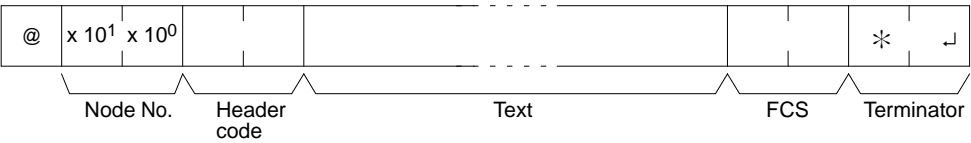
This section explains the formats for the commands and responses that are exchanged in Host Link communications.

6-4-1 Commands from the Host Computer

When a command is issued from the host computer, the command and response formats are as shown below.

Command Format

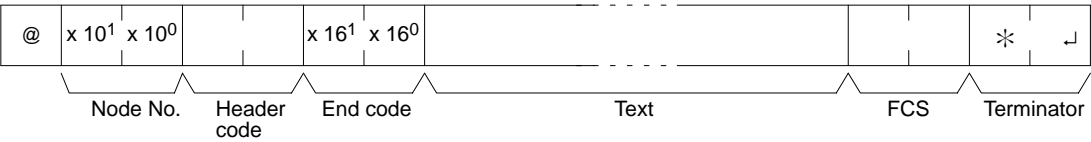
When transmitting a command from the host computer, prepare the command data in the format shown below.



- @
An “@” symbol must be placed at the beginning.
- Node No.
Identifies the PC communicating with the host computer.
Specify the Host Link node number set for the PC in the PC Setup (DM 6648 and DM 6653 for CPU Unit, DM 6553 and DM 6558 for Serial Communications Board).
- Header Code
Set the 2-character command code.
- Text
Set the command parameters.
- FCS
Set a 2-character Frame Check Sequence code. See page 439.
- Terminator
Set two characters, “*” and the carriage return (CHR\$(13)) to indicate the end of the command.

Response Format

The response from the PC is returned in the format shown below. Prepare a program so that the response data can be interpreted and processed.



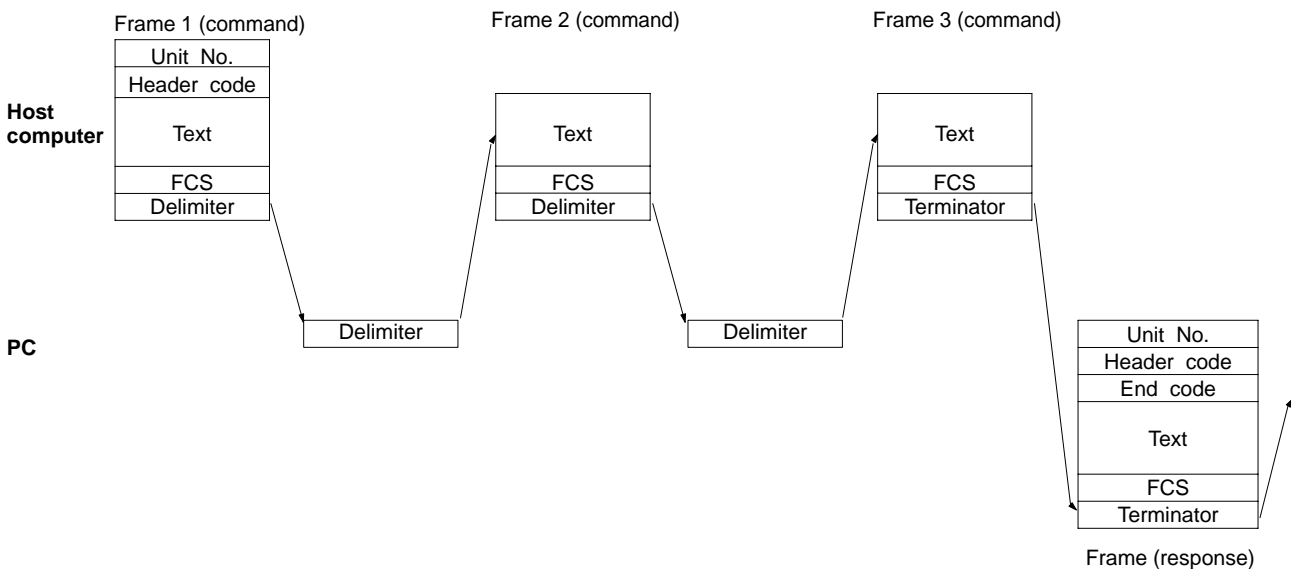
- @, Node No., Header Code
Contents identical to those of the command are returned.
- End Code
The completion status of the command (e.g., whether or not an error has occurred) is returned.
- Text
Text is returned only when there is data such as read data.
- FCS, Terminator
Refer to the corresponding explanations under “Command Format.”

Long Transmissions

The largest block of data that can be transmitted as a single frame is 131 characters. A command or response of 132 characters or more must therefore be divided into more than one frame before transmission. When a transmission is split, the ends of the first and intermediate frames are marked by a delimiter instead of a terminator.

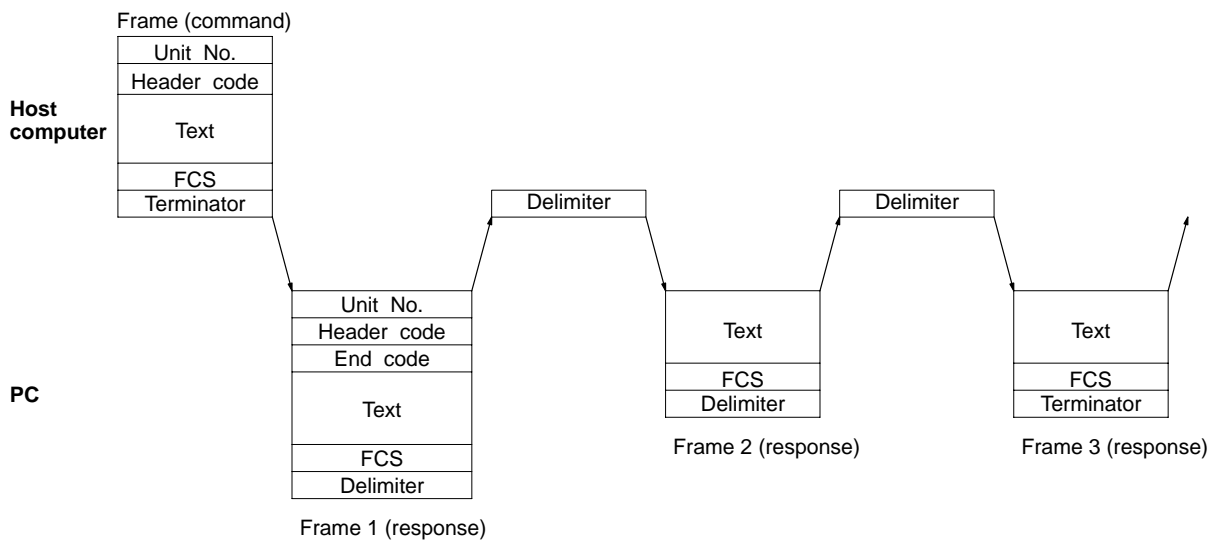
Dividing Commands (Host Computer to PC)

As each frame is transmitted by the host computer, the computer waits for the delimiter to be transmitted from the PC. After the delimiter has been transmitted, the next frame will then be sent. This procedure is repeated until the entire command has been transmitted.



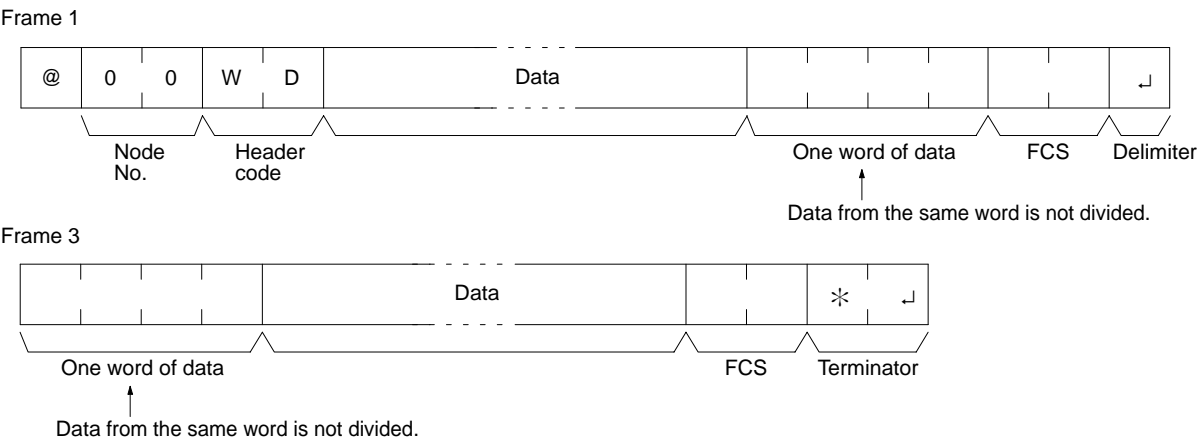
Dividing Responses (PC to Host Computer)

As each frame is received by the host computer, a delimiter is transmitted to the PC. After the delimiter has been transmitted, the PC will transmit the next frame. This procedure is repeated until the entire response has been transmitted.



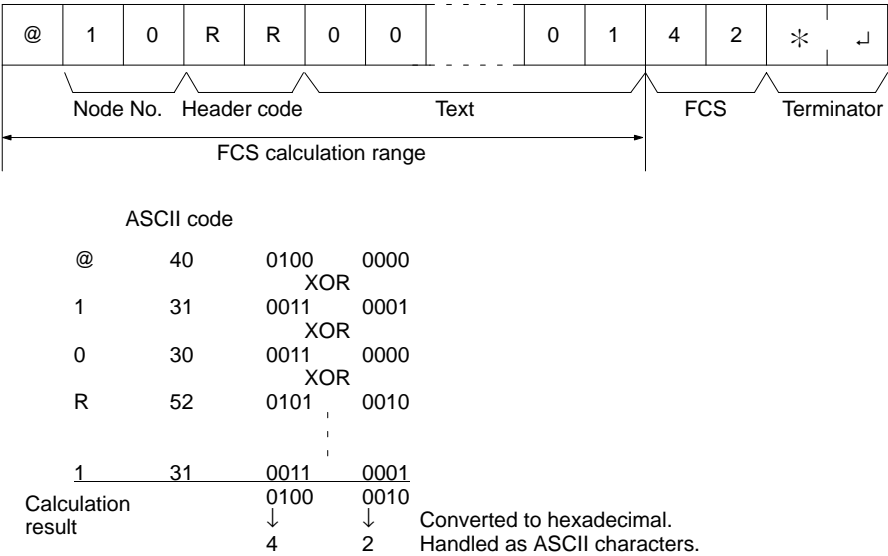
Precautions for Long Transmissions

When dividing commands such as WR, WL, WC, or WD that execute write operations, be careful not to divide into separate frames data that is to be written into a single word. As shown in the illustration below, be sure to divide frames so that they coincide with the divisions between words.



FCS (Frame Check Sequence)

When a frame is transmitted, an FCS is placed just before the delimiter or terminator in order to check whether any data error has been generated. The FCS is 8-bit data converted into two ASCII characters. The 8-bit data is the result of an EXCLUSIVE OR performed on the data from the beginning of the frame until the end of the text in that frame (i.e., just before the FCS). Calculating the FCS each time a frame is received and checking the result against the FCS that is included in the frame makes it possible to check for data errors in the frame.



Example Program for FCS

This example shows a BASIC subroutine program for executing an FCS check on a frame received by the host computer.

```

400 *FSCHECK
410 L=LEN(RESPONSE$) ' ..... Data transmitted and received
420 Q=0:FCCK$=""
430 A$=RIGHT$(RESPONSE$,1)
440 PRINT RESPONSE$,A$,L
450 IF A$="*" THEN LENG$=LEN(RESPONSE$)-3
      ELSE LENG$=LEN(RESPONSE$)-2
460 FCSP$=MID$(RESPONSE$,LENG$+1,2) ' .... FCS data received
470 FOR I=1 TO LENG$ ' ..... Number of characters in FCS
480 Q=ASC(MID$(RESPONSE$,I,1)) XOR Q
490 NEXT I
500 FCSD$=HEX$(Q)
510 IF LEN(FCSD$)=1 THEN FCSD$="0"+FCSD$ ' .... FCS result
520 IF FCSD$<>FCSP$ THEN FCCK$="ERR"
530 PRINT"FCSD$=";FCSD$,"FCSP$=";FCSP$,"FCCK$=";FCCK$
540 RETURN

```

- Note**
1. Normal reception data includes the FCS, delimiter or terminator, and so on. When an error occurs in transmission, however the FCS or some other data may not be included. Be sure to program the system to cover this possibility.
 2. In this program example, the CR code (CHR\$(13)) is not entered for RESPONSE\$. When including the CR code, make the changes in lines 430 and 450.

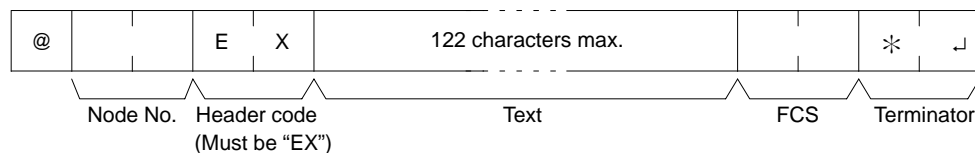
6-4-2 Commands from the PC

In Host Link communications, commands are ordinarily sent from the host computer to the PC, but it is also possible for commands to be sent from the PC to the host computer. In Host Link Mode, any data can be transmitted from the PC to the host computer. To send a command to the host computer, use the TRANSMIT instruction (TXD(48)) in the PC program in Host Link Mode.

TXD(48) outputs data from the specified port (the RS-232C port, the peripheral port, or ports 1 or 2 of the Serial Communications Board). Refer to page 410 for details on using TXD(48).

Reception Format

When TXD(48) is executed, the data stored in the words beginning with the first send word is converted to ASCII and output to the host computer as a Host Link command in the format shown below. The "@" symbol, node number, header code, FCS, and delimiter are all added automatically when the transmission is sent. At the host computer, it is necessary to prepare in advance a program for interpreting and processing this format.



One byte of data (2 digits hexadecimal) is converted to two characters in ASCII for transmission, the amount of data in the transmission is twice the amount of words specified for TXD(48). The maximum number of characters for transmission is 122 and the maximum number of bytes that can be designated for TXD(48) is one half of that, or 61.

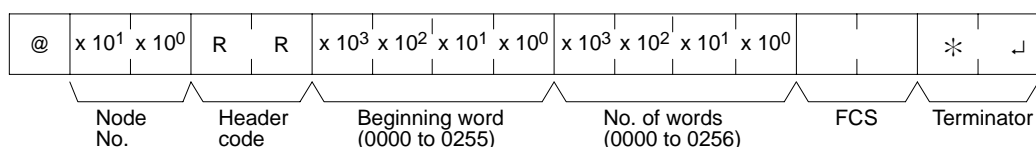
6-5 Host Link Commands

This section explains the commands that can be issued from the host computer to the PC.

6-5-1 IR/SR AREA READ — RR

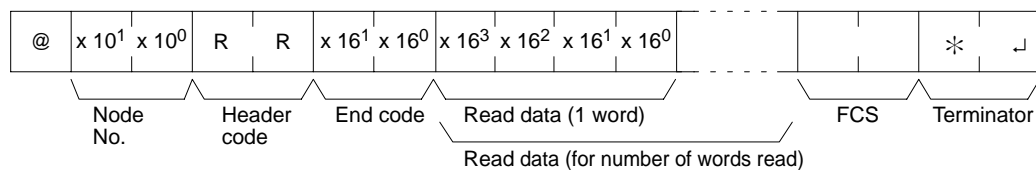
Reads the contents of the specified number of IR and SR words, starting from the specified word.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Note The response will be divided when reading more than 30 words of data.

Parameters

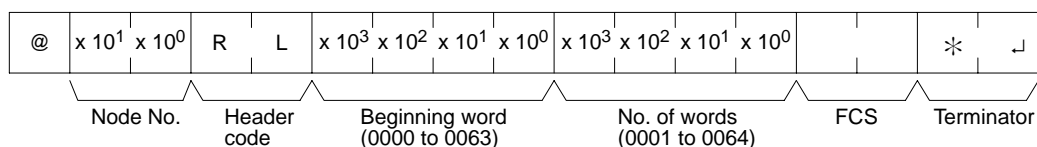
Read Data (Response)

The contents of the number of words specified by the command are returned in hexadecimal as a response. The words are returned in order, starting with the specified beginning word.

6-5-2 LR AREA READ — RL

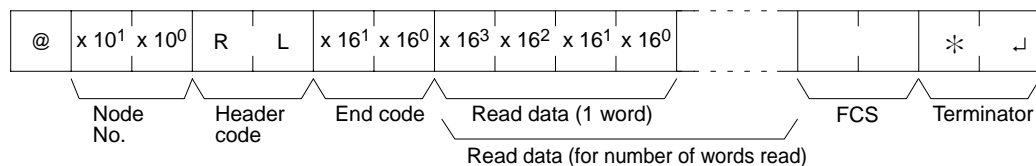
Reads the contents of the specified number of LR words, starting from the specified word.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

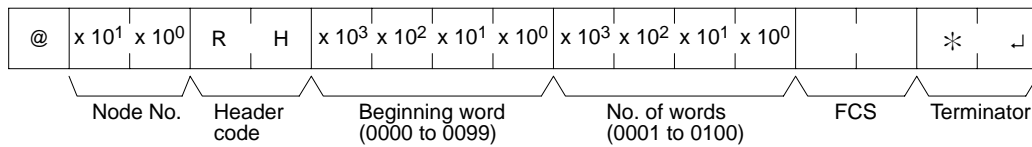
Read Data (Response)

The contents of the number of words specified by the command are returned in hexadecimal as a response. The words are returned in order, starting with the specified beginning word.

6-5-3 HR AREA READ — RH

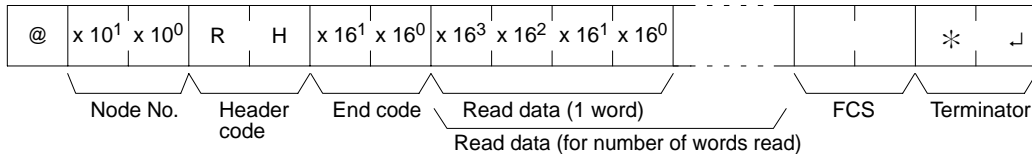
Reads the contents of the specified number of HR words, starting from the specified word.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

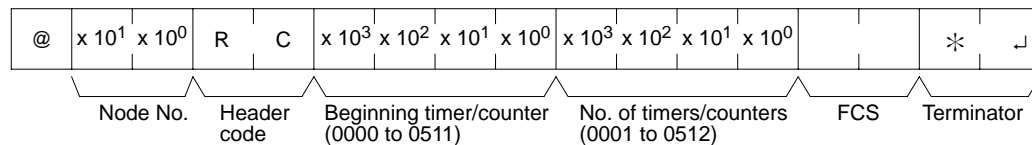
Read Data (Response)

The contents of the number of words specified by the command are returned in hexadecimal as a response. The words are returned in order, starting with the specified beginning word.

6-5-4 PV READ — RC

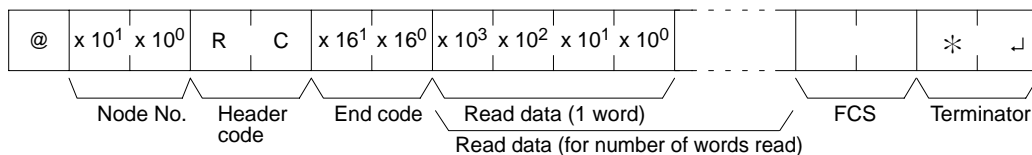
Reads the contents of the specified number of timer/counter PVs (present values), starting from the specified timer/counter.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



The response will be divided when reading more than 30 words of data.

Parameters

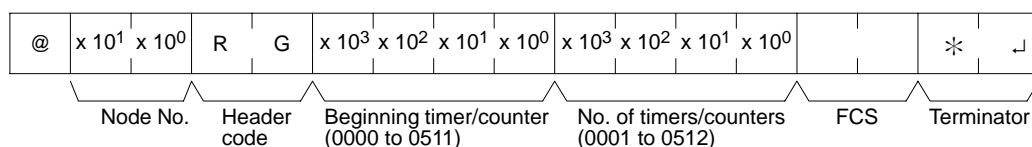
Read Data (Response)

The number of present values specified by the command is returned in hexadecimal as a response. The PVs are returned in order, starting with the specified beginning timer/counter.

6-5-5 TC STATUS READ — RG

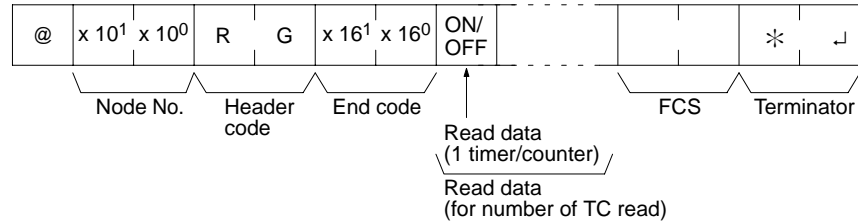
Reads the status of the Completion Flags of the specified number of timers/counters, starting from the specified timer/counter.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



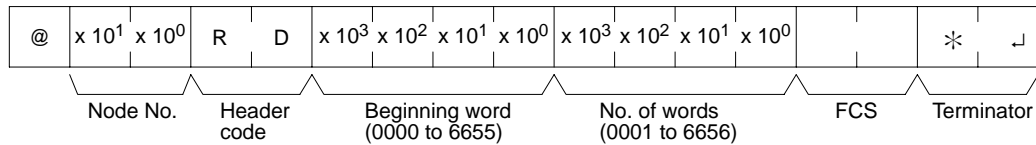
The response will be divided when reading the status of more than 123 timer/counters.

Parameters**Read Data (Response)**

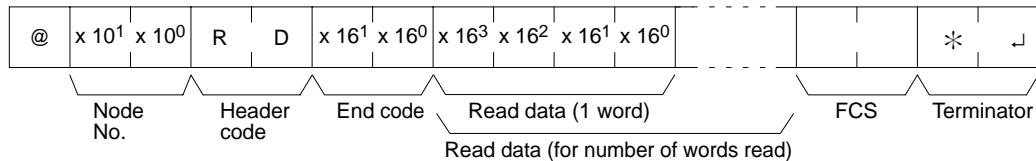
The status of the number of Completion Flags specified by the command is returned as a response. "1" indicates that the Completion Flag is ON.

6-5-6 DM AREA READ — RD

Reads the contents of the specified number of DM words, starting from the specified word.

Command Format**Response Format**

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.

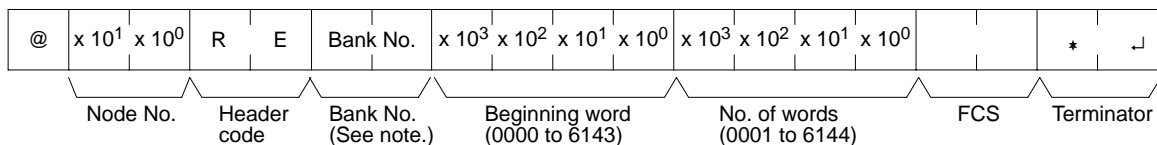
**Parameters****Read Data (Response)**

The contents of the number of words specified by the command are returned in hexadecimal as a response. The words are returned in order, starting with the specified beginning word.

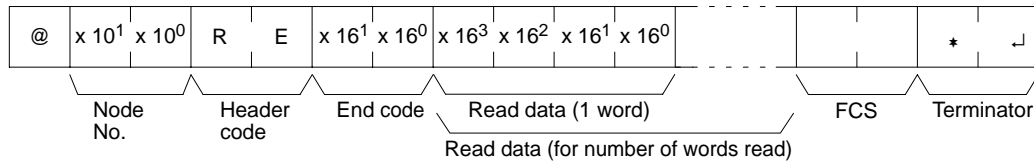
Note Be careful about the configuration of the DM area, as it varies depending on the CPU Unit model.

6-5-7 EM AREA READ — RE

Reads the contents of the specified number of EM words, starting from the specified word in the specified EM bank.

Command Format

Note Input 00 Hex to specify bank number 0 or input two spaces to specify the current bank. Only the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit has an EM area and it has only one bank, i.e., bank 0.

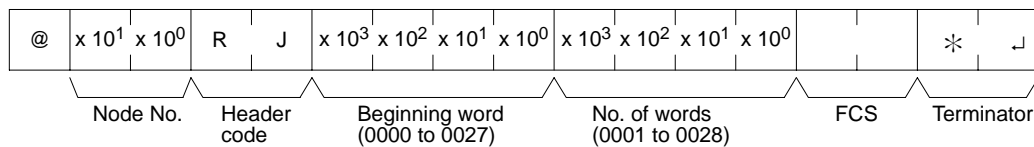
Response Format**Parameters****Read Data (Response)**

The contents of the number of words specified by the command are returned in hexadecimal as a response. The words are returned in order, starting with the specified beginning word.

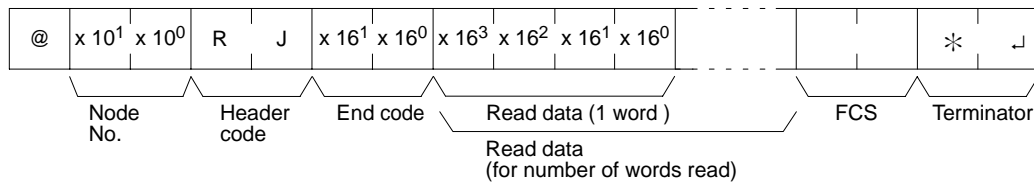
Note Be careful about the configuration of the EM area, as it varies depending on the CPU Unit model.

6-5-8 AR AREA READ — RJ

Reads the contents of the specified number of AR words, starting from the specified word.

Command Format**Response Format**

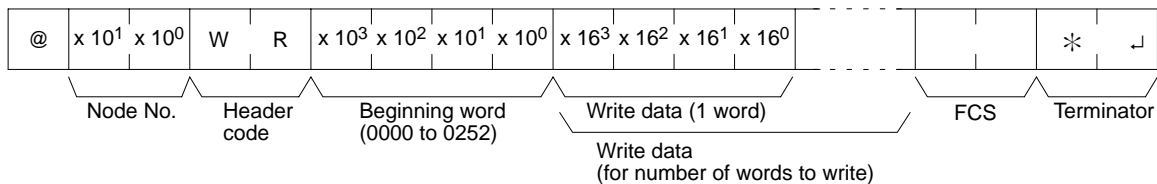
An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.

**Parameters****Read Data (Response)**

The contents of the number of words specified by the command are returned in hexadecimal as a response. The words are returned in order, starting with the specified beginning word.

6-5-9 IR/SR AREA WRITE — WR

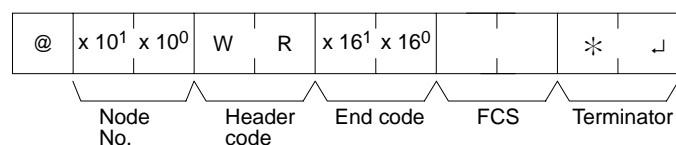
Writes data to the IR and SR areas, starting from the specified word. Writing is done word by word.

Command Format

Note Divide the command when writing more than 30 words of data.

Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters**Write Data (Command)**

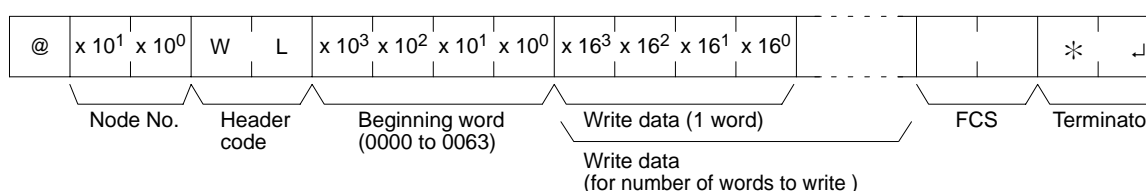
Specify in order the contents of the number of words to be written to the IR or SR area in hexadecimal, starting with the specified beginning word.

Note The results will be as follows depending on the first write word.

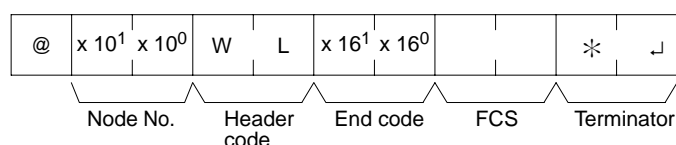
Setting	Results
First write word ≤ 252	Data will be written through word 252 but not to other words and a normal response will be returned.
$253 \leq \text{First write word} \leq 255$	No data will be written and a normal response will be returned.
$255 < \text{First write word}$	No data will be written and an error will occur.

6-5-10 LR AREA WRITE — WL

Writes data to the LR area, starting from the specified word. Writing is done word by word.

Command Format**Response Format**

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.

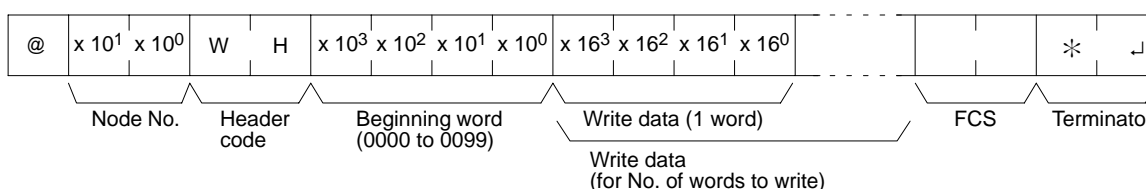
**Parameters****Write Data (Command)**

Specify in order the contents of the number of words to be written to the LR area in hexadecimal, starting with the specified beginning word.

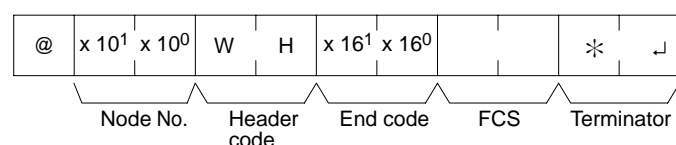
Note If data is specified for writing which exceeds the allowable range, an error will be generated and the writing operation will not be executed. If, for example, 60 is specified as the beginning word for writing and five words of data are specified, then 64 will become the last word for writing data, and the command will not be executed because LR 64 is beyond area boundary.

6-5-11 HR AREA WRITE — WH

Writes data to the HR area, starting from the specified word. Writing is done word by word.

Command Format**Response Format**

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Write Data (Command)

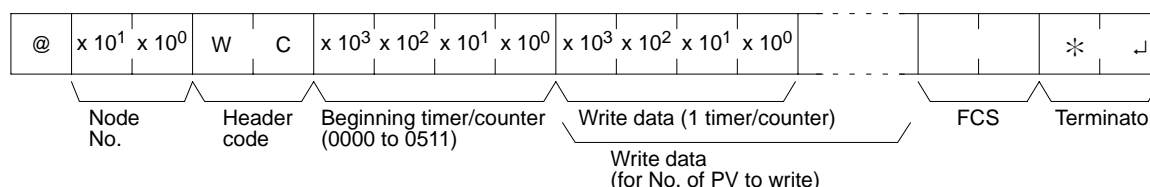
Specify in order the contents of the number of words to be written to the HR area in hexadecimal, starting with the specified beginning word.

Note If data is specified for writing which exceeds the allowable range, an error will be generated and the writing operation will not be executed. If, for example, 98 is specified as the beginning word for writing, and three words of data are specified, then 100 will become the last word for writing data, and the command will not be executed because HR 100 is beyond area boundary.

6-5-12 PV WRITE — WC

Writes the PVs (present values) of timers/counters starting from the specified timer/counter.

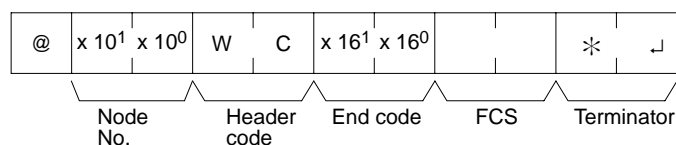
Command Format



Note Divide the command when writing more than 29 words of data.

Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Write Data (Command)

Specify in decimal numbers (BCD) the present values for the number of timers/counters that are to be written, starting from the beginning timer/counter.

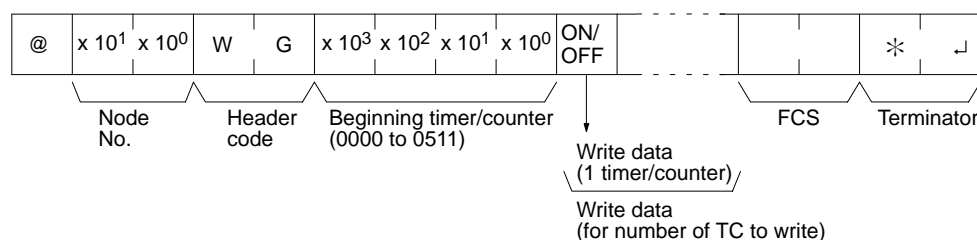
Note

1. When this command is used to write data to the PV area, the Completion Flags for the timers/counters that are written will be turned OFF.
2. If data is specified for writing which exceeds the allowable range, an error will be generated and the writing operation will not be executed. If, for example, 510 is specified as the beginning word for writing, and three words of data are specified, then 512 will become the last word for writing data, and the command will not be executed because TC 512 is beyond area boundary.

6-5-13 TC STATUS WRITE — WG

Writes the status of the Completion Flags for timers and counters in the TC area, starting from the specified timer/counter (number). Writing is done number by number.

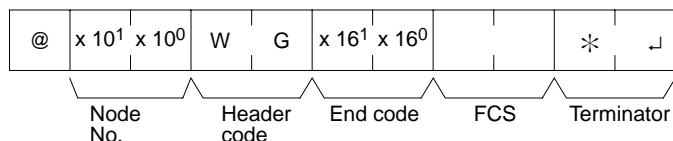
Command Format



Note Divide the command when writing the status of more than 118 timer/counters.

Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Write Data (Command)

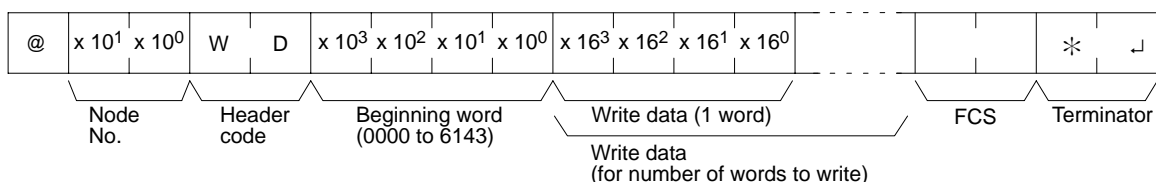
Specify the status of the Completion Flags, for the number of timers/counters to be written, in order (from the beginning word) as ON (i.e., "1") or OFF (i.e., "0"). When a Completion Flag is ON, it indicates that the time or count is up.

Note If data is specified for writing which exceeds the allowable range, an error will be generated and the writing operation will not be executed. If, for example, 510 is specified as the beginning word for writing, and three words of data are specified, then 512 will become the last word for writing data, and the command will not be executed because TC 512 is beyond area boundary.

6-5-14 DM AREA WRITE — WD

Writes data to the DM area, starting from the specified word. Writing is done word by word.

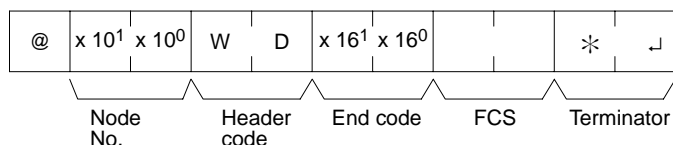
Command Format



Note Divide the command when writing more than 29 words of data.

Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Write Data (Command)

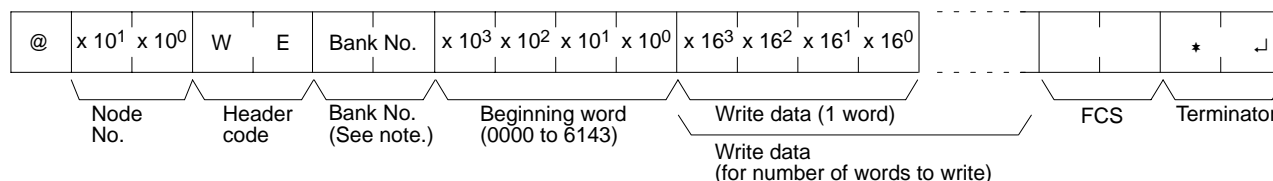
Specify in order the contents of the number of words to be written to the DM area in hexadecimal, starting with the specified beginning word.

- Note**
1. If data is specified for writing which exceeds the allowable range, an error will be generated and the writing operation will not be executed. If, for example, 6142 is specified as the beginning word for writing, and three words of data are specified, then 6144 will become the last word for writing data, and the command will not be executed because DM 6144 is beyond the writable range.
 2. Be careful about the configuration of the DM area, as it varies depending on the CPU Unit model.

6-5-15 EM AREA WRITE — WE

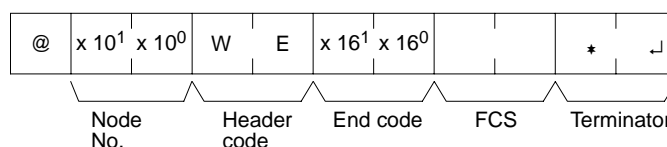
Writes data to the specified EM area bank, starting from the specified word. Writing is done word by word.

Command Format



Note Input 00 Hex to specify bank number 0 or input two spaces to specify the current bank. Only the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit has an EM area and it has only one bank, i.e., bank 0.

Response Format



Parameters

Write Data (Command)

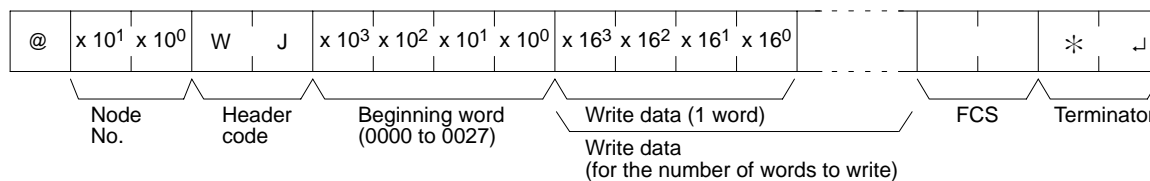
Specify in order the contents of the number of words to be written to the DM area in hexadecimal, starting with the specified beginning word.

- Note**
1. If data is specified for writing which exceeds the allowable range, an error will be generated and the writing operation will not be executed. If, for example, 6142 is specified as the beginning word for writing, and three words of data are specified, then 6144 will become the last word for writing data, and the command will not be executed because DM 6144 is beyond the writable range.
 2. Be careful about the configuration of the DM area, as it varies depending on the CPU Unit model.

6-5-16 AR AREA WRITE — WJ

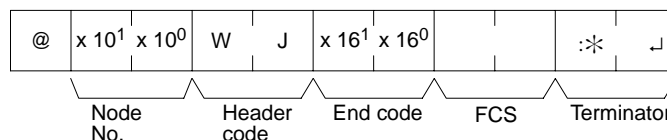
Writes data to the AR area, starting from the specified word. Writing is done word by word.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Write Data (Command)

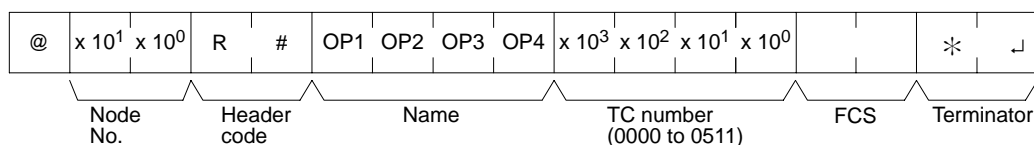
Specify in order the contents of the number of words to be written to the AR area in hexadecimal, starting with the specified beginning word.

Note If data is specified for writing which exceeds the allowable range, an error will be generated and the writing operation will not be executed. If, for example, 26 is specified as the beginning word for writing, and three words of data are specified, then 28 will become the last word for writing data, and the command will not be executed because AR 28 is beyond the writable range.

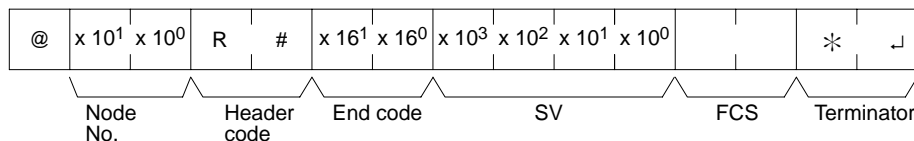
6-5-17 SV READ 1 — R#

Searches for the first instance of a TIM, TIMH(15), TTIM, CNT, and CNTR(12) instruction with the specified TC number in the user's program and reads the PV, which assumed to be set as a constant. The SV that is read is a 4-digit decimal number (BCD). The program is searched from the beginning, which may take as much as 10 seconds to produce a response.

Command Format



Response Format



Parameters

Name, TC Number (Command)

Specify the instruction for reading the SV in "Name." Make this setting in 4 characters. In "TC number," specify the timer/counter number used for the instruction.

Instruction name				Classification
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4	
T	I	M	(Space)	TIMER
T	I	M	H	HIGH-SPEED TIMER
T	T	I	M	TOTALIZING TIMER
C	N	T	(Space)	COUNTER
C	N	T	R	REVERSIBLE COUNTER

SV (Response)

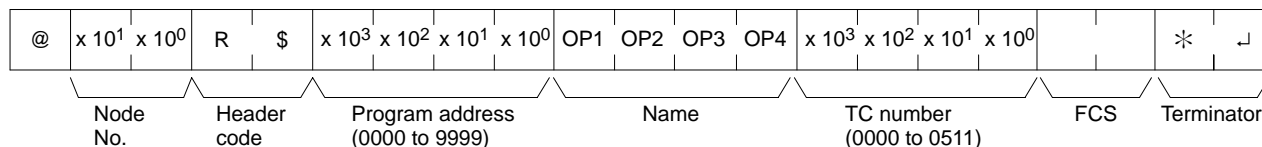
The constant SV is returned.

- Note**
1. The instruction specified under "Name" must be in four characters.
 2. If the same instruction is used more than once in a program, only the first one will be read.
 3. Use this command only when it is definite that a constant SV has been set.
 4. The response end code will indicate an error (16) if the SV wasn't entered as a constant.

6-5-18 SV READ 2 — R\$

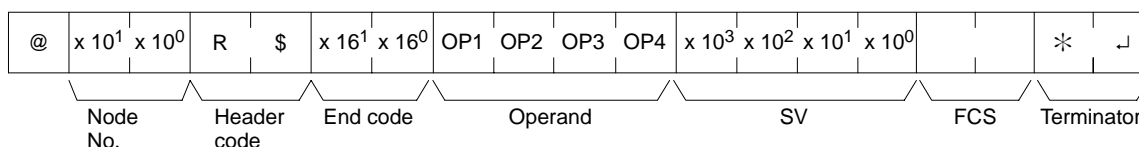
Reads the constant SV or the word address where the SV is stored. The SV that is read is a 4-digit decimal number (BCD) written as the second operand for the TIM, TIMH(15), TTIM, CNT, or CNTR(12) instruction at the specified program address in the user's program. This can only be done with a program of less than 10,000.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Name, TC Number (Command)

Specify the name of the instruction for reading the SV in "Name." Make this setting in 4 characters. In "TC number," specify the timer/counter number used by the instruction.

Instruction name				Classification
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4	
T	I	M	(Space)	TIMER
T	I	M	H	HIGH-SPEED TIMER
T	T	I	M	TOTALIZING TIMER
C	N	T	(Space)	COUNTER
C	N	T	R	REVERSIBLE COUNTER

Operand, SV (Response)

The name that indicates the SV classification is returned to "Operand," and either the word address where the SV is stored or the constant SV is returned to "SV."

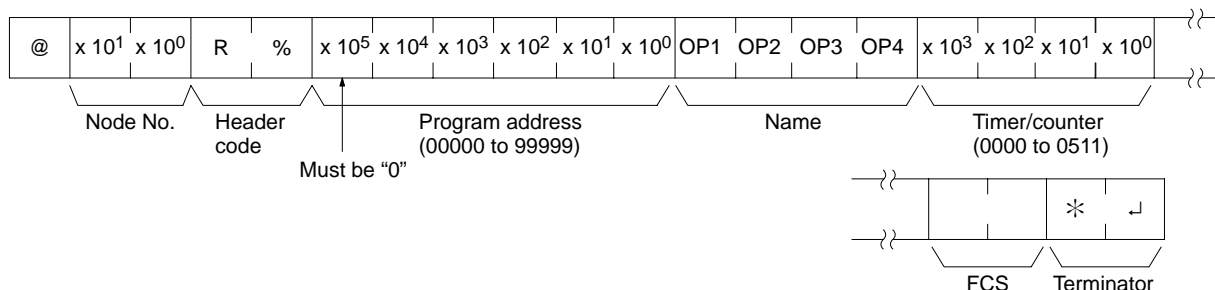
Operand				Classification	Constant or word address
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4		
C	I	O	(Space)	IR or SR	0000 to 0255
L	R	(Space)	(Space)	LR	0000 to 0063
H	R	(Space)	(Space)	HR	0000 to 0099
A	R	(Space)	(Space)	AR	0000 to 0027
D	M	(Space)	(Space)	DM	0000 to 6655
D	M	*	(Space)	DM (indirect)	0000 to 6655
E	M	(Space)	(Space)	EM	0000 to 6143
E	M	*	(Space)	EM (indirect)	0000 to 6143
C	O	N	(Space)	Constant	0000 to 9999

- Note**
1. The instruction name and operand area designations must be in four characters. Fill any gaps with spaces to make a total of four characters.
 2. Only the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit has an EM area.

6-5-19 SV READ 3 — R%

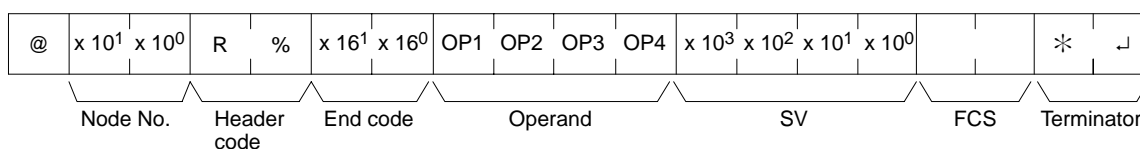
Reads the constant SV or the word address where the SV is stored. The SV that is read is a 4-digit decimal number (BCD) written in the second word of the TIM, TIMH(15), TTIM, CNT, or CNTR(12) instruction at the specified program address in the user's program. With this command, program addresses can be specified for a program of up to 99,999 steps.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Name, TC Number (Command)

Specify the name of the instruction for reading the SV in "Name." Make this setting in 4 characters. In "TC number," specify the timer/counter number used by the instruction.

Instruction name				Classification	TC number range
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4		
T	I	M	(Space)	TIMER	0000 to 0511
T	I	M	H	HIGH-SPEED TIMER	
T	T	I	M	TOTALIZING TIMER	
C	N	T	(Space)	COUNTER	
C	N	T	R	REVERSIBLE COUNTER	

Operand, SV (Response)

The name that indicates the SV classification is returned to "Operand," and either the word address where the SV is stored or the constant SV is returned to "SV."

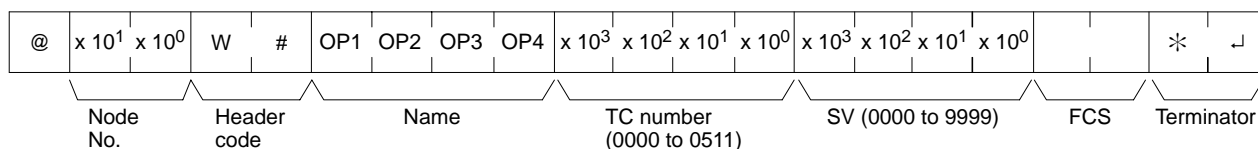
Operand				Classification	Constant or word address
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4		
C	I	O	(Space)	IR or SR	0000 to 0255
L	R	(Space)	(Space)	LR	0000 to 0063
H	R	(Space)	(Space)	HR	0000 to 0099
A	R	(Space)	(Space)	AR	0000 to 0027
D	M	(Space)	(Space)	DM	0000 to 6655
D	M	*	(Space)	DM (indirect)	0000 to 6655
E	M	(Space)	(Space)	EM	0000 to 6143
E	M	*	(Space)	EM (indirect)	0000 to 6143
C	O	N	(Space)	Constant	0000 to 9999

- Note**
1. The instruction name and operand area designations must be in four characters. Fill any gaps with spaces to make a total of four characters.
 2. Only the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit has an EM area.

6-5-20 SV CHANGE 1 — W#

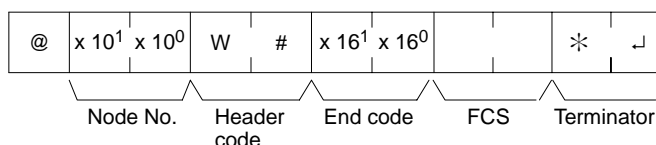
Searches for the first instance of the specified TIM, TIMH(15), TTIM, CNT, or CNTR(12) instruction in the user's program and changes the SV to new constant SV specified in the second word of the instruction. The program is searched from the beginning, and it may therefore take approximately 10 seconds to produce a response.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Name, TC Number (Command)

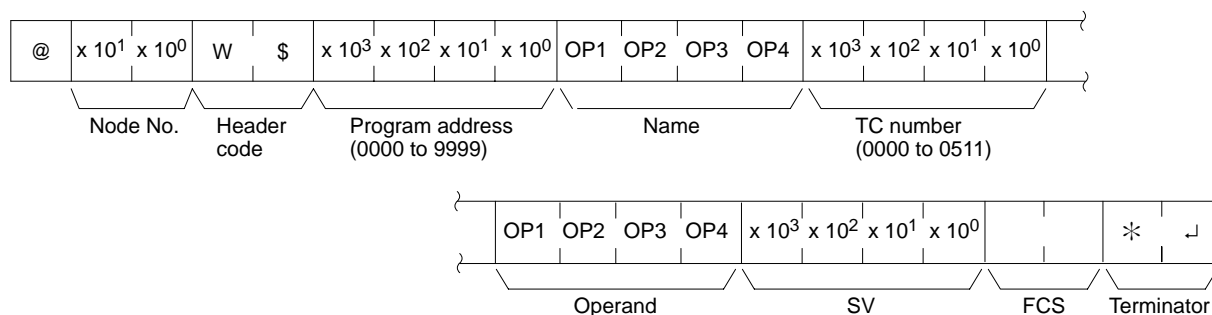
In "Name," specify the name of the instruction, in four characters, for changing the SV. In "TC number," specify the timer/counter number used for the instruction.

Instruction name				Classification
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4	
T	I	M	(Space)	TIMER
T	I	M	H	HIGH-SPEED TIMER
T	T	I	M	TOTALIZING TIMER
C	N	T	(Space)	COUNTER
C	N	T	R	REVERSIBLE COUNTER

6-5-21 SV CHANGE 2 — W\$

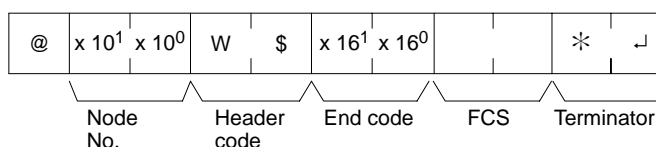
Changes the contents of the second word of the TIM, TIMH(15), TTIM, CNT, or CNTR(12) at the specified program address in the user's program. This can only be done with a program of up to 9,999 steps.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters**Name, TC Number (Command)**

In "Name," specify the name of the instruction, in four characters, for changing the SV. In "TC number," specify the timer/counter number used for the instruction.

Instruction name				Classification
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4	
T	I	M	(Space)	TIMER
T	I	M	H	HIGH-SPEED TIMER
T	T	I	M	TOTALIZING TIMER
C	N	T	(Space)	COUNTER
C	N	T	R	REVERSIBLE COUNTER

Operand, SV (Response)

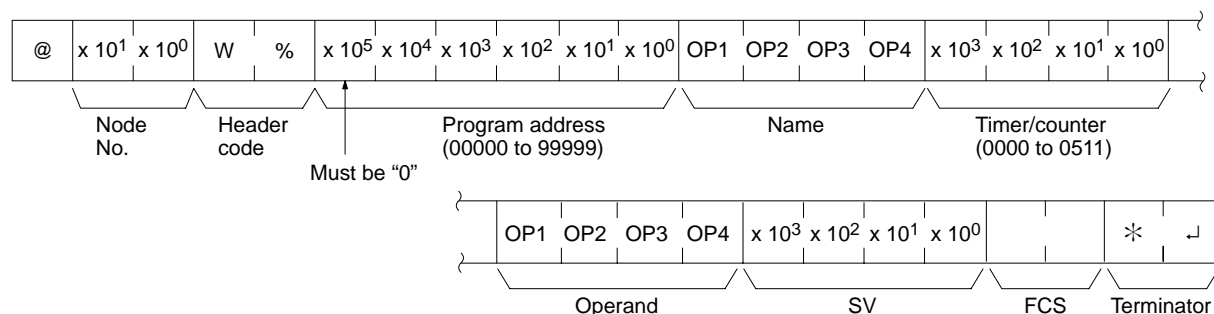
In "Operand," specify the name that indicates the SV classification. Specify the name in four characters. In "SV," specify either the word address where the SV is stored or the constant SV.

Operand				Classification	Constant or word address
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4		
C	I	O	(Space)	IR or SR	0000 to 0252
L	R	(Space)	(Space)	LR	0000 to 0063
H	R	(Space)	(Space)	HR	0000 to 0099
A	R	(Space)	(Space)	AR	0000 to 0027
D	M	(Space)	(Space)	DM	0000 to 6655
D	M	*	(Space)	DM (indirect)	0000 to 6655
E	M	(Space)	(Space)	EM	0000 to 6143
E	M	*	(Space)	EM (indirect)	0000 to 6143
C	O	N	(Space)	Constant	0000 to 9999

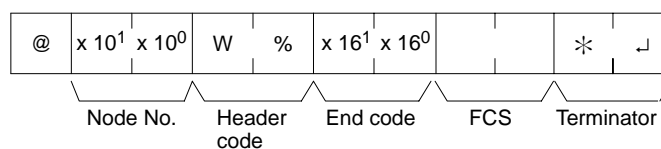
Note Only the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit has an EM area.

6-5-22 SV CHANGE 3 — W%

Changes the contents of the second word of the TIM, TIMH(15), TTIM CNT, or CNTR(12) at the specified program address in the user's program. With this command, program address can be specified for a program of up to 99,999 steps.

Command Format**Response Format**

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters**Name, TC Number (Command)**

In "Name," specify the name of the instruction, in four characters, for changing the SV. In "TC number," specify the timer/counter number used for the instruction.

Instruction name				Classification	TC number range
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4		
T	I	M	(Space)	TIMER	0000 to 0511
T	I	M	H	HIGH-SPEED TIMER	
T	T	I	M	TOTALIZING TIMER	
C	N	T	(Space)	COUNTER	
C	N	T	R	REVERSIBLE COUNTER	

Operand, SV (Response)

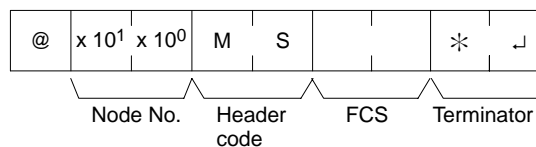
In "Operand," specify the name that indicates the SV classification. Specify the name in four characters. In "SV," specify either the word address where the SV is stored or the constant SV.

Operand				Classification	Constant or word address
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4		
C	I	O	(Space)	IR or SR	0000 to 0252
L	R	(Space)	(Space)	LR	0000 to 0063
H	R	(Space)	(Space)	HR	0000 to 0099
A	R	(Space)	(Space)	AR	0000 to 0027
D	M	(Space)	(Space)	DM	0000 to 6655
D	M	*	(Space)	DM (indirect)	0000 to 6655
E	M	(Space)	(Space)	EM	0000 to 6143
E	M	*	(Space)	EM (indirect)	0000 to 6143
C	O	N	(Space)	Constant	0000 to 9999

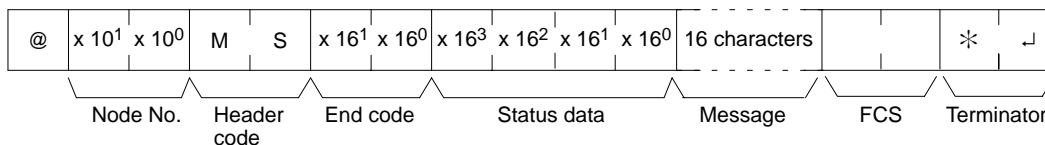
Note Only the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit has an EM area.

6-5-23 STATUS READ — MS

Reads the PC operating conditions.

Command Format**Response Format**

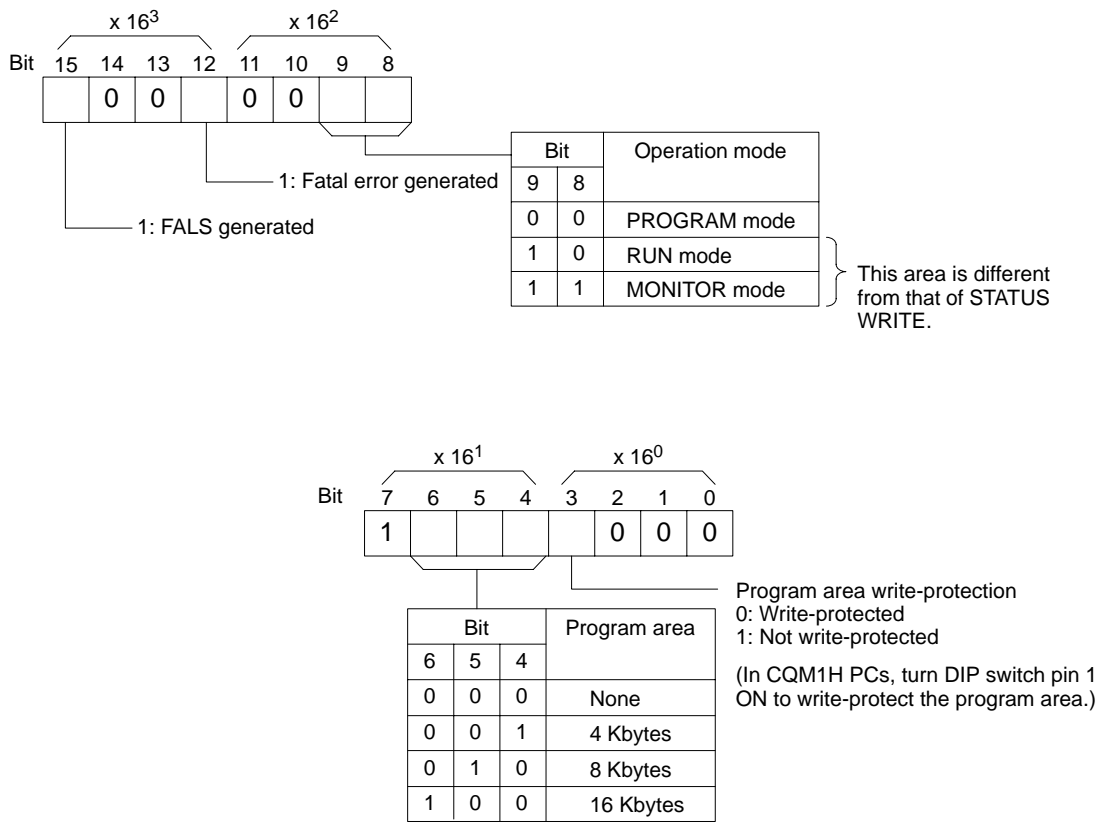
An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Status Data, Message (Response)

“Status data” consists of four digits (two bytes) hexadecimal. The leftmost byte indicates CPU Unit operation mode, and the rightmost byte indicates the size of the program area.

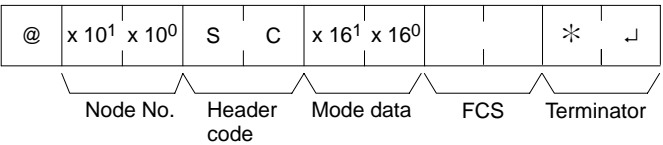


The “Message” parameter is a FAL/FALS number that exists when the command is executed. When there is no message, this parameter is omitted.

6-5-24 STATUS WRITE — SC

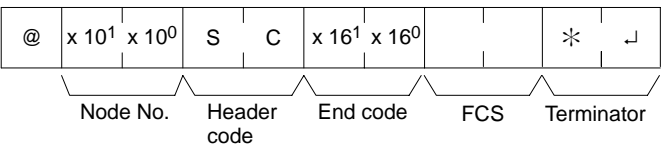
Changes the PC operating mode.

Command Format



Response Format

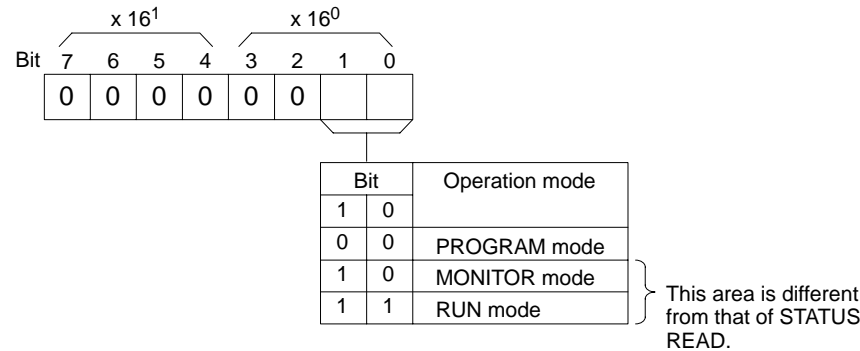
An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Mode Data (Command)

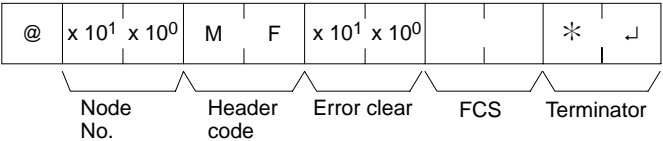
“Mode data” consists of two digits (one byte) hexadecimal. With the leftmost two bits, specify the PC operating mode. Set all of the remaining bits to “0.”



6-5-25 ERROR READ — MF

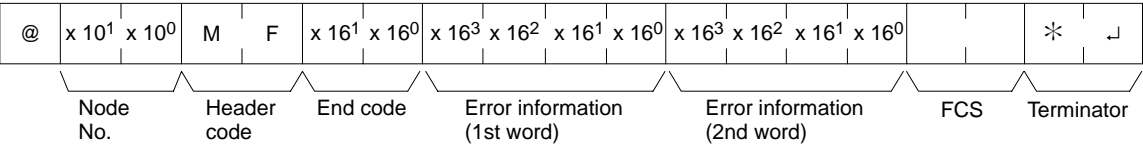
Reads and clears errors in the PC. Also checks whether previous errors have been cleared.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



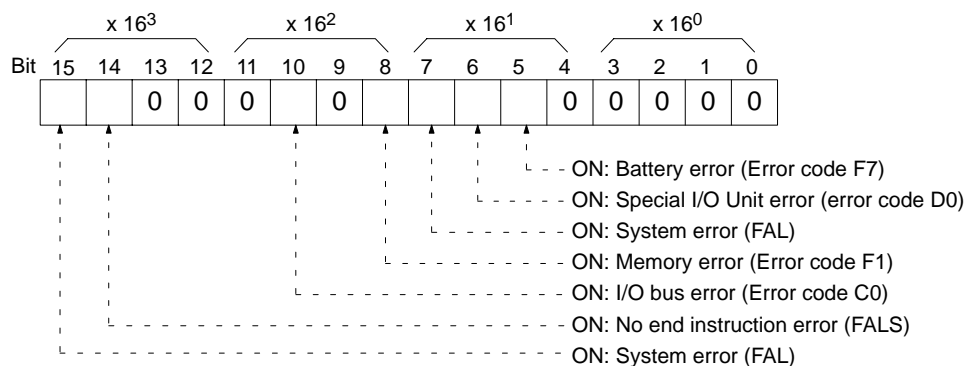
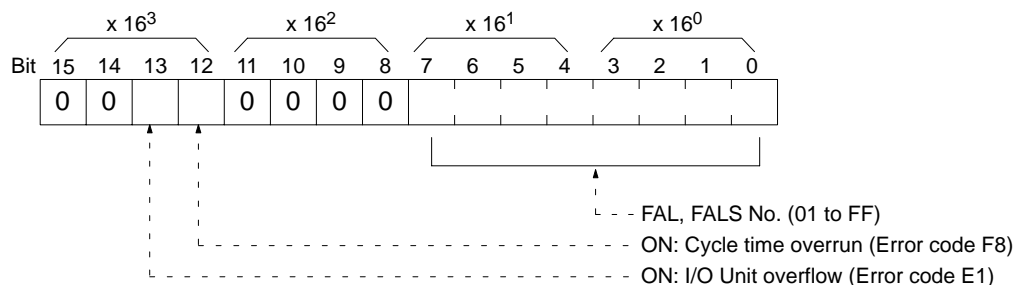
Parameters

Error Clear (Command)

Specify 01 to clear errors and 00 to not clear errors (BCD). Fatal errors can be cleared only when the PC is in PROGRAM mode.

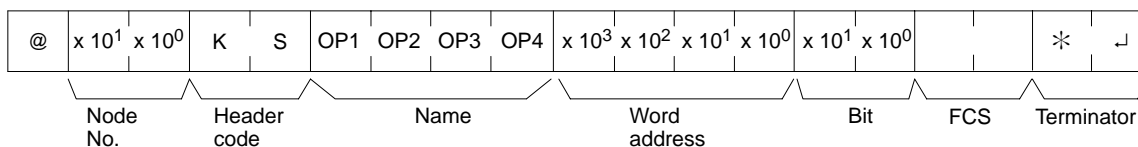
Error Information (Response)

The error information comes in two words.

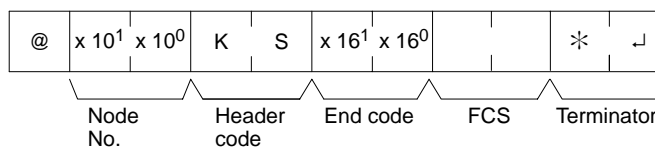
1st word**2nd word****6-5-26 FORCED SET — KS**

Force sets a bit in the IR, SR, LR, HR, AR, or TC area. Just one bit can be force set at a time.

Once a bit has been forced set or reset, that status will be retained until a FORCED SET/RESET CANCEL (KC) command or the next FORCED SET/RESET command is transmitted.

Command Format**Response Format**

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters**Name, Word address, Bit (Command)**

In “Name,” specify the area (i.e., IR, SR, LR, HR, AR, or TC) that is to be forced set. Specify the name in four characters. In “Word address,” specify the address of the word, and in “Bit” the number of the bit that is to be forced set.

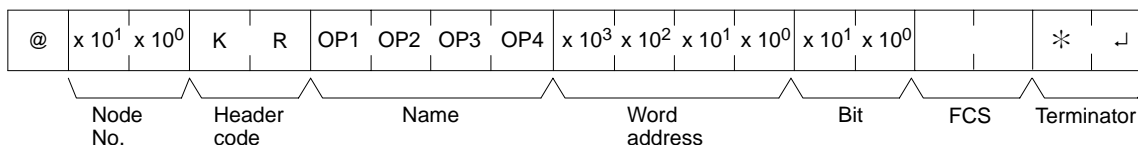
Name				Classification	Word address setting range	Bits
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4			
C	I	O	(Space)	IR or SR	0000 to 0252	00 to 15 (decimal)
L	R	(Space)	(Space)	LR	0000 to 0063	
H	R	(Space)	(Space)	HR	0000 to 0099	
A	R	(Space)	(Space)	AR	0000 to 0027	
T	I	M	(Space)	Completion Flag (timer)	0000 to 0511	Always 00
T	I	M	H	Completion Flag (high-speed timer)		
T	T	I	M	Completion Flag (totalizing timer)		
C	N	T	(Space)	Completion Flag (counter)		
C	N	T	R	Completion Flag (reversible counter)		

Note The area specified under “Name” must be in four characters. Add spaces after the data area name if it is shorter than four characters.

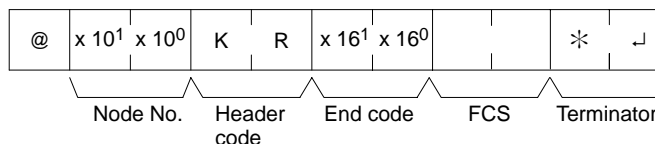
6-5-27 FORCED RESET — KR

Force resets a bit in the IR, SR, LR, HR, AR, or TC area. Just one bit can be force reset at a time.

Once a bit has been forced set or reset, that status will be retained until a FORCED SET/RESET CANCEL (KC) command or the next FORCED SET/RESET command is transmitted.

Command Format**Response Format**

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.

**Parameters****Name, Word address, Bit (Command)**

In “Name,” specify the area (i.e., IR, SR, LR, HR, AR, or TC) that is to be forced reset. Specify the name in four characters. In “Word address,” specify the address of the word, and in “Bit,” the number of the bit that is to be forced reset.

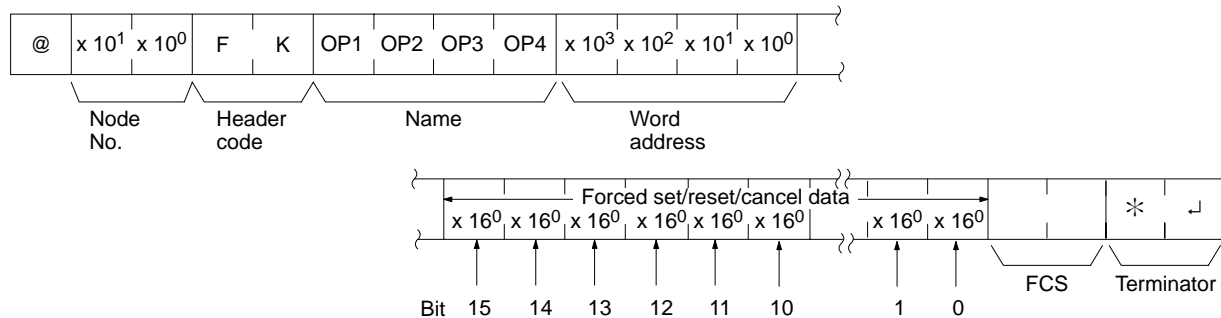
Name				Classification	Word address setting range	Bits
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4			
C	I	O	(Space)	IR or SR	0000 to 0252	00 to 15 (decimal)
L	R	(Space)	(Space)	LR	0000 to 0063	
H	R	(Space)	(Space)	HR	0000 to 0099	
A	R	(Space)	(Space)	AR	0000 to 0027	
T	I	M	(Space)	Completion Flag (timer)	0000 to 0511	Always 00
T	I	M	H	Completion Flag (high-speed timer)		
T	T	I	M	Completion Flag (totalizing timer)		
C	N	T	(Space)	Completion Flag (counter)		
C	N	T	R	Completion Flag (reversible counter)		

Note The area specified under “Name” must be in four characters. Add spaces after the data area name if it is shorter than four characters.

6-5-28 MULTIPLE FORCED SET/RESET — FK

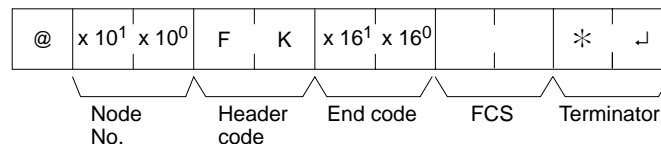
Force sets, force resets, or cancels the status of the bits in one word in the IR, SR, LR, HR, AR, or TC area.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Name, Word address (Command)

In “Name,” specify the area (i.e., IR, SR, LR, HR, AR, or TC) that is to be forced set or reset. Specify the name in four characters. In “Word address,” specify the address of the word that is to be forced set or reset.

Name				Classification	Word address setting range	Bits
OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4			
C	I	O	(Space)	IR or SR	0000 to 0252	00 to 15
L	R	(Space)	(Space)	LR	0000 to 0063	
H	R	(Space)	(Space)	HR	0000 to 0099	
A	R	(Space)	(Space)	AR	0000 to 0027	
T	I	M	(Space)	Completion Flag (timer)	0000 to 0511	Always 15
T	I	M	H	Completion Flag (high-speed timer)		
T	T	I	M	Completion Flag (totalizing timer)		
C	N	T	(Space)	Completion Flag (counter)		
C	N	T	R	Completion Flag (reversible counter)		

Forced set/Reset/Cancel data (Command)

If a timer or counter completion flag is specified, only bit 15 is effective and all other bits will be ignored. Only force-setting and force-resetting are possible for timers/counters.

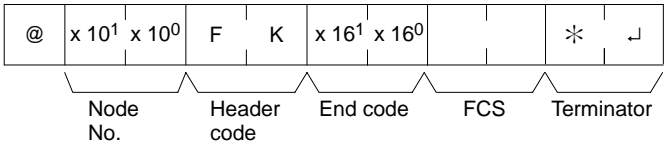
If a word address is specified, the content of the word specifies the desired process for each bit in the specified word, as shown in the following table.

BCD setting	Process
0	No action (bit status not changed)
2	Reset
3	Set
4	Forced-reset
5	Forced-set
8	Forced set/reset status cancel

The bits that are merely set or reset may change status the next time the program is executed, but bits that are force-set or force-reset will maintain the forced status until it is cleared.

Response Format

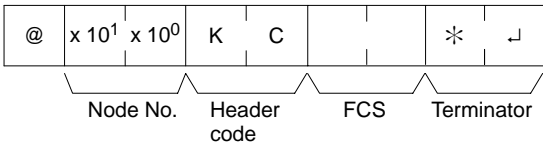
An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



6-5-29 FORCED SET/RESET CANCEL — KC

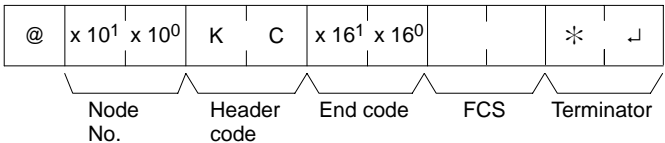
Cancels all forced set and forced reset bits (including those set by FORCED SET, FORCED RESET, and MULTIPLE FORCED SET/RESET). If multiple bits are set, the forced status will be cancelled for all of them. It is not possible to cancel bits one by one using KC.

Command Format



Response Format

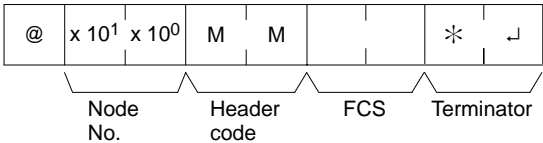
An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



6-5-30 PC MODEL READ — MM

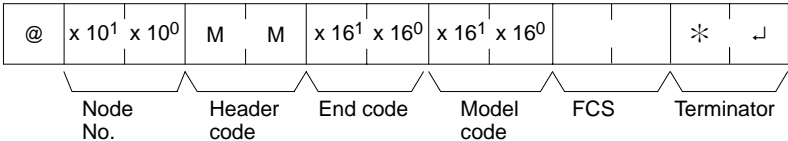
Reads the model type of the PC.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Model Code

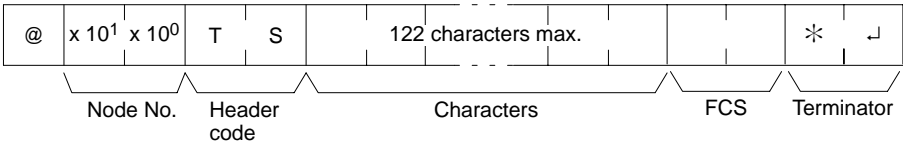
“Model code” indicates the PC model in two digits hexadecimal.

Model code	Model
01	C250
02	C500
03	C120
0E	C2000
10	C1000H
11	CQM1H/C2000H/CQM1/CPM1/CPM1A/CPM2A/CPM2C/SRM1
12	C20H/C28H/C40H/C200H/C200HS
20	CV500
21	CV1000
22	CV2000
40	CVM1-CPU01-E
41	CVM1-CPU11-E
42	CVM1-CPU21-E

6-5-31 TEST— TS

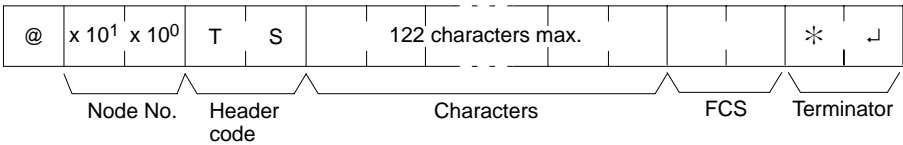
Returns, unaltered, one block of data transmitted from the host computer.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Characters (Command, Response)

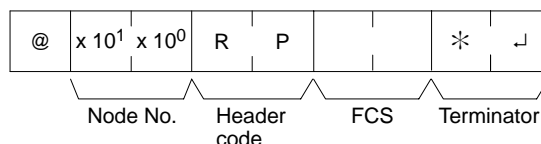
For the command, this setting specifies any characters other than the carriage

return (CHR\$(13)). For the response, the same characters as specified by the command will be returned unaltered if the test is successful.

6-5-32 PROGRAM READ — RP

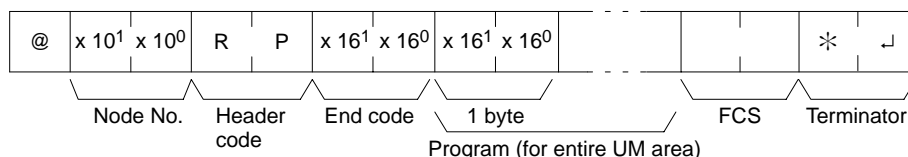
Reads the contents of the PC user's program area in machine language (object code). The contents are read as a block, from the beginning to the end.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Program (Response)

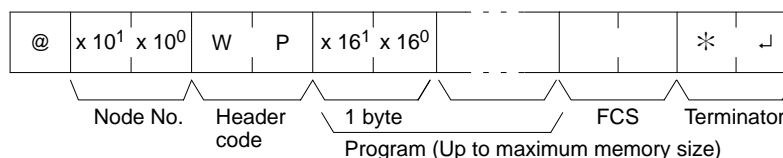
The program is read from the entire program area.

Note To stop this operation in progress, execute the ABORT (XZ) command.

6-5-33 PROGRAM WRITE — WP

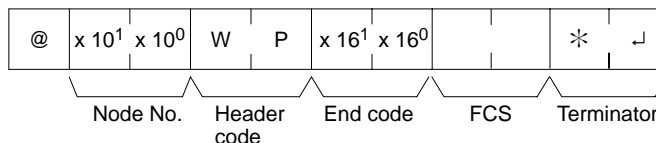
Writes to the PC user's program area the machine language (object code) program transmitted from the host computer. The contents are written as a block, from the beginning.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Program (Command)

Program data up to the maximum memory size.

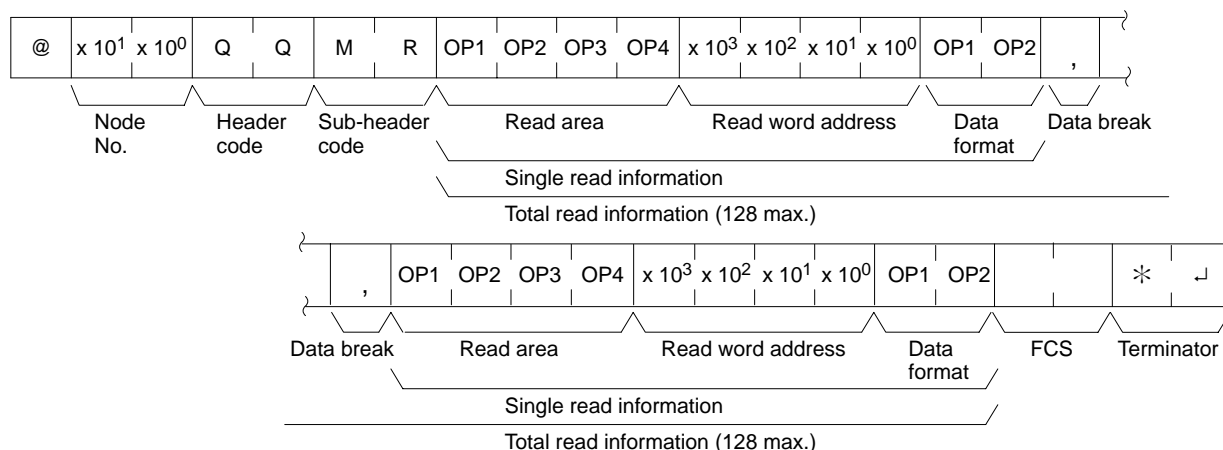
6-5-34 COMPOUND COMMAND — QQ

Registers at the PC all of the bits, words, and timers/counters that are to be read, and reads the status of all of them as a batch.

Registering Read Information

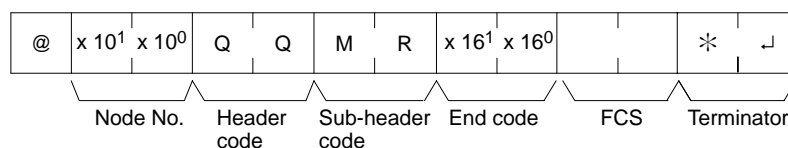
Register the information on all of the bits, words, and timers/counters that are to be read.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Read Area (Command)

Specify in four-character code the area that is to be read. The codes that can be specified are listed in the following table.

Read Word address, Data Format (Command)

Depending on the area and type of data that are to be read, the information to be read is as shown in the following table. The "read data" is specified in four digits BCD, and the data format is specified in two digits BCD.

Area	Read data	Read area	Read word	Data format
IR or SR	Bit	C I O (S)	0000 to 0255	00 to 15 (decimal)
	Word			"CH"
LR	Bit	L R (S) (S)	0000 to 0063	00 to 15 (decimal)
	Word			"CH"
HR	Bit	H R (S) (S)	0000 to 0099	00 to 15 (decimal)
	Word			"CH"
AR	Bit	A R (S) (S)	0000 to 0027	00 to 15 (decimal)
	Bit			"CH"
Timer	Completion Flag	T I M (S)	0000 to 0511	2 characters other than "CH"
	PV			"CH"
High-speed timer	Completion Flag	T I M H	0000 to 0511	2 characters other than "CH"
	PV			"CH"
Totalizing timer	Completion Flag	T T I M	0000 to 0511	2 characters other than "CH"
	PV			"CH"
Counter	Completion Flag	C N T (S)	0000 to 0511	2 characters other than "CH"
	PV			"CH"
Reversible counter	Completion Flag	C N T R	0000 to 0511	2 characters other than "CH"
	PV			"CH"
DM	Word	D M (S) (S)	0000 to 6655	Any 2 characters
EM	Word in current bank	E M (S) (S)	0000 to 6143	Any 2 characters
	Word in specified bank	E M 00		

Note Only the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit has an EM area.

(S): Space

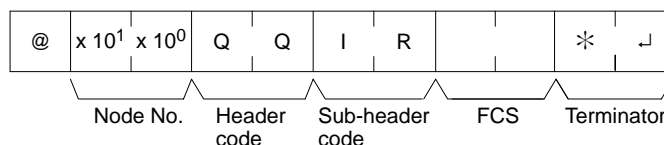
Data Break (Command)

The read information is specified one item at a time separated by a break code (,). The maximum number of items that can be specified is 128. (When the PV of a timer/counter is specified, however, the status of the Completion Flag is also returned, and must therefore be counted as two items.)

Batch Reading

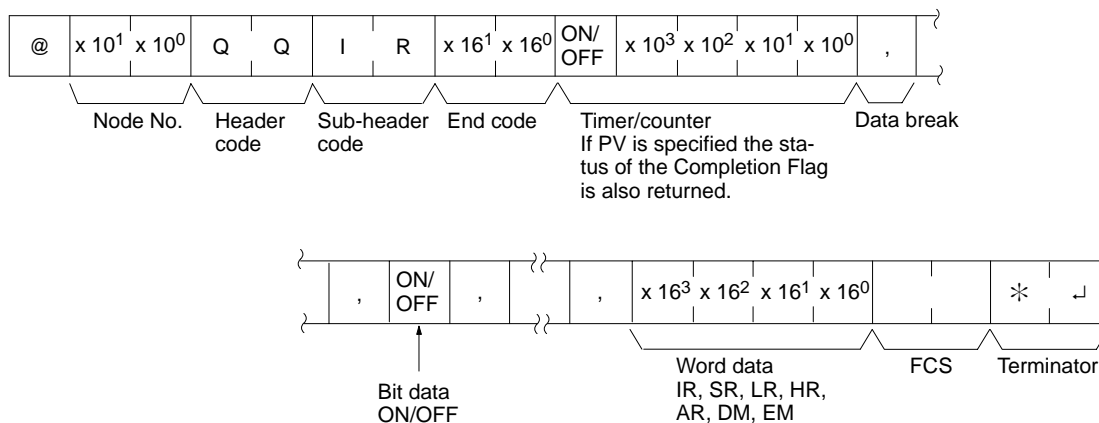
The bit, word, and timer/counter status is read as a batch according to the read information that was registered with QQ.

Command Format



Response Format

An end code of 00 indicates normal completion.



Parameters

Read Data (Response)

Read data is returned according to the data format and the order in which read information was registered using QQ. If "Completion Flag" has been specified, then bit data (ON or OFF) is returned. If "Word" has been specified, then word data is returned. If "PV" has been specified for timers/counters, however, then the PV is returned following the Completion Flag.

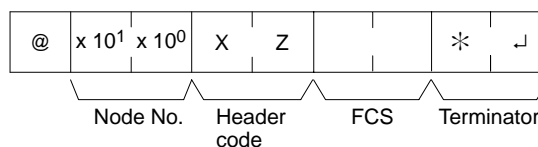
Data Break (Response)

The break code (,) is returned between sections that are read.

6-5-35 ABORT — XZ

Aborts the Host Link operation that is currently being processed, and then enables reception of the next command. The ABORT command does not receive a response.

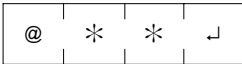
Command Format



6-5-36 INITIALIZE — **

Initializes the transmission control procedure of all the PCs connected to the host computer. The INITIALIZE command does not use node numbers or FCS, and does not receive a response.

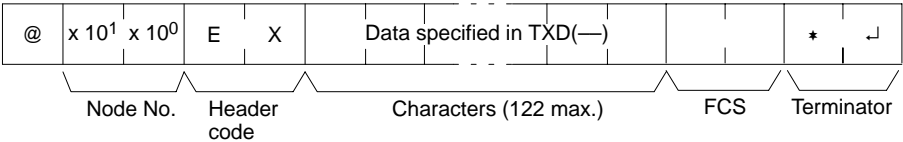
Command Format



6-5-37 TXD RESPONSE — EX

This is the response format used when the PC's TXD(—) instruction is executed in Host Link mode. (TXD(—) converts the specified data into ASCII code and transmits it to the host computer with this format.)

Response Format



Parameters

Characters (Response)
The frame can contain up to 122 characters. TXD(48) does not support multiple frames.

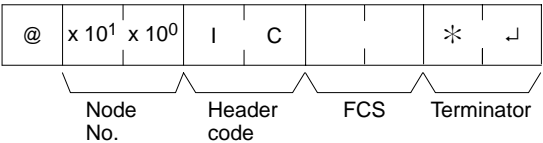
End Codes

There are no end codes with this command.

6-5-38 Undefined Command — IC

This response is returned if the header code of a command cannot be decoded. Check the header code.

Response Format



SECTION 7

CPU Unit Operation and Processing Time

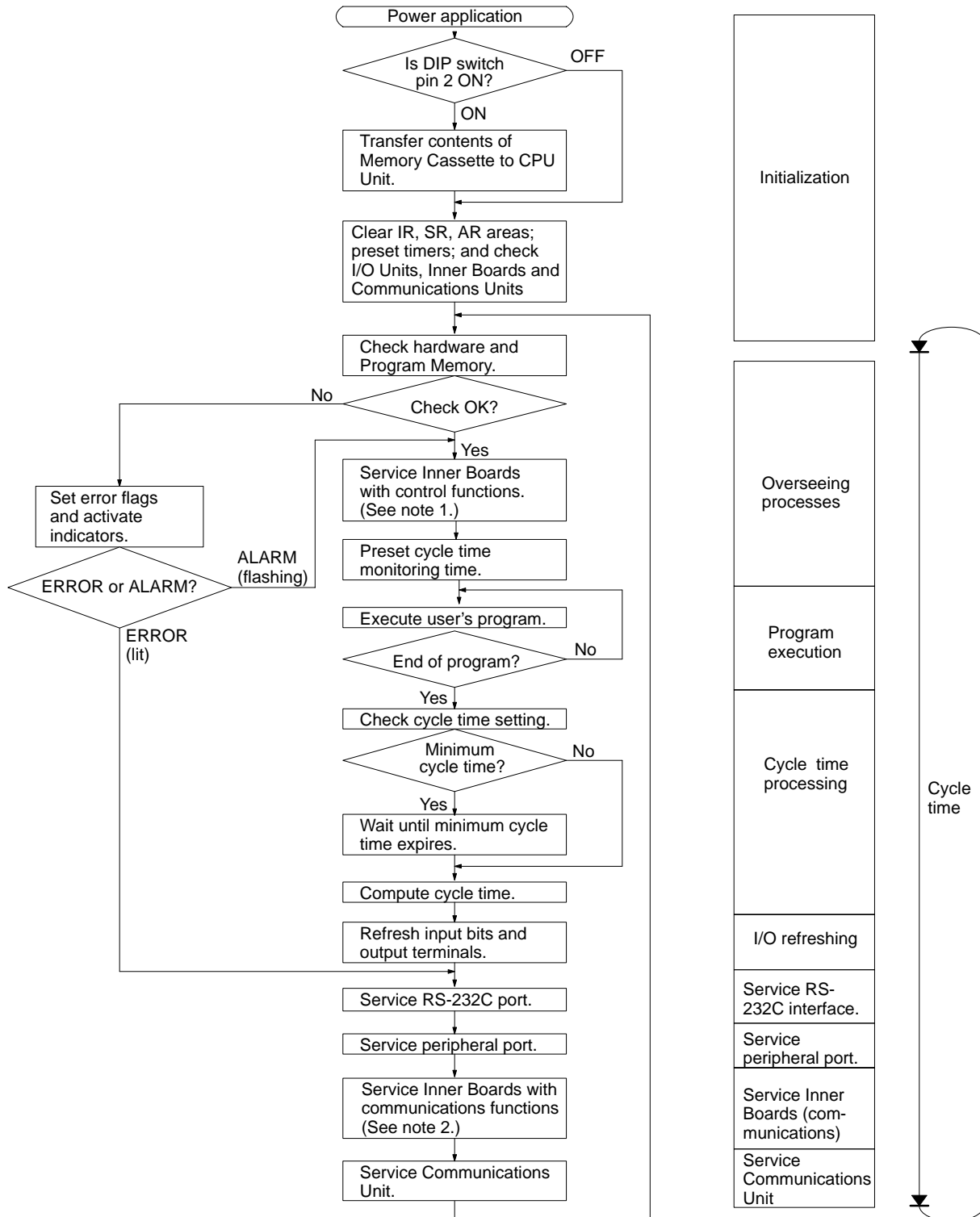
This section explains the internal processing of the CQM1H CPU Unit, and the time required for processing and execution. Refer to this section to gain an understanding of the precise timing of CQM1H operation.

7-1	CPU Unit Operation
7-2	Power Interruptions
7-2-1	Operation at Power Interruption
7-2-2	Startup Operation after a Power Interruption
7-3	Cycle Time
7-3-1	Overview
7-3-2	Instruction Execution Times
7-3-3	I/O Response Time
7-3-4	One-to-one Link I/O Response Time
7-3-5	Interrupt Processing Time

7-1 CPU Unit Operation

Operation Flowchart

The overall flow of CQM1H operation is as shown in the following flowchart. The time required to execute one cycle of CPU Unit operation is called the cycle time.



- Note**
1. Servicing Inner Boards with control functions involves transferring data between the CPU Unit and High-speed Counter, Pulse I/O, Absolute Encoder Interface, Analog Setting, and Analog I/O Boards.
 2. Servicing Inner Boards with communications functions involves transferring data between the CPU Unit and the Serial Communications Boards.

I/O Refresh Methods

CQM1H I/O refresh operations are broadly divided into two categories. The first of these, input refresh, involves reading the ON/OFF status of input points to the input bits. The second, output refresh, involves writing the ON/OFF status after program execution to the output points. The CQM1H I/O refresh methods are as shown in the following table.

Input/Output	I/O refresh method	Function
Input	Cyclic refresh	Input refresh is executed at a set time once per cycle.
	Interrupt input refresh	Input refresh is executed before execution of the interrupt routine whenever an input interrupt, interval timer interrupt, or high-speed counter interrupt occurs. (The cyclic refresh is also executed.)
Output	Cyclic refresh	Output refresh is executed at a set time once per cycle.
	Direct refresh	When there is an output from the user's program, that output point is immediately refreshed. (The cyclic refresh is also executed.)

The default settings for I/O refreshing are as follows:

Inputs: Only cyclic refresh executed.

Outputs: Only cyclic refresh executed.

Cyclic refreshing must be executed for both inputs and outputs. Input refreshing at interrupts can be enabled by setting the input refresh range in the PC Setup (DM 6630 to DM 6638). Direct refreshing can be enabled using the setting in DM 6639 of the PC Setup.

In addition to the methods described above, it is also possible to execute I/O refreshes from the ladder program by means of IORF(97).

7-2 Power Interruptions

7-2-1 Operation at Power Interruption

The following processing is performed if CPU Unit power is interrupted. The following processing will be performed if the power supply falls below 85% of the rated voltage while the CPU Unit is in RUN or MONITOR mode.

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. The CPU Unit will stop.
 2. Outputs from all Output Units will be turned OFF.

Note All outputs will turn OFF regardless of the status of the I/O Hold Bit or the setting of the I/O Hold Bit Status setting in the PC Setup.

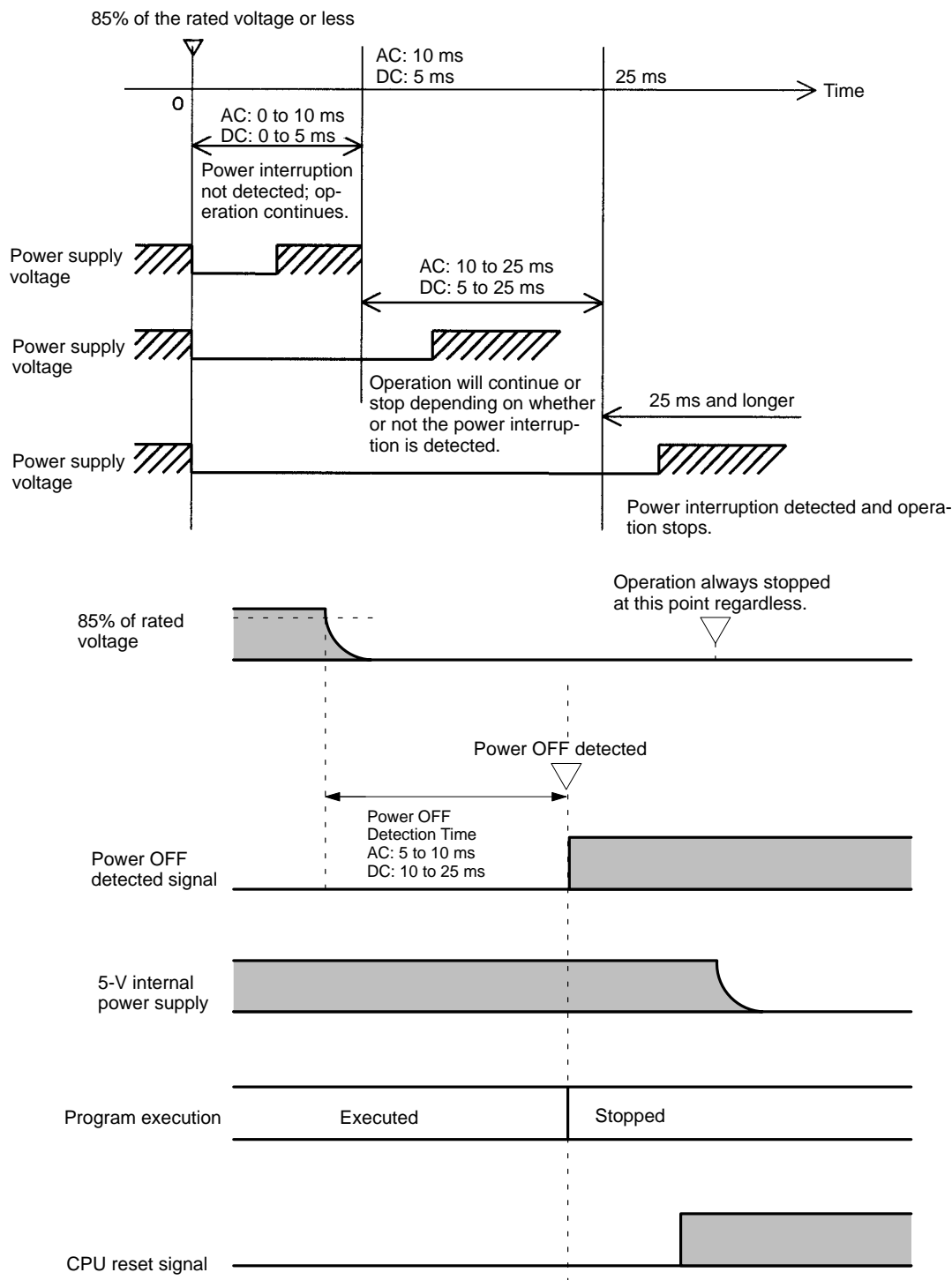
85% of the Rated Voltage:

AC power: 85 V for a 100-V AC system and 170 V for a 200-V AC system
DC power: 19.2 V DC

The following processing will be performed for a momentary power interruption.

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. The system will continue to run unconditionally if the power interruption (i.e., the period during which the voltage is less than 85% of the rated voltage) lasts less than 10 ms for AC power supply, or 5 ms for DC power supply.
 2. A power interruption may or may not be detected for a power interruption that lasts more than 10 ms but less than 25 ms for AC power supply, or more than 5 ms but less than 25 ms for DC power supply, i.e., the system may continue or it may stop.

3. The system will stop unconditionally if the power interruption lasts more than 25 ms for either AC or DC power supply.



7-2-2 Startup Operation after a Power Interruption

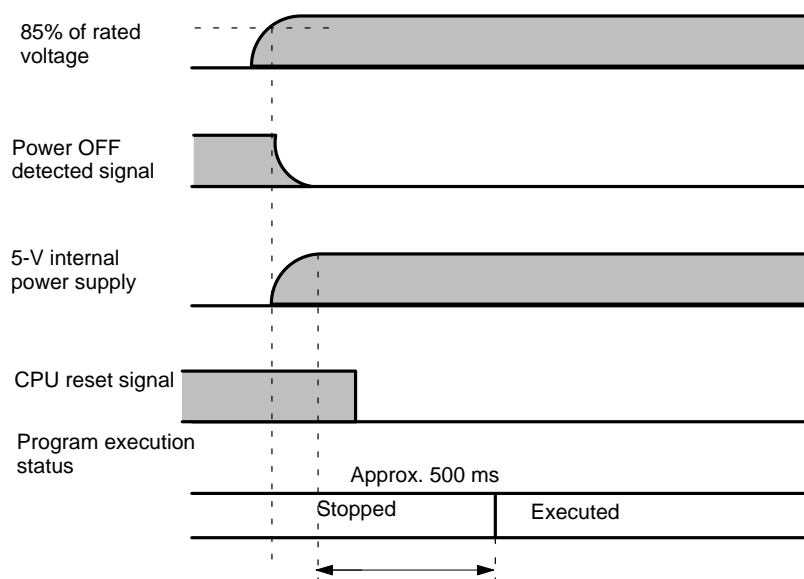
CPU Unit will operate in the following way when power is supplied after a power interruption. The time required for operation to resume after the power supply is restored will depend on the power supply voltage, configuration, ambient temperature, program contents, and other conditions.

The CPU Unit will start operating in RUN or MONITOR mode in any one of the following cases:

- DM 6600 (Startup Mode) is at the default setting, nothing is connected to the peripheral port, and pin 7 on the DIP switch on the CPU Unit is ON.
- DM 6600 (Startup Mode) is set to 0202 Hex (RUN mode) or 0201 Hex (MONITOR mode).
- The Programming Console is connected and its mode selector is set to RUN or MONITOR mode. (DM 6600 must be at the default setting.)

The operation at that time will be as follows (refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for details on the operating mode at startup):

When the (AC or DC) power supply is restored (i.e., becomes more than 85% of the rated voltage), the CPU Unit will start operating approx. 500 ms after the 5-V internal power supply has been restored. The following timing chart illustrated this.



7-3 Cycle Time

7-3-1 Overview

The processes involved in a single execution cycle are shown in the following table, and their respective processing times are explained.

Process	Content	Time requirements
Overseeing	Setting cycle watchdog timer, I/O bus check, UM check, refreshing clock, refreshing bits in SR and AR areas, servicing Inner Boards with control functions (CQM1H-CPU61 only. See note 1.) etc.	0.7 ms (0.1 ms when a Memory Cassette equipped with a clock is mounted) Add an additional 0.1 ms for each Inner Board (not including a Serial Communications Board). If there are no Inner Boards, no additional time is required.
Program execution	User program is executed.	Total time for executing instructions. (Varies according to content of user's program.)
Cycle time calculation	Standby until set time, when minimum cycle time is set in DM 6619 of PC Setup. Calculation of cycle time.	Almost instantaneous, except for standby processing.
I/O refresh	Input Unit's input information is read to input bits. Output information (results of executing program) is written to Output Unit's output bits.	Number of input words \times 0.01 ms Number of output words \times 0.005 ms
RS-232C port servicing	Devices connected to RS-232C port serviced. (Except for CQM1H-CPU11.)	5% or less of cycle time (see note 3)
Peripheral port servicing	Devices connected to peripheral port serviced.	5% or less of cycle time (see note 3)
Inner Board with communications functions servicing (See note 2.)	When a Serial Communications Board is mounted, commands from the Board are processed. (CQM1H-CPU51/61 only.)	0.4 ms + processing time per port The processing time per port is the minimum of 0.256 or $0.05 \times$ cycle time calculated above. If there is no Serial Communications Board mounted, this time will be 0 ms.
Communications Unit servicing	When a Controller Link Unit is mounted, commands from the Board are processed. (CQM1H-CPU51/61 only.)	For the CQM1H-CLK21, 4 ms max. If a Communications Unit is not connected, this time will be 0 ms.

- Note**
1. Servicing Inner Boards with control functions involves transferring data between the CPU Unit and High-speed Counter, Pulse I/O, Absolute Encoder Interface, Analog Setting, and Analog I/O Boards.
 2. Servicing Inner Boards with communications functions involves transferring data between the CPU Unit and a Serial Communications Board.
 3. The percentages can be changed in the PC Setup (DM 6616: Servicing time for RS-232C port, DM 6617: Servicing time for peripheral port). When the RS-232C port, peripheral port, or Serial Communications Board port 1 or 2 is used, the time will be 0.256 min. per port.

Cycle Time and Operation

The effects of the cycle time on CPU Unit operation are as shown below.

Cycle time	Operation conditions
10 ms or longer	TIMH(15) may be inaccurate when TC 016 through TC 511 are used (operation will be normal for TC 000 through TC 015) (see note 1).
20 ms or longer	Programming using the 0.02-second Clock Bit (SR 25401) may be inaccurate.
100 ms or longer	Programming using the 0.1-second Clock Bit (SR 25500) may be inaccurate. A CYCLE TIME OVER error is generated (SR 25309 will turn ON) (see note 2). The TIMER (TIM) and TOTALIZING TIMER (TTIM) instructions may not be accurate.
120 ms or longer	The FALS 9F monitoring time SV is exceeded. A system error (FALS 9F) is generated, and operation stops (see note 3).
200 ms or longer	Programming using the 0.2-second Clock Bit (SR 25501) may be inaccurate.

- Note**
1. The number of timers to undergo interrupt processing can be set in DM 6629 of the PC Setup. The default setting is for TC 000 through TC 015.

2. The PC Setup (DM 6655) can be used to disable detection of CYCLE TIME OVER error.
3. The FALS 9F cycle monitoring time can be changed by means of the PC Set-up (DM 6618).

Cycle Time Example

In this example, the cycle time is calculated for a CQM1H with 80 I/O points. The I/O is configured as follows:

DC inputs: 48 points (3 words)

Bit outputs: 32 points (2 words)

The rest of the operating conditions are assumed to be as follows:

User's program: 2,000 instructions
(consisting of LD and OUT instructions)

Inner Boards: Serial Communications Board and
High-speed Counter Board

Communications Units: No Controller Link Unit

Clock: None

RS-232C port: Used

Cycle time: Variable (no minimum set)

Note The average processing time for a single instruction in the user's program is assumed to be 0.625 μ s.

The cycle times are as shown in the following table.

Process	Calculation method	Time with peripheral device	Time without peripheral device
Overseeing	Fixed	0.8 ms	0.8 ms
Program execution	0.625×2000 (μ s)	1.25 ms	1.25 ms
Cycle time calculation	Negligible	0 ms	0 ms
I/O refresh	$0.01 \times 3 + 0.005 \times 2$ (μ s)	0.04 ms	0.04 ms
RS-232C port servicing		0 ms	0 ms
Peripheral port servicing	Minimum time	0.34 ms	0 ms
Serial Communications Board servicing	$0.4 + 0.26$ (ms)	0.66 ms	0.66 ms
Communications Unit servicing	0 ms	0 ms	0 ms
Cycle time	(1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5) + (6)	3.27 ms	3.01 ms

- Note**
1. The cycle time can be automatically read from the PC via a Peripheral Device.
 2. The maximum and current cycle time are stored in AR 26 and AR 27.
 3. The cycle time can vary with actual operating conditions and will not necessarily agree precisely with the calculated value.
 4. The RS-232C and peripheral port service time will be 0.256 ms minimum, 65.536 ms maximum.

7-3-2 Instruction Execution Times

The following table lists the execution times for CQM1H instructions. The maximum and minimum execution times and the conditions which cause them are given where relevant. When "word" is referred to in the *Conditions* column, it implies the content of any word except for indirectly addressed DM words. Indirectly addressed DM words, which create longer execution times when used, are indicated by "∗DM."

Execution times for most instructions depend on whether they are executed with an ON or an OFF execution condition. Exceptions are the ladder diagram instructions OUT and OUT NOT, which require the same time regardless of the

execution condition. The OFF execution time for an instruction can also vary depending on the circumstances, i.e., whether it is in an interlocked program section and the execution condition for IL is OFF, whether it is between JMP(04) and JME(05) and the execution condition for JMP(04) is OFF, or whether it is reset by an OFF execution condition. "RSET," "IL," and "JMP" are used to indicate these three times.

Basic Instructions

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions (Top: min.; bottom: max.)	OFF execution time (μs)		
				RSET	IL	JMP
---	LD	0.375	Any	---		
---	LD NOT					
---	AND					
---	AND NOT					
---	OR					
---	OR NOT					
---	AND LD					
---	OR LD					
---	OUT	0.563	Without direct outputs or for operands other than IR 10000 to IR 11515 when direct outputs are used.	---		
---	OUT NOT					
---	SET	0.938	Direct outputs	---		
---	RSET					
---	TIM	1.125	Constant for SV	1.125	1.125	1.125
			*DM for SV	40.8	1.125	1.125
---	CNT	1.125	Constant for SV	1.125	1.125	1.125
			*DM for SV	38.7	1.125	1.125

Special Instructions

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions (Top: min.; bottom: max.)	OFF execution time (μs)		
00	NOP	0.375	Any	---		
01	END	28.0		---		
02	IL	9.3		8.2		
03	ILC	8.5		8.5		
04	JMP	13.8		8.9		
05	JME	8.3		8.3		
06	FAL	42.6		1.125		
07	FALS	3.0		1.125		
08	STEP	43.7		1.125		
09	SNXT	18.8		1.125		
10	SFT			Reset	IL	JMP
		33.2	With 1-word shift register	32.4	11.5	11.5
		58.3	With 10-word shift register	52.0	11.5	11.5
		311.4	With 100-word shift register	241.0	11.5	11.5
11	KEEP	0.563	Without direct outputs or for operands other than IR 10000 to IR 11515 when direct outputs are used.	---		
		0.938	Direct outputs using IR 10000 to IR 11515			
12	CNTR			Reset	IL	JMP
		39.8	Constant for SV	25.0	15.5	15.5
		59.7	*DM for SV			
13	DIFU	16.2	Any	Normal	IL	JMP
				15.8	15.5	13.4
14	DIFD	15.6	Any	Normal	IL	JMP
				15.6	15.5	13.3

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions (Top: min.; bottom: max.)	OFF execution time (μs)		
15	TIMH			Reset	IL	JMP
		27.4	Constant for SV	41.2	40.0	20.8
		27.4	*DM for SV	60.6	59.4	20.8
16	WSFT	33.6	With 1-word shift register	1.5		
		57.8	With 10-word shift register			
		1.7 ms	With 1,024-word shift register using *DM			
		9.8 ms	With 6,144-word shift register using *DM			
20	CMP	20.1	When comparing a constant to a word	1.5		
		22.2	When comparing two words			
		58.0	When comparing two *DM			
21	MOV	17.7	When transferring a constant to a word	1.5		
		19.8	When moving from one word to another			
		54.6	When transferring *DM to *DM			
22	MVN	17.8	When transferring a constant to a word	1.5		
		19.9	When moving from one word to another			
		54.5	When transferring *DM to *DM			
23	BIN	37.8	When converting a word to a word	1.5		
		72.0	When converting *DM to *DM			
24	BCD	35.8	When converting a word to a word	1.5		
		70.0	When converting *DM to *DM			
25	ASL	18.0	When shifting a word	1.125		
		34.4	When shifting *DM			
26	ASR	18.0	When shifting a word	1.125		
		34.4	When shifting *DM			
27	ROL	18.6	When rotating a word	1.125		
		35.0	When rotating *DM			
28	ROR	18.6	When rotating a word	1.125		
		35.0	When rotating *DM			
29	COM	19.5	When inverting a word	1.125		
		36.3	When inverting *DM			
30	ADD	37.5	Constant + word → word	1.875		
		39.9	Word + word → word			
		91.6	*DM + *DM → *DM			
31	SUB	37.5	Constant – word → word	1.875		
		39.8	Word – word → word			
		91.6	*DM – *DM → *DM			
32	MUL	55.3	Constant × word → word	1.875		
		57.8	Word × word → word			
		108.4	*DM × *DM → *DM			
33	DIV	54.2	Word ÷ constant → word	1.875		
		56.6	word ÷ word → word			
		107.3	*DM ÷ *DM → *DM			
34	ANDW	31.5	Constant ∧ word → word	1.875		
		33.9	Word ∧ word → word			
		85.6	*DM ∧ *DM → *DM			
35	ORW	31.5	Constant ∨ word → word	1.875		
		33.9	Word ∨ word → word			
		85.6	*DM ∨ *DM → *DM			

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions (Top: min.; bottom: max.)	OFF execution time (μs)
36	XORW	31.5	Constant ∇ word \rightarrow word	1.875
		33.9	Word ∇ word \rightarrow word	
		85.6	*DM ∇ *DM \rightarrow *DM	
37	XNRW	31.5	Constant ∇ word \rightarrow word	1.875
		33.9	Word ∇ word \rightarrow word	
		85.6	*DM ∇ *DM \rightarrow *DM	
38	INC	20.9	When incrementing a word	1.125
		37.6	When incrementing *DM	
39	DEC	21.3	When decrementing a word	1.125
		38.1	When decrementing *DM	
40	STC	9.0	Any	0.75
41	CLC	9.0		0.75
45	TRSM	21.6		0.75
46	MSG	18.5	With message in words	1.125
		36.3	With message in *DM	
50	ADB	40.1	Constant + word \rightarrow word	1.875
		42.5	Word + word \rightarrow word	
		94.2	*DM + *DM \rightarrow *DM	
51	SBB	40.1	Constant – word \rightarrow word	1.875
		42.5	Word – word \rightarrow word	
		94.2	*DM – *DM \rightarrow *DM	
52	MLB	34.3	Constant \times word \rightarrow word	1.875
		36.7	Word \times word \rightarrow word	
		87.3	*DM \times *DM \rightarrow *DM	
53	DVB	35.1	Word \div constant \rightarrow word	1.875
		37.5	Word \div word \rightarrow word	
		88.1	*DM \div *DM \rightarrow *DM	
54	ADDL	44.5	Word + word \rightarrow word	1.875
		96.7	*DM + *DM \rightarrow *DM	
55	SUBL	44.5	Word – word \rightarrow word	1.875
		96.7	*DM – *DM \rightarrow *DM	
56	MULL	153.4	Word \times word \rightarrow word	1.875
		203.4	*DM \times *DM \rightarrow *DM	
57	DIVL	154.5	Word \div word \rightarrow word	1.875
		204.5	*DM \div *DM \rightarrow *DM	
58	BINL	57.0	Word \rightarrow word	1.5
		90.5	*DM \rightarrow *DM	
59	BCDL	45.7	Word \rightarrow word	1.5
		79.2	*DM \rightarrow *DM	
70	XFER	54.7	When transferring a constant to a word	1.875
		57.1	When transferring a word to a word	
		2.2 ms	When transferring 1,024 words using *DM	
		12.5 ms	When transferring 6,144 words using *DM	
71	BSET	34.2	When setting a constant to 1 word	1.875
		58.5	When setting word constant to 10 words	
		1.47 ms	When setting *DM to 1,024 words	
		8.22 ms	When setting *DM to 6,144 words	
72	ROOT	48.0	Word calculation \rightarrow word	1.5
		83.1	*DM calculation \rightarrow *DM	

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions (Top: min.; bottom: max.)	OFF execution time (μs)
73	XCHG	30.7	Word → word	1.5
		64.2	*DM → *DM	
74	SLD	30.9	Shifting 1 word	1.5
		76.5	Shifting 10 word	
		4.12 ms	Shifting 1024 words using *DM	
		24.44 ms	Shifting 6144 words using *DM	
75	SRD	30.9	Shifting 1 word	1.5
		76.5	Shifting 10 word	
		4.12 ms	Shifting 1,024 words using *DM	
		24.44 ms	Shifting 6,144 words using *DM	
76	MLPX	44.4	When decoding word to word	1.875
		102.3	When decoding *DM to *DM	
77	DMPX	33.9	When encoding word to word	1.875
		90.5	When encoding *DM to *DM	
78	SDEC	45.5	When decoding word to word	1.875
		103.9	When decoding *DM to *DM	
80	DIST	49.5	When setting a constant to a word + a word	1.875
		52.0	When setting a word to a word + a word	
		108.3	When setting *DM to *DM + *DM	
		75.8	When setting a constant to a stack	
		78.3	When setting a word to a stack	
		133.4	When setting *DM to a stack via *DM	
81	COLL	48.9	When setting a constant + a word to a word	1.875
		51.3	When setting a word + a word to a word	
		105.1	When setting *DM + *DM to *DM	
		45.9	When setting a word + constant to FIFO stack	
		48.3	When setting a word + word to FIFO stack	
		103.2	When setting a *DM + *DM to FIFO stack via *DM	
		45.3	When setting a word + constant to LIFO stack	
		47.7	When setting a word + word to LIFO stack	
		102.6	When setting a *DM + *DM to LIFO stack via *DM	
82	MOVB	34.8	When moving constant to word	1.875
		41.2	When moving word to word	
		93.9	When moving *DM to *DM	
83	MOVD	30.6	When moving constant to word	1.875
		36.9	When moving word to word	
		89.6	When moving *DM to *DM	
84	SFTR	43.1	Shifting 1 word	1.875
		73.8	Shifting 10 word	
		1.7 ms	Shifting 1,024 words using *DM	
		9.68 ms	Shifting 6,144 words using *DM	
85	TCMP	71.9	Comparing constant to word-set table	1.875
		74.1	Comparing word to word-set table	
		126.8	Comparing *DM to *DM-set table	
86	ASC	46.9	Word → word	1.875
		108.3	*DM → *DM	

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions (Top: min.; bottom: max.)	OFF execution time (μs)
90	SEND	65.6	Word	1.875
		121.4	*DM	
91	SBS	31.1	Any	1.125
92	SBN	---		---
93	RET	29.3		1.125
97	IORF	29.1	Refreshing IR 000	1.5
		35.0	Refreshing one input word	
		39.0	Refreshing one output word	
		93.3	Refreshing 8 I/O words	
98	RECV	78.4	Word	1.875
		132.4	*DM	
99	MCRO	105.2	With word-set I/O operands	1.875
		141.1	With *DM-set I/O operands	

Expansion Instructions

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)
17	ASFT	47.1	Shifting a word	1.875
		72.6	Shifting 10 words	
		1.85 ms	Shifting 1,024 words via *DM	
		12.3 ms	Shifting 6,144 words via *DM	
18	TKY	60.9	Word → word	1.875
		99.0	*DM to *DM	
19	MCMP	93.0	Comparing words	1.875
		146.5	Comparing *DM	
47	RXD	92.4	Inputting 1 byte via word	1.875
		635.5	Inputting 256 bytes via *DM	
48	TXD	78.9	Outputting 1 byte via word (RS-232C)	1.875
		624.3	Outputting 256 bytes via *DM (RS-232C)	
		64.7	Outputting 1 byte via word (host link)	
		106.4	Outputting 256 bytes via *DM (host link)	
60	CMPL	38.2	Comparing words	1.875
		75.8	Comparing *DM	

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)
61	INI	Built-in High-speed counter 0 or pulse output from an output bit:		1.875
		81.6	Starting comparison via word	
		103.0	Starting comparison via *DM	
		64.9	Stopping comparison via word	
		74.7	Stopping comparison via *DM	
		147.3	Changing PV via word	
		164.0	Changing PV via *DM	
		50.8	Stopping pulse output via word	
		72.2	Stopping pulse output via *DM	
		High-speed counters 1 to 4 on High-speed Counter Board:		
		94.0	Starting comparison via word	
		112.0	Starting comparison via *DM	
		94.0	Stopping comparison via word	
		112.0	Stopping comparison via *DM	
		136.0	Changing PV via word	
		154.0	Changing PV via *DM	
		High-speed counters 1 and 2 or pulse output from ports 1 and 2 on Pulse I/O Board:		
		267.2	Starting comparison via word	
		291.9	Starting comparison via *DM	
		186.6	Stopping comparison via word	
		209.6	Stopping comparison via *DM	
		421.5	Changing PV via word	
		439.1	Changing PV via *DM	
		223.9	Stopping pulse output via word	
		242.9	Stopping pulse output via *DM	
		High-speed counters 1 and 2 on Absolute Encoder Interface Board:		
		266.7	Starting comparison via word	
		285.1	Starting comparison via *DM	
		182.1	Stopping comparison via word	
		203.7	Stopping comparison via *DM	

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)			
62	PRV	Built-in High-speed counter 0 or pulse output from an output bit:		1.875			
		82.4	Designating output via word				
		105.7	Designating output via *DM				
		High-speed counters 1 to 4 on High-speed Counter Board:					
		115.0	Designating output via word (reading status)				
		132.0	Designating output via *DM (reading status)				
		124.0	Designating output via word (reading PV)				
		142.0	Designating output via *DM (reading PV)				
		High-speed counters 1 and 2 or pulse output from ports 1 and 2 on Pulse I/O Board:					
		206.4	Designating output via word (reading status)				
		224.4	Designating output via *DM (reading status)				
		206.9	Designating output via word (reading range comparison results)				
		230.7	Designating output via *DM (reading range comparison results)				
		High-speed counters 1 and 2 on Absolute Encoder Interface Board:					
		203.7	Designating output via word (reading status)				
		228.0	Designating output via *DM (reading status)				
		205.0	Designating output via word (reading range comparison results)				
		228.0	Designating output via *DM (reading range comparison results)				
		63	CTBL		Built-in high-speed counter 0 or pulse output from an output bit:		1.875
					189.3	Target table with 1 target in words and start	
210.5	Target table with 1 target in *DM and start						
1.18 ms	Target table with 16 targets in words and start						
1.20 ms	Target table with 16 targets in *DM and start						
1.13 ms	Range table in words and start						
1.14 ms	Range table in *DM and start						
153.8	Target table with 1 target in words						
174.9	Target table with 1 target in *DM						
1.14 ms	Target table with 16 targets in words						
1.18 ms	Target table with 16 targets in *DM						
981.0	Range table in words						
999.0	Range table in *DM						
High-speed counters 1 to 4 on High-speed Counter Board:							
152.0	Target table with 1 target in words and start						
168.0	Target table with 1 target in *DM and start						
1.05 ms	Target table with 48 targets in words and start						
1.07 ms	Target table with 48 targets in *DM and start						
718.0	Range table in words and start						
735.0	Range table in *DM and start						
152.0	Target table with 1 target in words						
168.0	Target table with 1 target in *DM						
1.05 ms	Target table with 48 targets in words						
1.07 ms	Target table with 16/48 targets in *DM						
718.0	Range table in words						
735.0	Range table in *DM						

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)
	CTBL	High-speed counters 1 and 2 or pulse output from ports 1 and 2 on Pulse I/O Board:		1.875
		623.6	Target table with 1 target in words and start	
		649.3	Target table with 1 target in *DM and start	
		7.06/7.84 ms	Target table with 16/48 targets in words and start	
		7.07 ms	Target table with 16/48 targets in *DM and start	
		2.03 ms	Range table in words and start	
		2.05 ms	Range table in *DM and start	
		440.0	Target table with 1 target in words	
		466.1	Target table with 1 target in *DM	
		6.90 ms	Target table with 16/48 targets in words	
		6.95 ms	Target table with 16/48 targets in *DM	
		1.98 ms	Range table in words	
		1.99 ms	Range table in *DM	
		High-speed counters 1 and 2 on Absolute Encoder Interface Board:		
		540.8	Target table with 1 target in words and start	
		562.4	Target table with 1 target in *DM and start	
		5.84 ms	Target table with 48 targets in words and start	
		5.92 ms	Target table with 48 targets in *DM and start	
		1.32 ms	Range table in words and start	
		1.35 ms	Range table in *DM and start	
		414.8	Target table with 1 target in words	
		436.4	Target table with 1 target in *DM	
		5.40 ms	Target table with 48 targets in words	
		5.42 ms	Target table with 48 targets in *DM	
		1.31 ms	Range table in words	
		1.33 ms	Range table in *DM	
64	SPED	Pulse output from an output bit from CPU Unit:		1.875
		106.6	Frequency specified by constant	
		110.9	Frequency specified by word	
		132.2	Frequency specified by *DM	
		Pulse output from ports 1 and 2 from Pulse I/O Board:		
		272.1	Frequency specified by constant	
		279.3	Frequency specified by word	
		288.3	Frequency specified by *DM	
65	PULS	Pulse output from an output bit from CPU Unit:		1.875
		98.1	Number of pulses specified by word	
		124.1	Number of pulses specified by *DM	
		Pulse output from ports 1 and 2 from Pulse I/O Board:		
		303.6	Number of pulses specified by word	
		324.3	Number of pulses specified by *DM	
66	SCL	79.4	Word designation	1.875
		135.4	*DM designation	
67	BCNT	66.3	Counting a word	1.875
		36.99 ms	Counting 6,656 words via *DM	
68	BCMP	105.0	Comparing constant, results to word	1.875
		107.3	Comparing word, results to word	
		146.1	Comparing *DM, results to *DM	

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)
69	STIM	27.6	Word-set one-shot interrupt start	1.875
		55.4	*DM-set one-shot interrupt start	
		28.0	Word-set scheduled interrupt start	
		55.8	*DM-set scheduled interrupt start	
		49.8	Word-set timer read	
		85.2	*DM-set timer read	
		26.5	Word-set timer stop	
		26.7	*DM-set timer stop	
87	DSW	52.8	Word-set 4-digit CS output	1.875
		52.8	Word-set 4-digit RD output	
		66.9	Word-set 4-digit data input	
		69.9	*DM-set 4-digit CS output	
		69.9	*DM-set 4-digit RD output	
		82.8	*DM-set 4-digit data input	
		56.1	Word-set 8-digit CS output	
		56.4	Word-set 8-digit RD output	
		79.2	Word-set 8-digit data input	
		77.7	*DM-set 8-digit CS output	
		78.0	*DM-set 8-digit RD output	
		98.7	*DM-set 8-digit data input	
88	7SEG	59.1	4 digits, word designation	1.875
		77.0	4 digits, *DM designation	
		69.1	8 digits, word designation	
		87.9	8 digits, *DM designation	
89	INT	39.8	Set masks via word	1.875
		60.6	Set masks via *DM	
		37.5	Clear interrupts via word	
		54.9	Clear interrupts via *DM	
		38.1	Read mask status via word	
		54.0	Read mask status via *DM	
		48.6	Change counter SV via word	
		66.1	Change counter SV via *DM	
		20.7	Mask all interrupts via word	
		20.7	Mask all interrupts via *DM	
		21.4	Clear all interrupts via word	
		21.4	Clear all interrupts via *DM	
—	ACC	413.2	Mode 0: Words for control words	1.875
		435.5	Mode 0: *DM for control words	
		297.3	Mode 1: Words for control words	
		320.7	Mode 1: *DM for control words	
		306.3	Mode 2: Words for control words	
		325.5	Mode 2: *DM for control words	
		197.8	Mode 3: Words for control words	
		316.5	Mode 3: *DM for control words	
—	ACOS	1.15 ms	Word → word	1.875
		1.18 ms	*DM → *DM	
—	ADBL	59.3	Word + word → word	1.875
		116.7	*DM + *DM → *DM	

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)
—	APR	45.8	Computing sine	1.875
		348.0	Linear approximation with 256-item table via *DM designation	
—	ASIN	1.10 ms	Word → word	1.875
		1.13 ms	*DM → *DM	
—	ATAN	536.0	Word → word	1.875
		572.0	*DM → *DM	
—	AVG	58.0	One-cycle average for word	1.875
		214.6	64-cycle average via *DM	
—	CMND	74.2	Word	1.875
		128.4	*DM	
—	COLM	89.1	Word → word	1.875
		140.1	*DM → *DM	
—	COS	7660.	Word → word	1.875
		800.0	*DM → *DM	
—	CPS	26.0	Comparing a constant and word	1.875
		28.0	Comparing words	
		64.5	Comparing *DM	
—	CPSL	41.2	Comparing words	1.875
		79.7	Comparing *DM	
—	DBS	24.0	Constant ÷ word → word	1.875
		49.5	Word ÷ word → word	
		105.0	*DM ÷ *DM → *DM	
—	DBSL	67.5	Word ÷ word → word	1.875
		123.0	*DM ÷ *DM → *DM	
—	DEG	105.2	Word → word	1.875
		140.0	*DM → *DM	
—	EXP	1.08 ms	Word → word	1.875
		1.12 ms	*DM → *DM	
—	FCS	57.9	Computing one word, results to word	1.875
		1.75 ms	Computing 999 words via *DM, results to *DM	
—	FIX	65.2	Word → word	1.875
		99.6	*DM → *DM	
—	FIXL	99.6	Word → word	1.875
		134.4	*DM → *DM	
—	FLT	56.0	Word → word	1.875
		91.2	*DM → *DM	
—	FLTL	93.6	Word → word	1.875
		128.4	*DM → *DM	
—	FPD	131.4	Word designation, no message, execution	1.875
		212.4	*DM designation, message, execution	
		156.4	Word designation, no message, initial	
		236.7	*DM designation, message, initial	
—	HEX	64.5	Word → word	1.875
		118.5	*DM to *DM	
—	HKY	56.4	Output word → word	1.875
		78.0	Output *DM → *DM	
		63.9	Input word → word	
		84.9	Input *DM → *DM	

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)
—	HMS	73.9	Word → word	1.875
		114.3	*DM → *DM	
—	LINE	72.8	Word → word	1.875
		127.6	*DM → *DM	
—	LOG	552.0	Word → word	1.875
		586.0	*DM → *DM	
—	MAX	44.8	Searching word, results to word	1.875
		1.93 ms	Searching 999 words via *DM, results to *DM	
—	MBS	46.2	Constant × word → word	1.875
		48.6	Word × word → word	
		104.0	*DM × *DM → *DM	
—	MBSL	73.2	Word × word → word	1.875
		128.4	*DM × *DM → *DM	
—	MIN	44.8	Searching word, results to word	1.875
		1.33 ms	Searching 999 words via *DM, results to *DM	
—	NEG	33.7	Converting a constant → word	1.875
		36.1	Converting a word → word	
		72.3	Converting *DM → *DM	
—	NEGL	41.1	Converting a constant → words	1.875
		80.1	Converting *DM → *DM	
—	PID	1.59 ms	Word → word (initial execution)	1.875
		1.73 ms	*DM → *DM (initial execution)	
		458.5	Word → word (when sampling)	
		673.0	*DM → *DM (when sampling)	
—	PLS2	619.0	Words for control words	1.875
		639.8	*DM for control words	
—	PMCR	182.0	Constant for port/sequence number, DM for I/O word	1.875
		728.0	*DM for port/sequence number, *DM for I/O word	
		772.0	*DM for port/sequence number, *DM for I/O word	
—	PWM	202.8	Duty ratio specified by constant	1.875
		207.4	Duty ratio specified by word	
		223.1	Duty ratio specified by *DM	
—	RAD	106.0	Word → word	1.875
		140.4	*DM → *DM	
—	SBBL	59.3	Word – word → word	1.875
		116.7	*DM – *DM → *DM	
—	SCL2	81.5	Word → word conversion, words for parameter words	1.875
		137.6	*DM → *DM conversion, *DM for parameter words	
—	SCL3	86.7	Word → word conversion, words for parameter words	1.875
		142.8	*DM → *DM conversion, *DM for parameter words	
—	SEC	72.4	Word → word	1.875
		112.4	*DM → *DM	
—	SIN	716.0	Word → word	1.875
		750.0	*DM → *DM	
—	SQRT	206.0	Word → word	
			*DM → *DM	

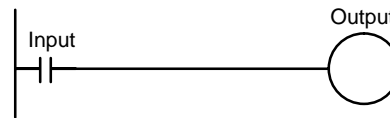
Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)
—	SRCH	49.5	Searching word, results to word	1.875
		1.99 ms	Searching 1,024 word via *DM, results to *DM	
		11.34 ms	Searching 6,144 word via *DM, results to *DM	
—	STUP	160.8	Built-in RS-232C port, word designation	1.875
		177.0	Built-in RS-232C port, *DM designation	
		160.8	Peripheral port, word designation	
		177.0	Peripheral port, *DM designation	
		300.0	Serial Communications Board port 1 or 2, word designation	
		317.0	Serial Communications Board port 1 or 2 port, *DM designation	
—	TAN	1.10 ms	Word → word	1.875
		1.14 ms	*DM → *DM	
—	TTIM	41.8	Set value specified in word	Reset: 40.0 IL: 39.4 JMP: 21.0
		63.2	Set value specified in *DM	Reset: 59.4 IL: 60.1 JMP: 34.0
—	SUM	57.4	Adding one word, results to word	1.875
		5.15 ms	Adding 999 words via *DM, results to *DM	
—	XFRB	29.2	Transferring 1 bit between words with a constant for control data	1.875
		45.3	Transferring 1 bit between words with a word for control data	
		226.5	Transferring 255 bits between *DM with *DM for control data	
—	ZCP	31.4	Comparing a constant to a word range	1.875
		36.3	Comparing a word to a word range	
		88.7	Comparing *DM to a *DM range	
—	ZCPL	61.0	Comparing words to a word range	1.875
		116.3	Comparing *DM to a *DM range	

Code	Mnemonic	ON execution time (μs)	Conditions	OFF execution time (μs)
—	+F	110.4	Word + word → word	1.875
—		162.4	*DM + *DM → *DM	
—	-F	122.0	Word - word → word	1.875
—		173.8	*DM - *DM → *DM	
—	*F	120.0	Word x word → word	1.875
—		172.0	*DM x *DM → *DM	
—	/F	135.6	Word ÷ word → word	1.875
—		187.0	*DM ÷ *DM → *DM	

7-3-3 I/O Response Time

The I/O response time is the time it takes after an input signal has been received (i.e., after an input bit has turned ON) for the PC to check and process the information and to output a control signal (i.e., to output the result of the processing to an output bit). The I/O response time varies according to the timing and processing conditions.

The minimum and maximum I/O response times are shown here, using the following program as an example.

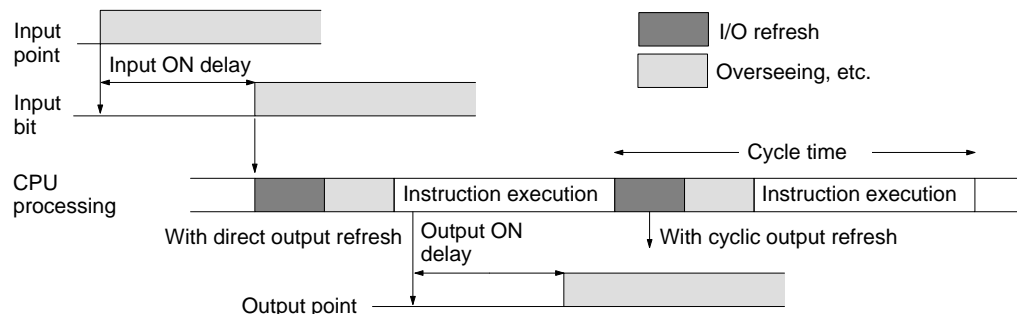


The following conditions are taken as examples for calculating the I/O response times.

Input ON delay: 8 ms
 Overseeing time: 1 ms
 Instruction execution time: 14 ms
 Output ON delay: 10 ms
 Position of output instruction: Beginning of program
 Communications ports: Not used.

Note The input ON delay for DC Input Units can be set in the PC Setup.

Minimum I/O Response Time The CQM1H responds most quickly when it receives an input signal just prior to the input refresh phase of the cycle, as shown in the illustration below.

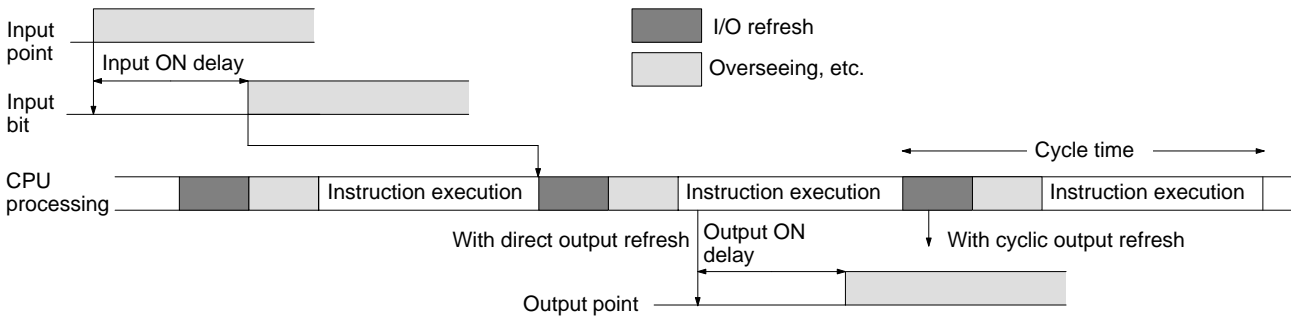


When cyclic output refreshing is used:
 Minimum I/O response time = 8 + 15 + 10 = 33 ms

When direct output refreshing is used:
 Minimum I/O response time = 8 + 1 + 10 = 19 ms

Note Faster response times (100 μs standard) can be achieved by using input interrupts and direct output refreshing.

Maximum I/O Response Time The CQM1H takes longest to respond when it receives the input signal just after the input refresh phase of the cycle, as shown in the illustration below. In that case, a delay of approximately one cycle will occur.



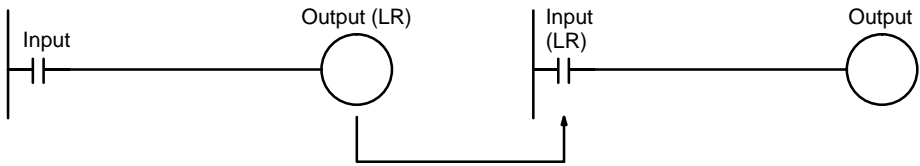
When cyclic output refreshing is used:
Minimum I/O response time = 8 + 15 × 2 + 10 = 48 ms
When direct output refreshing is used:
Minimum I/O response time = 8 + 15 + 10 = 33 ms

7-3-4 One-to-one Link I/O Response Time

When two CQM1Hs are linked one-to-one, the I/O response time is the time required for an input executed at one of the CQM1Hs to be output to the other CQM1H by means of one-to-one link communications. One-to-one link communications are carried out reciprocally between the master and the slave. The respective transmission times are as shown below, depending on the number of LR words used.

Number of words used	Transmission time
64 words (LR 00 to LR 63)	39 ms
32 words (LR 00 to LR 31)	20 ms
16 words (LR 00 to LR 15)	10 ms

The minimum and maximum I/O response times are shown here, using as an example the following instructions executed at the master and the slave. In this example, communications proceed from the master to the slave.



The following conditions are taken as examples for calculating the I/O response times.

Input ON delay:	8 ms
Master cycle time:	10 ms
Slave cycle time:	15 ms
Output ON delay:	10 ms
Direct output:	Not used.
Number of LR words:	64

Note The input ON delay for DC Input Units can be set in the PC Setup.

Minimum I/O Response Time The CQM1H responds most quickly under the following circumstances:

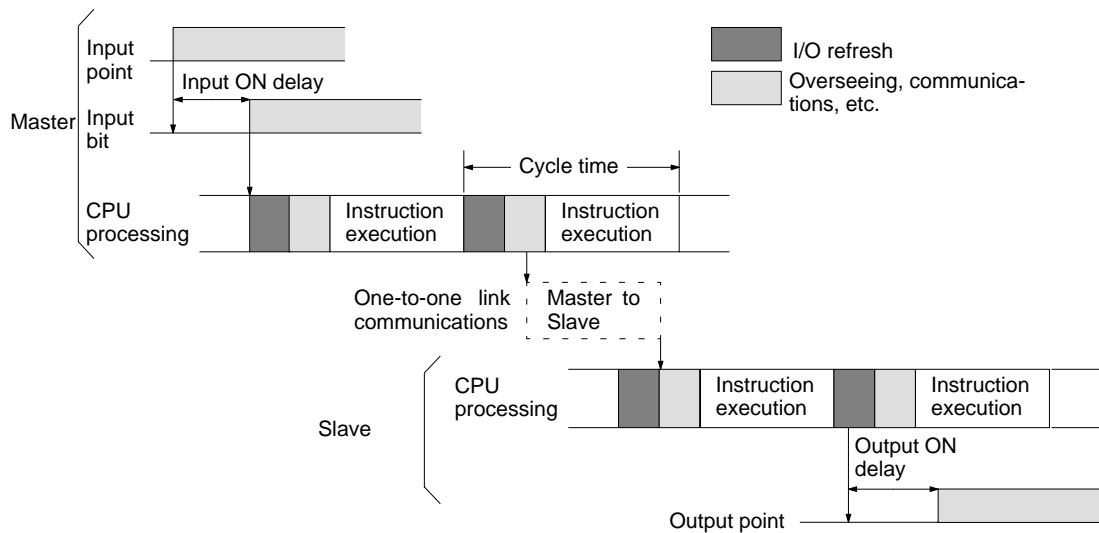
1, 2, 3...

1.

2.

The CQM1H receives an input signal just prior to the input refresh phase of the cycle.
The master to slave transmission begins immediately.

3. The slave executes communications servicing immediately after completion of communications.

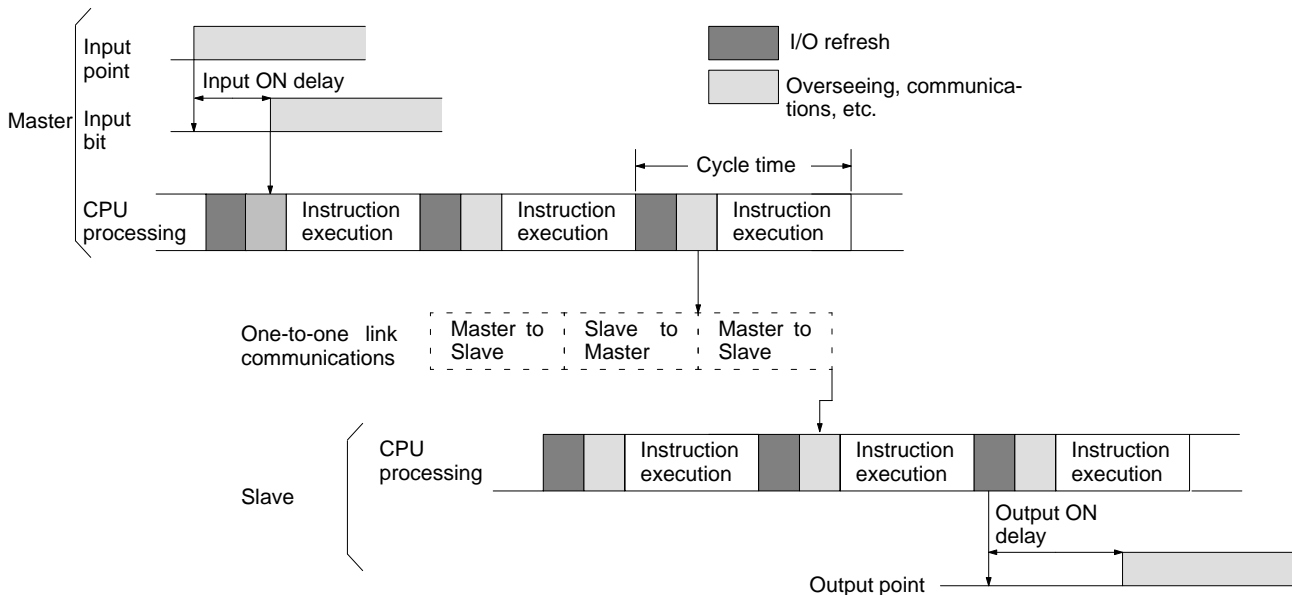


The minimum I/O response time is as follows:

Input ON delay:	8 ms
Master cycle time:	10 ms
Transmission time:	39 ms
Slave cycle time:	15 ms
+ Output ON delay:	10 ms
Minimum I/O response time:	82 ms

Maximum I/O Response Time The CQM1H takes the longest to respond under the following circumstances:

- 1, 2, 3...**
1. The CQM1H receives an input signal just after the input refresh phase of the cycle.
 2. The master to slave transmission does not begin on time.
 3. Communications are completed just after the slave executes communications servicing.



The maximum I/O response time is as follows:

Input ON delay:	8 ms
Master cycle time:	10 ms × 2
Transmission time:	39 ms × 3
Slave cycle time:	15 ms × 2
+ Output ON delay:	10 ms
Maximum I/O response time: 185 ms	

7-3-5 Interrupt Processing Time

This section explains the processing times involved from the time an interrupt is executed until the interrupt processing routine is called, and from the time an interrupt processing routine is completed until returning to the original position. The explanation applies to the following three types of interrupts: input interrupts, interval timer interrupts, and high-speed counter interrupts.

Processing Time

The table below shows the times involved from the generation of an interrupt signal until the interrupt processing routine is called, and from when the interrupt processing routine is completed until returning to the original position.

Item	Contents	Time
Interrupt input ON delay	This is the delay time from the time the interrupt input bit turns ON until the time that the interrupt is executed. This is unrelated to other interrupts.	50 μ s
↓ (Interrupt condition realized.) (see note)		
Standby until completion of interrupt-mask processing	This is the time during which interrupts are waiting until processing has been completed. This situation occurs when a mask processes is executed. It is explained below in more detail.	See below.
↓		
Change-to-interrupt processing	This is the time it takes to change processing to an interrupt.	Input interrupts, internal timer interrupts, or high-speed counter interrupts: 30 μ s Interrupts from Serial Communications Board: 55 μ s
↓		
Input refresh at time of interrupt	This is the time required for input refresh when input refresh is set to be executed at the time the interrupt processing routine is called. (Set in PC Setup, DM 6630 to DM 6638.)	10 μ s per word
↓ (Interrupt processing routine executed)		
Return	This is the time it takes, from execution of RET(93), to return to the processing that was interrupted.	30 μ s

- Note**
1. When high-speed counter 0 is used with a range comparison table, the timing of interrupt processing can be affected by the cycle time.
 2. When high-speed counters 1 and 2 for Pulse I/O Boards or Absolute Encoder Interface Boards are used with range comparison tables (with CQM1H-51/61 CPU Units), the timing of interrupt processing can be delayed up to 1 ms.

Mask Processing

Interrupts are masked during processing of the operations described below. Until the processing is completed, any interrupts will remain masked for the indicated times.

High-speed timers: The time shown below is required, depending on (a) the number of timers used with TIMH(15) and (b) the number of high-speed timers active at that time. (The number of high-speed timers is set in the PC Setup, DM 6629. The default setting is 16.)

$$0 \leq \text{Standby time} \leq 40 + 3 \times (a + b) \mu\text{s}$$

Up to 40 μs can be required even when no high-speed timers are used.

Generation and clearing of non-fatal errors:

When a non-fatal error is generated and the error contents are registered at the CQM1H, or when an error is being cleared, interrupts will be masked for a maximum of 75 μs until the processing has been completed.

Online editing: Interrupts will be masked for a maximum of 250 ms when online editing is executed during operation.

Pulse output based on SPED(64) may also be affected by interrupt processing, thus causing output timing to vary.

Example Calculation

This example shows the interrupt response time (i.e., the time from when the interrupt input turns ON until the start of the interrupt processing routine) when input interrupts are used under the conditions shown below.

Number of high-speed timers: 0 (No high-speed timers started)
 Online edit: Not used
 Input refresh at interrupt: No

Minimum Response Time

Interrupt input ON delay:	50 μs
Interrupt mask standby time:	0 μs
+ Change-to-interrupt processing:	30 μs
Minimum response time:	80 μs

Maximum Response Time

Interrupt input ON delay:	50 μs
Interrupt mask standby time:	40 μs
+ Change-to-interrupt processing:	30 μs
Minimum response time:	120 μs

In addition to the response time shown above, the time required for executing the interrupt processing routine itself and a return time of 30 μs must also be accounted for when returning to the process that was interrupted.

Be sure to allow for interrupt processing time when using interrupts in the program.

Outputs from interrupt routines can be output immediately if direct output is used. Direct output will be used for both the main program and the interrupt routines, and cannot be set separately.

SECTION 8

Troubleshooting

This section describes how to diagnose and correct the hardware and software errors that can occur during operation.

8-1	Introduction
8-2	Programming Console Operation Errors
8-3	Programming Errors
8-4	User-defined Errors
8-5	Operating Errors
8-5-1	Non-fatal Errors
8-5-2	Fatal Errors
8-6	Error Log
8-7	Troubleshooting Flowcharts

8-1 Introduction

PC errors can be divided broadly into the following four categories:

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Program Input Errors
These errors occur when inputting a program or attempting an operation used to prepare the PC for operation.
2. Programming Errors
These errors will occur when the program is checked using the Program Check operation.
3. User-defined Errors
There are instructions that the user can use to define errors or messages. The instructions will be executed when a particular condition (defined by the user) has occurred during operation.
4. Operating Errors
These errors occur after program execution has been started.
 - a) Non-fatal Operating Errors
PC operation and program execution will continue after one or more of these errors have occurred.
 - b) Fatal Operating Errors
PC operation and program execution will stop and all outputs from the PC will be turned OFF when any of these errors have occurred.

The PC's indicators will indicate when a PC error has occurred and an error message or code will be displayed on the Programming Console or host computer if one is connected. The error code is also contained in SR 25300 to SR 25307. For the most recent errors, both the type of error and time of occurrence will be recorded in the PC's error log area. Details are provided starting on page 498. There are flags and other information provided in the SR and AR areas that can be used in troubleshooting. Refer to *Section 3 Memory Areas* for lists of these.

Note In addition to the errors described above, communications errors can occur when the PC is part of a Host Link System. Refer to *Section 6 Host Link Commands* for details.

8-2 Programming Console Operation Errors

The following error messages may appear when performing operations on the Programming Console. Correct the error as indicated and continue with the operation. Refer to the *Ladder Support Software Operation Manual*, *SYSMAC Support Software Operation Manual: C-series PCs*, or *Data Access Console Operation Manual* for errors that may appear when operating the SSS or a Data Access Console.

Message	Meaning and appropriate response
REPL ROM	An attempt was made to write to write-protected memory. Set the write-protect switch (pin 1 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch) to OFF.
PROG OVER	The instruction at the last address in memory is not NOP(00). Erase all unnecessary instructions at the end of the program.
ADDR OVER	An address was set that is larger than the highest memory address in Program Memory. Input a smaller address.
SET DATA ERR	FALS 00 has been input, and "00" cannot be input. Reinput the data.
I/O NO. ERR	A data area address has been designated that exceeds the limit of the data area, e.g., an address is too large. Confirm the requirements for the instruction and re-enter the address.

8-3 Programming Errors

These errors in program syntax will be detected when the program is checked using the Program Check operation.

Three levels of program checking are available. The desired level must be designated to indicate the type of errors that are to be detected. The following table provides the error types, displays, and explanations of all syntax errors. Check level 0 checks for type A, B, and C errors; check level 1, for type A and B errors; and check level 2, for type A errors only.

Level A Errors

Message	Meaning and appropriate response
?????	The program has been damaged, creating a non-existent function code. Re-enter the program.
CIRCUIT ERR	The number of logic blocks and logic block instructions does not agree, i.e., either LD or LD NOT has been used to start a logic block whose execution condition has not been used by another instruction, or a logic block instruction has been used that does not have the required number of logic blocks. Check your program.
OPERAND ERR	A constant entered for the instruction is not within defined values. Change the constant so that it lies within the proper range.
NO END INSTR	There is no END(01) in the program. Write END(01) at the final address in the program.
LOCN ERR	An instruction is in the wrong place in the program. Check instruction requirements and correct the program.
JME UNDEFD	A JME(05) instruction is missing for a JMP(04) instruction. Correct the jump number or insert the proper JME(05) instruction.
DUPL	The same jump number or subroutine number has been used twice. Correct the program so that the same number is only used once for each.
SBN UNDEFD	The SBS(91) instruction has been programmed for a subroutine number that does not exist. Correct the subroutine number or program the required subroutine.
STEP ERR	STEP(08) with a section number and STEP(08) without a section number have been used incorrectly. Check STEP(08) programming requirements and correct the program.

Level B Errors

Message	Meaning and appropriate response
IL-ILC ERR	IL(02) and ILC(03) are not used in pairs. Correct the program so that each IL(02) has a unique ILC(03). Although this error message will appear if more than one IL(02) is used with the same ILC(03), the program will be executed as written. Make sure your program is written as desired before proceeding.
JMP-JME ERR	JMP(04) and JME(05) are not used in pairs. Make sure your program is written as desired before proceeding.
SBN-RET ERR	If the displayed address is that of SBN(92), two different subroutines have been defined with the same subroutine number. Change one of the subroutine numbers or delete one of the subroutines. If the displayed address is that of RET(93), RET(93) has not been used properly. Check requirements for RET(93) and correct the program.

Level C Errors

Message	Meaning and appropriate response
COIL DUPL	The same bit is being controlled (i.e., turned ON and/or OFF) by more than one instruction (e.g., OUT, OUT NOT, DIFU(13), DIFD(14), KEEP(11), SFT(10)). Although this is allowed for certain instructions, check instruction requirements to confirm that the program is correct or rewrite the program so that each bit is controlled by only one instruction.
JMP UNDEFD	JME(05) has been used with no JMP(04) with the same jump number. Add a JMP(04) with the same number or delete the JME(05) that is not being used.
SBS UNDEFD	A subroutine exists that is not called by SBS(91). Program a subroutine call in the proper place, or delete the subroutine if it is not required.

**Caution**

Expansion instructions (those assigned to function codes 17, 18, 19, 47, 48, 60 to 69, 87, 88, and 89) are not subject to program checks. Program checks also do not cover DM 3070 to DM 6143 for PCs that do not support this part of the DM area (e.g., CQM1H-CPU11 and CQM1H-CPU21). Data will not be written even if these areas are specified and data read from these areas will always be undefined.

8-4 User-defined Errors

There are four instructions that the user can use to define errors or messages. These instructions can be used to generate warnings (non-fatal errors where the ERR/ALM flashes) or errors (fatal errors where the ERR/ALM lights), and to display messages at the Programming Console.

MESSAGE – MSG(46)

MSG(46) is used to display a message on the Programming Console. The message, which can be up to 16 characters long, is displayed when the instruction's execution condition is ON. Refer to page 374 for details.

FAILURE ALARM – FAL(06)

FAL(06) is an instruction that causes a non-fatal error. Refer to page 225 for details. The following will occur when an FAL(06) instruction is executed:

- 1, 2, 3... 1. The ERR/ALM indicator on the CPU Unit will flash. PC operation will continue.
2. The instruction's 2-digit BCD FAL number (01 to 99) will be written to SR 25300 to SR 25307.
3. The FAL number will be recorded in the PC's error log area. The time of occurrence will also be recorded if a Memory Cassette with a clock (RTC) is used.

The FAL numbers can be set arbitrarily to indicate particular conditions. The same number cannot be used as both an FAL number and an FALS number.

To clear an FAL error, correct the cause of the error, execute FAL 00, and then clear the error using the Programming Console. Refer to page 225 for details.

SEVERE FAILURE ALARM – FALS(07)

FALS(07) is an instruction that causes a fatal error. Refer to page 225 for details. The following will occur when an FALS(07) instruction is executed:

- 1, 2, 3... 1. Program execution will be stopped and outputs will be turned OFF.
2. The ERR/ALM indicator on the CPU Unit will be lit.
3. The instruction's 2-digit BCD FALS number (01 to 99) will be written to SR 25300 to SR 25307.
4. The FALS number will be recorded in the PC's error log area. The time of occurrence will also be recorded if a Memory Cassette with a clock (RTC) is used.

The FALS numbers can be set arbitrarily to indicate particular conditions. The same number cannot be used as both an FAL number and an FALS number.

To clear an FALS error, switch the PC to PROGRAM Mode, correct the cause of the error, and then clear the error using the Programming Console.

FAILURE POINT DETECT – FPD(—)

Non-fatal errors and error messages can also be generated using FPD(—). Refer to page 380 for details.

8-5 Operating Errors

There are two kinds of operating errors, non-fatal and fatal. PC operation will continue after a non-fatal error occurs, but operation will be stopped if a fatal error occurs.



Caution Investigate all errors, whether fatal or not. Remove the cause of the error as soon as possible and restart the PC. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for hardware information and Programming Console operations related to errors.

8-5-1 Non-fatal Errors

PC operation and program execution will continue after one or more of these errors have occurred. Although PC operation will continue, the cause of the error should be corrected and the error cleared as soon as possible.

When one of these errors occurs, the POWER and RUN indicators will remain lit and the ERR/ALM indicator will flash.



Caution Although PC operation continues even when non-fatal errors are generated, investigate the cause of errors and take the appropriate action as soon as possible. After removing the cause of the error, either turn the PC OFF and ON again, or clear the error from a Programming Console. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for Programming Console procedures.

Message	FAL No.	Meaning and appropriate response
SYS FAIL FAL ** (see note)	01 to 99	An FAL(06) instruction has been executed in the program. Check the FAL number to determine conditions that would cause execution, correct the cause, and clear the error.
	9D	<p>An error has occurred during data transmission between the CPU Unit and Memory Cassette. Check the status of flags AR 1412 to AR 1415, and correct as directed.</p> <p>AR 1412 ON: Switch to PROGRAM Mode, clear the error, and transfer again.</p> <p>AR 1413 ON: The transfer destination is write-protected.</p> <p>If the PC is the destination, turn OFF the power to the PC, be sure that pin 1 of the CPU Unit's DIP switch is OFF, clear the error, and transfer again.</p> <p>If an EEPROM Memory Cassette is the destination, check whether the power supply is ON, clear the error, and transfer again.</p> <p>If an EPROM Memory Cassette is the destination, change to a writable Memory Cassette.</p> <p>AR 1414 ON: The destination has insufficient capacity. Check the source's program size in AR 15 and consider using a different CPU Unit or Memory Cassette.</p> <p>AR 1415 ON: There is no program in the Memory Cassette or the program contains errors. Check the Memory Cassette.</p>

Message	FAL No.	Meaning and appropriate response
	9C	<p>Check the contents (two digits BCD) of AR 0400 to AR 0407 (error codes for Inner Board inserted in slot 1) and correct as directed.</p> <p>01, 02 Hex: An error has occurred in the hardware. Turn the power OFF, and then power up again. If the error persists, replace the Inner Board.</p> <p>03 Hex: The PC Setup (DM 6650 to DM 6559, DM 6613, DM 6614, DM 6602, DM 6603, DM 6640, DM 6641) settings are incorrect. Correct the settings.</p> <p>10 Hex: An error has occurred in the Serial Communications Board. Check flags and status information in memory for the Serial Communications Board and correct the error accordingly.</p> <p>An error has occurred in the Inner Board inserted in slot 1 or slot 2.</p> <p>Check the contents (two digits BCD) of AR 0408 to AR 0415 (error codes for Inner Board inserted in slot 2) and correct as directed.</p> <p>01, 02 Hex: An error has occurred in the hardware. Turn the power OFF, and then power up again. If the error persists, replace the Inner Board.</p> <p>03 Hex: The PC Setup (DM 6611, DM 6612, DM 6643, DM 6644) settings are incorrect. Correct the settings.</p> <p>04 Hex: CQM1H operation was interrupted during pulse output (when CQM1H-PLB21 is mounted). Check to see whether the device receiving the pulse output was affected.</p>
SYS FAIL FAL** (see note)	9B	<p>An error has been detected in the PC Setup. Check flags AR 2400 to AR 2402, and correct as directed.</p> <p>AR 2400 ON: An incorrect setting was detected in the PC Setup (DM 6600 to DM 6614) when power was turned ON. Correct the settings in PROGRAM Mode and turn on the power again.</p> <p>AR 2401 ON: An incorrect setting was detected in the PC Setup (DM 6615 to DM 6644) when switching to RUN Mode. Correct the settings in PROGRAM Mode and switch to RUN Mode again.</p> <p>AR 2402 ON: An incorrect setting was detected in the PC Setup (DM 6645 to DM 6655) during operation. Correct the settings and clear the error.</p>
SCAN TIME OVER	F8	<p>Watchdog timer has exceeded 100 ms. (SR 25309 will be ON.)</p> <p>This indicates that the program cycle time is longer than recommended. Reduce cycle time if possible.</p>
BATT LOW	F7	<p>Backup battery is missing or its voltage has dropped. (SR 25308 will be ON.)</p> <p>Check the battery and replace if necessary. Check the PC Setup (DM 6655) to see whether a low battery will be detected.</p>
SIOU_ERR	D0	<p>An error has occurred during data transfer between the CPU Unit and the Controller Link Unit, or in the Controller Link Unit itself. (SR 25413 and AR 0011 will be ON.)</p> <p>Turn the power OFF, and then ON again. If the error persists, replace the Controller Link Unit.</p>

Note ** is 01 to 99, 9D, 9C, or 9B.

Communication Errors

If an error occurs in communications through the peripheral port or built-in RS-232C port, the corresponding indicator (PRPHL or COMM) will stop flashing. Check the connecting cables as well as the programs in the PC and host computer.

Reset the communications ports with the Port Reset Bits, SR 25208 and SR 25209.

Output Inhibit

When the OUT INH indicator is lit, the Output OFF Bit (SR 25215) is ON and all outputs from the CPU Unit will be turned OFF. If it is not necessary to have all outputs OFF, turn OFF SR 25215.

8-5-2 Fatal Errors

PC operation and program execution will stop and all outputs from the PC will be turned OFF when any of these errors have occurred.

All CPU Unit indicators will be OFF for the power interruption error. For all other fatal operating errors, the POWER and ERR/ALM indicators will be lit. The RUN indicator will be OFF.



Caution

Investigate the cause of errors and take the appropriate action as soon as possible. After removing the cause of the error, either turn the PC OFF and ON again, or perform error clearing operations. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for Programming Console procedures.

Message	FALS No.	Meaning and appropriate response
Power interruption (no message)	None	Power has been interrupted for at least 10 ms. Check power supply voltage and power lines. Try to power-up again.
MEMORY ERR	F1	AR 1611 ON: A checksum error has occurred in the PC Setup (DM 6600 to DM 6655). Initialize all of the PC Setup and reinput.
		AR 1612 ON: A checksum error has occurred in the program, indicating an incorrect instruction. Check the program and correct any errors detected.
		AR 1613 ON: A checksum error has occurred in an expansion instruction's data. Initialize all of the expansion instruction settings and reinput.
		AR 1614 ON: Memory Cassette was installed or removed with the power ON. Turn the power OFF, install the Memory Cassette, and turn the power on again.
		AR 1615 ON: The Memory Cassette contents could not be read at start-up. Check flags AR 1412 to AR 1415 to determine the problem, correct it, and turn ON the power again.
NO END INST	F0	END(01) is not written anywhere in program. Write END(01) at the final address of the program.
I/O BUS ERR	C0	<p>An error has occurred during data transfer between the CPU Unit and an I/O Unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An I/O Unit or the End Cover is not connected properly. An Inner Board was connected or removed during communications. The End Cover is not connected correctly to the CPU Block or Expansion I/O Block. The power supply voltage supplied to the Expansion I/O Block is not sufficient. More than one I/O Control Unit or I/O Interface Unit is mounted. <p>Determine the location of the problem using the error code stored in AR 2400 to AR 2415. Turn OFF the power and check the following according to the error code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Error code: 00 to 15 BCD Check the mounting of the Unit allocated input words IR 000 to IR 015. Error code: 80 to 95 BCD Check the mounting of the Unit allocated output words IR 100 to IR 115. Error code: F0 Hex Check the mounting of the Inner Board in slot 1. Error code: F1 Hex Check the mounting of the Inner Board in slot 2. Error code: FF Hex Check the mounting of the End Cover on the CPU Block or Expansion I/O Block. Check the Expansion I/O Cable length. The cable must be 0.7 m max. Check the number of Units and the current consumption on the CPU Block and Expansion I/O Block to see if the maximum number of Units or the power supply capacity has been exceeded. If necessary, reconfigure the system to enable adequate power supply.
I/O UNIT OVER	E1	The number of I/O words on the installed I/O Units exceeds the maximum. Turn OFF the power, rearrange the system to reduce the number of I/O words, and turn ON the power again.
SYS FAIL FALS** (see note)	01 to 99	An FALS(07) instruction has been executed in the program. Check the FALS number to determine the conditions that would cause execution, correct the cause, and clear the error.
	9F	The cycle time has exceeded the FALS 9F Cycle Time Monitoring Time (DM 6618). Check the cycle time and adjust the Cycle Time Monitoring Time if necessary.

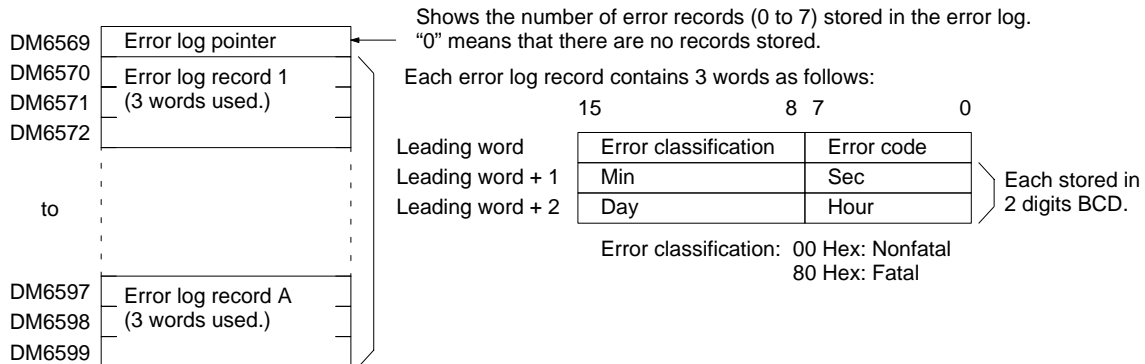
Note ** is 01 to 99 or 9F.

8-6 Error Log

The error log registers the error code of any fatal or non-fatal error that occurs in the PC. The date and time at which the error occurred are registered along with the error code. Refer to page 495 for error codes.

Error Log Area

The error log is stored in DM 6569 through DM 6599 as shown below.



Error records will be stored even if pin 1 on the DIP switch on the CPU Unit is turned ON to protect DM 6144 to DM 6655.

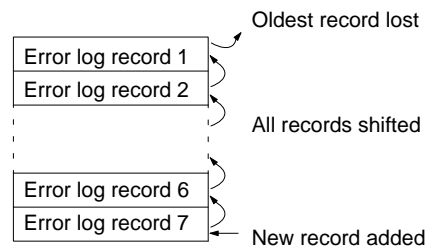
For details about error codes refer to *8-5 Operating Errors*.

If the settings in PC Setup (DM 6655, bits 00 to 03) are set to disable saving records to the error history (2 to F Hex), DM 6569 to DM 6599 can be used as general-purpose read-only DM words.

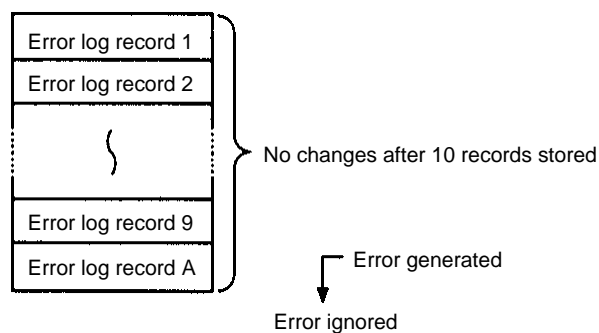
Error Log Storage Methods

The error log storage method is set in the PC Setup (DM 6655, bits 00 to 03). Set any of the following methods.

- 0 Hex: You can store the most recent 10 error log records and discard older records. This is achieved by shifting the records as shown below so that the oldest record (record 0) is lost whenever a new record is generated.



- 1 Hex: You can store only the first 10 error log records, and ignore any subsequent errors beyond those 10.



3. 2 to F Hex: You can disable the log so that no records are stored.

The default setting is the first method. Refer to *Error Log Settings* on page 16 for details on the PC Setup for the error log.

- Note**
1. If a Memory Cassette with a clock (RTC) is not used, the date and time of error occurrence will be "0000."
 2. Error will be recorded in the error log even if DM 6144 to DM 6655 are write-protected by turning ON pin 1 on the DIP switch on the front side of the CPU Unit.

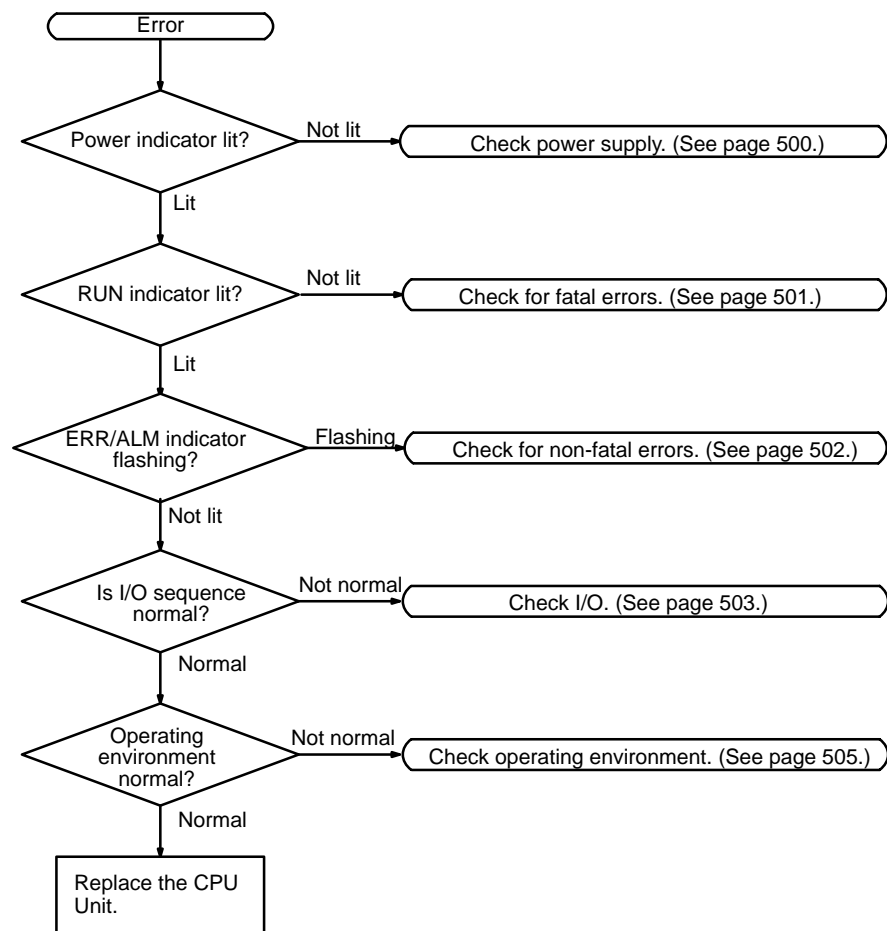
Clearing the Error Log

To clear the entire error log, turn ON SR 25214 from a Programming Device or using an instruction. (After the error log has been cleared, SR 25214 will turn OFF automatically.)

8-7 Troubleshooting Flowcharts

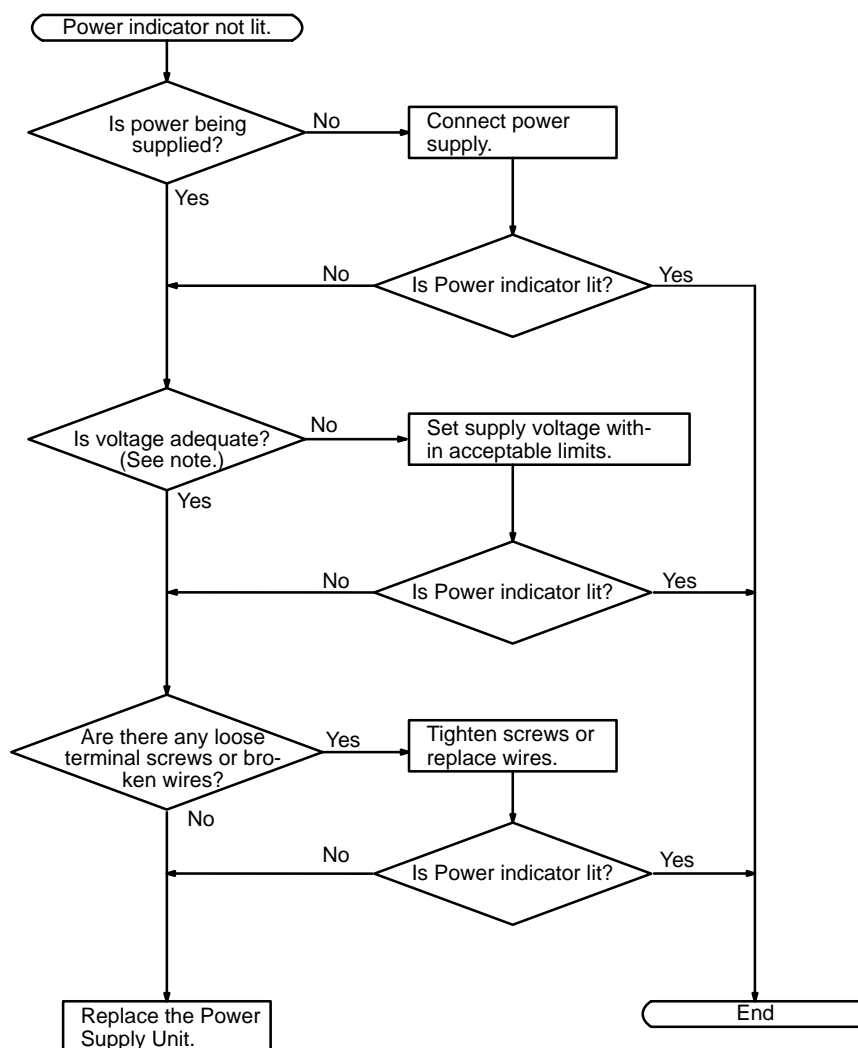
Use the following flowcharts to troubleshoot errors that occur during operation.

Main Check



Note Always turn OFF the power to the PC before replacing Units, batteries, wiring, or cables.

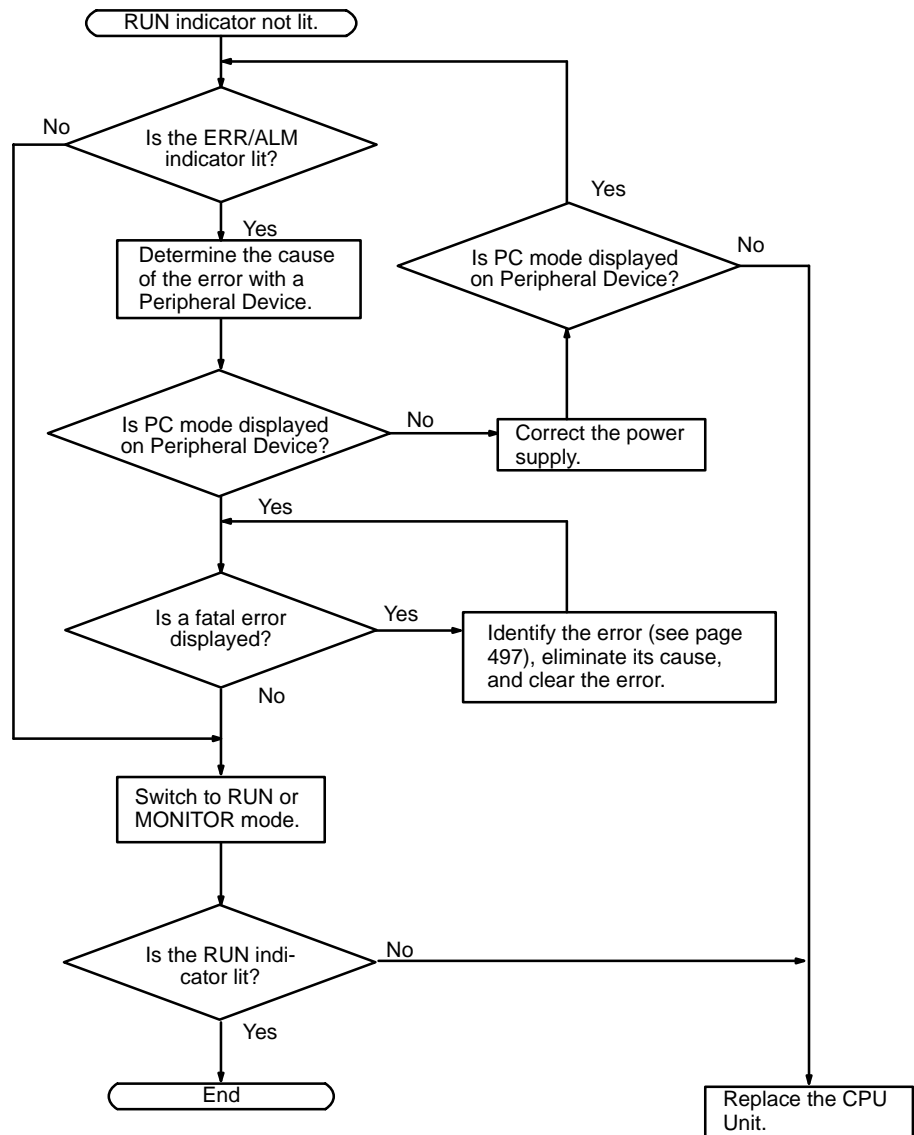
Power Supply Check



Note Refer to *CQM1H Operation Manual* for the allowable voltage ranges for the CQM1H.

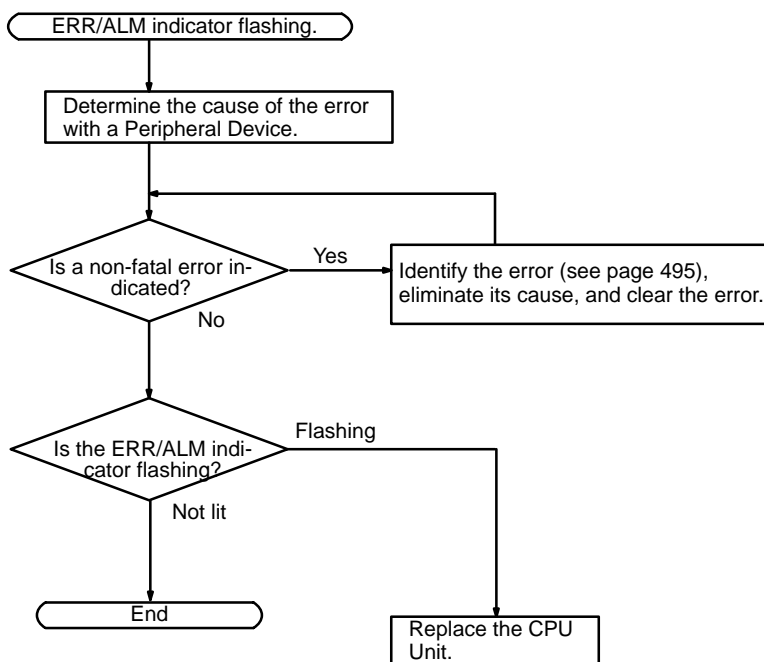
Fatal Error Check

The following flowchart can be used to troubleshoot fatal errors that occur while the Power indicator is lit.



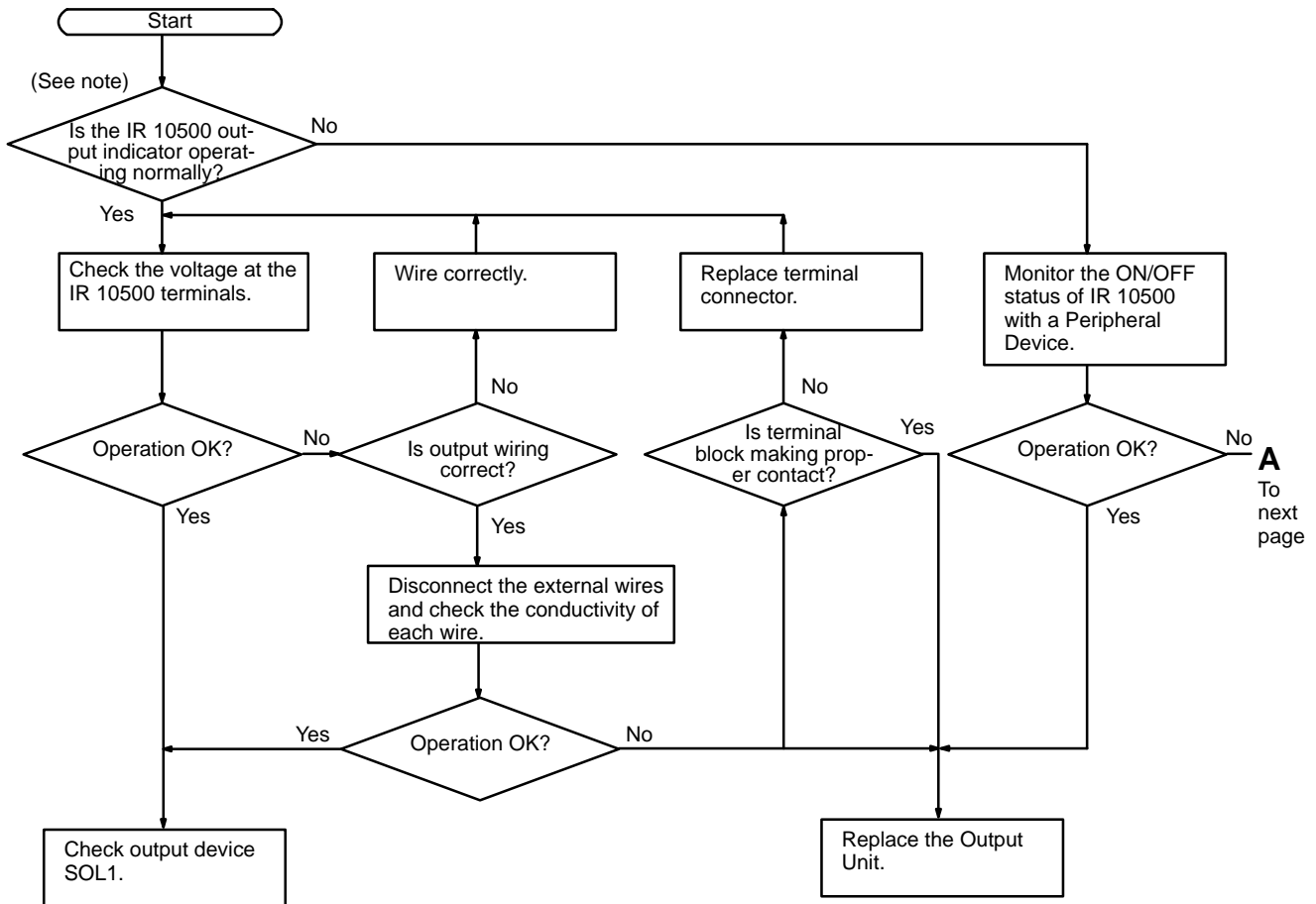
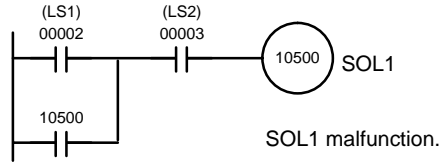
Non-fatal Error Check

Although the PC will continue operating during non-fatal errors, the cause of the error should be determined and removed as quickly as possible to ensure proper operation. It may be necessary to stop PC operation to remove certain non-fatal errors.

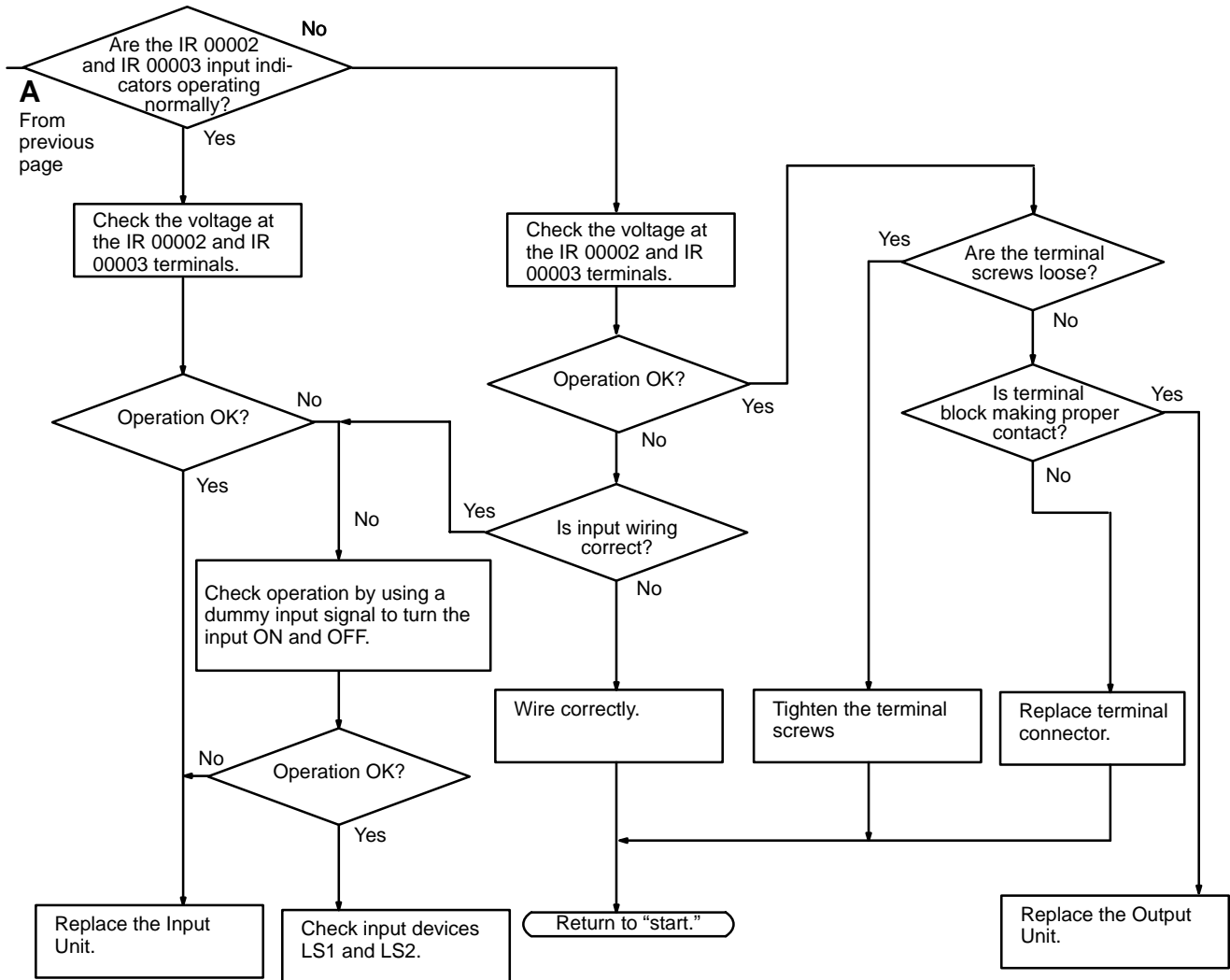


I/O Check

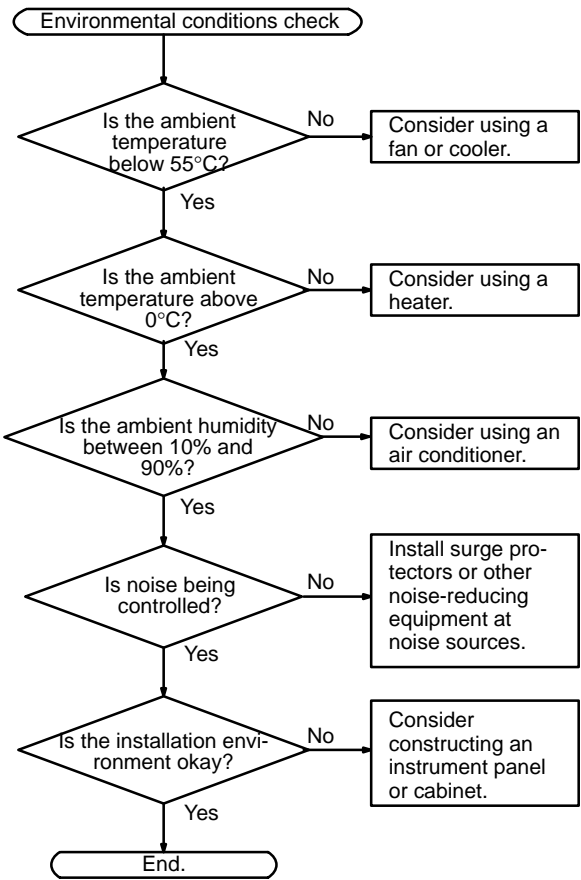
The I/O check flowchart is based on the following ladder diagram section.



The error may be due to a blown fuse or output transistor malfunction.



Environmental Conditions Check



Appendix A

Programming Instructions

A PC instruction is input either by pressing the corresponding Programming Console key(s) (e.g., LD, AND, OR, NOT) or by using function codes. To input an instruction with its function code, press FUN, the function code, and then WRITE. Refer to the pages listed programming and instruction details.

Code	Mnemonic	Name	Function	Page
—	AND	AND	Logically ANDs status of designated bit with execution condition.	217
—	AND LD	AND LOAD	Logically ANDs results of preceding blocks.	218
—	AND NOT	AND NOT	Logically ANDs inverse of designated bit with execution condition.	217
—	CNT	COUNTER	A decrementing counter.	230
—	LD	LOAD	Used to start instruction line with the status of the designated bit or to define a logic block for use with AND LD and OR LD.	217
—	LD NOT	LOAD NOT	Used to start instruction line with inverse of designated bit.	217
—	OR	OR	Logically ORs status of designated bit with execution condition.	217
—	OR LD	OR LOAD	Logically ORs results of preceding blocks.	218
—	OR NOT	OR NOT	Logically ORs inverse of designated bit with execution condition.	217
—	OUT	OUTPUT	Turns ON operand bit for ON execution condition; turns OFF operand bit for OFF execution condition.	218
—	OUT NOT	OUTPUT NOT	Turns operand bit OFF for ON execution condition; turns operand bit ON for OFF execution condition (i.e., inverts operation).	218
—	RSET	RESET	Turns the operand bit OFF when the execution condition is ON, and does not affect the status of the operand bit when the execution condition is OFF.	219
—	SET	SET	Turns the operand bit ON when the execution condition is ON, and does not affect the status of the operand bit when the execution condition is OFF.	219
—	TIM	TIMER	ON-delay (decrementing) timer operation.	229
00	NOP	NO OPERATION	Nothing is executed and program moves to next instruction.	222
01	END	END	Required at the end of the program.	222
02	IL	INTERLOCK	If interlock condition is OFF, all outputs are turned OFF and all timer PVs reset between this IL(02) and the next ILC(03). Other instructions are treated as NOP; counter PVs are maintained.	222
03	ILC	INTERLOCK CLEAR		222
04	JMP	JUMP	If jump condition is OFF, all instructions between JMP(04) and the corresponding JME(05) are ignored.	224
05	JME	JUMP END		224
06	(@)FAL	FAILURE ALARM AND RESET	Generates a non-fatal error and outputs the designated FAL number to the Programming Console.	225
07	FALS	SEVERE FAILURE ALARM	Generates a fatal error and outputs the designated FALS number to the Programming Console.	225
08	STEP	STEP DEFINE	When used with a control bit, defines the start of a new step and resets the previous step. When used without N, defines the end of step execution.	226
09	SNXT	STEP START	Used with a control bit to indicate the end of the step, reset the step, and start the next step.	226
10	SFT	SHIFT REGISTER	Creates a bit shift register.	254
11	KEEP	KEEP	Defines a bit as a latch controlled by set and reset inputs.	220
12	CNTR	REVERSIBLE COUNTER	Increases or decreases PV by one whenever the increment input or decrement input signals, respectively, go from OFF to ON.	231
13	DIFU	DIFFERENTIATE UP	Turns ON the designated bit for one cycle on the rising edge of the input signal.	221

Code	Mnemonic	Name	Function	Page
14	DIFD	DIFFERENTIATE DOWN	Turns ON the bit for one cycle on the trailing edge.	221
15	TIMH	HIGH-SPEED TIMER	A high-speed, ON-delay (decrementing) timer.	232
16	(@)WSFT	WORD SHIFT	Shifts data between starting and ending words in word units, writing zeros into starting word.	255
17 to 19	For expansion instructions.			207
20	CMP	COMPARE	Compares the contents of two words and outputs result to GR, EQ, and LE Flags.	273
21	(@)MOV	MOVE	Copies source data (word or constant) to destination word.	262
22	(@)MVN	MOVE NOT	Inverts source data (word or constant) and then copies it to destination word.	263
23	(@)BIN	BCD TO BINARY	Converts four-digit, BCD data in source word into 16-bit binary data, and outputs converted data to result word.	284
24	(@)BCD	BINARY TO BCD	Converts binary data in source word into BCD, and outputs converted data to result word.	285
25	(@)ASL	ARITHMETIC SHIFT LEFT	Shifts each bit in single word of data one bit to left, with CY.	256
26	(@)ASR	ARITHMETIC SHIFT RIGHT	Shifts each bit in single word of data one bit to right, with CY.	256
27	(@)ROL	ROTATE LEFT	Rotates bits in single word of data one bit to left, with CY.	257
28	(@)ROR	ROTATE RIGHT	Rotates bits in single word of data one bit to right, with CY.	257
29	(@)COM	COMPLEMENT	Inverts bit status of one word of data.	365
30	(@)ADD	BCD ADD	Adds two four-digit BCD values and content of CY, and outputs result to specified result word.	310
31	(@)SUB	BCD SUBTRACT	Subtracts a four-digit BCD value and CY from another four-digit BCD value and outputs result to the result word.	311
32	(@)MUL	BCD MULTIPLY	Multiplies two four-digit BCD values and outputs result to specified result words.	313
33	(@)DIV	BCD DIVIDE	Divides four-digit BCD dividend by four-digit BCD divisor and outputs result to specified result words.	314
34	(@)ANDW	LOGICAL AND	Logically ANDs two 16-bit input words and sets corresponding bit in result word if corresponding bits in input words are both ON.	365
35	(@)ORW	LOGICAL OR	Logically ORs two 16-bit input words and sets corresponding bit in result word if one or both of corresponding bits in input data are ON.	366
36	(@)XORW	EXCLUSIVE OR	Exclusively ORs two 16-bit input words and sets bit in result word when corresponding bits in input words differ in status.	367
37	(@)XNRW	EXCLUSIVE NOR	Exclusively NORs two 16-bit input words and sets bit in result word when corresponding bits in input words are same in status.	367
38	(@)INC	BCD INCREMENT	Increments four-digit BCD word by one.	368
39	(@)DEC	BCD DECREMENT	Decrements four-digit BCD word by one.	368
40	(@)STC	SET CARRY	Sets carry flag (i.e., turns CY ON).	310
41	(@)CLC	CLEAR CARRY	Clears carry flag (i.e., turns CY OFF).	310
45	TRSM	TRACE MEMORY SAMPLE	Initiates data tracing.	372
46	(@)MSG	MESSAGE	Displays a 16-character message on the Programming Console display.	374
47 & 48	For expansion instructions.			207
50	(@)ADB	BINARY ADD	Adds two four-digit hexadecimal values and content of CY, and outputs result to specified result word.	321
51	(@)SBB	BINARY SUBTRACT	Subtracts a four-digit hexadecimal value and CY from another four-digit hexadecimal value and outputs result to the result word.	322
52	(@)MLB	BINARY MULTIPLY	Multiplies two four-digit hexadecimal values and outputs result to specified result words.	323

Code	Mnemonic	Name	Function	Page
53	(@)DVB	BINARY DIVIDE	Divides four-digit hexadecimal dividend by four-digit hexadecimal divisor and outputs result to specified result words.	324
54	(@)ADDL	DOUBLE BCD ADD	Adds two eight-digit values (2 words each) and content of CY, and outputs result to specified result words.	316
55	(@)SUBL	DOUBLE BCD SUBTRACT	Subtracts an eight-digit BCD value and CY from another eight-digit BCD value and outputs result to the result words.	317
56	(@)MULL	DOUBLE BCD MULTIPLY	Multiplies two eight-digit BCD values and outputs result to specified result words.	318
57	(@)DIVL	DOUBLE BCD DIVIDE	Divides eight-digit BCD dividend by eight-digit BCD divisor and outputs result to specified result words.	319
58	(@)BINL	DOUBLE BCD TO DOUBLE BINARY	Converts BCD value in two consecutive source words into binary and outputs converted data to two consecutive result words.	285
59	(@)BCDL	DOUBLE BINARY TO DOUBLE BCD	Converts binary value in two consecutive source words into BCD and outputs converted data to two consecutive result words.	286
60 to 69	For expansion instructions.			207
70	(@)XFER	BLOCK TRANSFER	Moves content of several consecutive source words to consecutive destination words.	264
71	(@)BSET	BLOCK SET	Copies content of one word or constant to several consecutive words.	265
72	(@)ROOT	SQUARE ROOT	Computes square root of eight-digit BCD value and outputs truncated four-digit integer result to specified result word.	320
73	(@)XCHG	DATA EXCHANGE	Exchanges contents of two different words.	266
74	(@)SLD	ONE DIGIT SHIFT LEFT	Left shifts data between starting and ending words by one digit (four bits).	258
75	(@)SRD	ONE DIGIT SHIFT RIGHT	Right shifts data between starting and ending words by one digit (four bits).	259
76	(@)MLPX	4-TO-16 DECODER	Converts up to four hexadecimal digits in source word into decimal values from 0 to 15 and turns ON, in result word(s), bit(s) whose position corresponds to converted value.	287
77	(@)DMPX	16-TO-4 ENCODER	Determines position of highest ON bit in source word(s) and turns ON corresponding bit(s) in result word.	289
78	(@)SDEC	7-SEGMENT DECODER	Converts hexadecimal values from source word to data for seven-segment display.	291
80	(@)DIST	SINGLE WORD DISTRIBUTE	Moves one word of source data to destination word whose address is given by destination base word plus offset.	266
81	(@)COLL	DATA COLLECT	Extracts data from source word and writes it to destination word.	268
82	(@)MOVB	MOVE BIT	Transfers designated bit of source word or constant to designated bit of destination word.	270
83	(@)MOVD	MOVE DIGIT	Moves hexadecimal content of specified four-bit source digit(s) to specified destination digit(s) for up to four digits.	271
84	(@)SFTR	REVERSIBLE SHIFT REGISTER	Shifts data in specified word or series of words to either left or right.	259
85	(@)TCMP	TABLE COMPARE	Compares four-digit hexadecimal value with values in table consisting of 16 words.	274
86	(@)ASC	ASCII CONVERT	Converts hexadecimal values from the source word to eight-bit ASCII code starting at leftmost or rightmost half of starting destination word.	294
87 to 89	For expansion instructions.			207
90	(@)SEND	NETWORK SEND	Transmits data to another node in the network.	399
91	(@)SBS	SUBROUTINE ENTRY	Calls and executes subroutine N.	370
92	SBN	SUBROUTINE DEFINE	Marks start of subroutine N.	372
93	RET	RETURN	Marks the end of a subroutine and returns control to main program.	372
97	(@)IORF	I/O REFRESH	Refreshes all I/O words between the start and end words. Cannot be used with the SRM1.	375

Code	Mnemonic	Name	Function	Page
98	(@)RECV	NETWORK RECEIVE	Requests data transfer from another node in the network.	403
99	(@)MCRO	MACRO	Calls and executes a subroutine replacing I/O words.	376

Expansion Instructions

The following table shows the instructions that can be treated as expansion instructions. The default function codes are given for instructions that have codes assigned by default.

Code	Mnemonic	Name	Function	Page
17	(@)ASFT	ASYNCHRONOUS SHIFT REGISTER	Creates a shift register that exchanges the contents of adjacent words when one of the words is zero and the other is not.	261
18	TKY	TEN KEY INPUT	Inputs 8 digits of BCD data from a 10-key keypad.	427
19	(@)MCMP	MULTI-WORD COMPARE	Compares a block of 16 consecutive words to another block of 16 consecutive words.	278
47	(@)RXD	RECEIVE	Receives data via a communications port.	408
48	(@)TXD	TRANSMIT	Sends data via a communications port.	410
60	CMPL	DOUBLE COMPARE	Compares two eight-digit hexadecimal values.	277
61	(@)INI	MODE CONTROL	Starts and stops counter operation, compares and changes counter PVs, and stops pulse output.	248
62	(@)PRV	HIGH-SPEED COUNTER PV READ	Reads counter PVs and status data of high-speed counters.	250
63	(@)CTBL	COMPARISON TABLE LOAD	Registers a comparison table and starts comparison for high-speed counters.	237
64	(@)SPED	SPEED OUTPUT	Outputs pulses at the specified frequency (10 Hz to 50 KHz in 10 Hz units). The output frequency can be changed while pulses are being output.	387
65	(@)PULS	SET PULSES	Outputs the specified number of pulses at the specified frequency. The pulse output cannot be stopped until the specified number of pulses have been output.	385
66	(@)SCL	SCALE	Performs a scaling conversion on the calculated value.	298
67	(@)BCNT	BIT COUNTER	Counts the total number of bits that are ON in the specified block of words.	378
68	(@)BCMP	BLOCK COMPARE	Judges whether the value of a word is within 16 ranges (defined by lower and upper limits).	275
69	(@)STIM	INTERVAL TIMER	Controls interval timers used to perform scheduled interrupts.	235
87	DSW	DIGITAL SWITCH INPUT	Inputs 4- or 8-digit BCD data from a digital switch.	420
88	7SEG	7-SEGMENT DISPLAY OUTPUT	Converts 4- or 8-digit data to 7-segment display format and then outputs the converted data.	417
89	(@)INT	INTERRUPT CONTROL	Performs interrupt control, such as masking and unmasking the interrupt bits for I/O interrupts.	384
---	(@)ACC	ACCELERATION CONTROL	Together with PULS(—), ACC(—) controls the acceleration and/or deceleration of pulses output from port 1 or 2.	392
---	(@)ACOS	ARC COSINE	Calculates the arc cosine of a 32-bit floating-point number.	359
---	(@)ADBL	DOUBLE BINARY ADD	Adds two 8-digit binary values (normal or signed data) and outputs the result to R and R+1.	325
---	(@)APR	ARITHMETIC PROCESS	Performs sine, cosine, or linear approximation calculations.	337
---	(@)ASIN	ARC SINE	Calculates the arc sine of a 32-bit floating-point number.	358
---	(@)ATAN	ARC TANGENT	Calculates the arc tangent of a 32-bit floating-point number.	360
---	AVG	AVERAGE VALUE	Adds the specified number of hexadecimal words and computes the mean value. Rounds off to 4 digits past the decimal point.	334
---	(@)CMND	DELIVER COMMAND	Transmits a FINS command to the specified node(s) on the network and receives the response if necessary.	406
---	(@)COLM	LINE TO COLUMN	Copies the 16 bits from the specified word to a bit column of 16 consecutive words.	306

Code	Mnemonic	Name	Function	Page
---	(@)COS	COSINE	Calculates the cosine of an angle (in radians) expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value.	356
---	CPS	SIGNED BINARY COMPARE	Compares two 16-bit (4-digit) signed binary values and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags.	279
---	CPSL	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY COMPARE	Compares two 32-bit (8-digit) signed binary values and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags.	280
---	(@)DBS	SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE	Divides one 16-bit signed binary value by another and outputs the 32-bit signed binary result to R+1 and R.	330
---	(@)DBSL	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY DIVIDE	Divides one 32-bit signed binary value by another and outputs the 64-bit signed binary result to R+3 to R.	331
---	(@)DEG	RADIANS TO DEGREES	Converts a 32-bit floating-point number from radians to degrees.	354
---	(@)EXP	EXPONENT	Calculates the natural (base e) exponential of a 32-bit floating-point number.	362
---	(@)FCS	FCS CALCULATE	Checks for errors in data transmitted by a Host Link command.	378
---	(@)FIX	FLOATING TO 16-BIT	Converts the integer portion of a 32-bit floating-point number to 16-bit signed binary data.	345
---	(@)FIXL	FLOATING TO 32-BIT	Converts the integer portion of a 32-bit floating-point number to 32-bit signed binary data.	346
---	(@)FLT	16-BIT TO FLOATING	Converts a 16-bit signed binary value to 32-bit floating-point data.	347
---	(@)FTL	32-BIT TO FLOATING	Converts a 32-bit signed binary value to 32-bit floating-point data.	348
---	FPD	FAILURE POINT DETECT	Finds errors within an instruction block.	380
---	(@)HEX	ASCII-TO-HEXADECIMAL	Converts ASCII data to hexadecimal data.	295
---	HKY	HEXADECIMAL KEY INPUT	Inputs up to 8 digits of hexadecimal data from a 16-key keypad.	424
---	(@)HMS	SECONDS TO HOURS	Converts second data to hour and minute data.	304
---	(@)LINE	LINE	Copies a bit column from 16 consecutive words to the specified word.	305
---	(@)LOG	LOGARITHM	Calculates the natural (base e) logarithm of a 32-bit floating-point number.	364
---	(@)MAX	FIND MAXIMUM	Finds the maximum value in specified data area and outputs that value to another word.	332
---	(@)MBS	SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY	Multiplies the signed binary content of two words and outputs the 8-digit signed binary result to R+1 and R.	328
---	(@)MBSL	DOUBLE SIGNED BINARY MULTIPLY	Multiplies two 32-bit (8-digit) signed binary values and outputs the 16-digit signed binary result to R+3 through R.	329
---	(@)MIN	FIND MINIMUM	Finds the minimum value in specified data area and outputs that value to another word.	333
---	(@)NEG	2'S COMPLEMENT	Converts the four-digit hexadecimal content of the source word to its 2's complement and outputs the result to R.	307
---	(@)NEGL	DOUBLE 2'S COMPLEMENT	Converts the eight-digit hexadecimal content of the source words to its 2's complement and outputs the result to R and R+1.	308
---	PID	PID CONTROL	Performs PID control based on the specified parameters.	397
---	(@)PLS2	PULSE OUTPUT	Accelerates pulse output from 0 to the target frequency at a specified rate and decelerates at the same rate.	390
---	(@)PMCR	PROTOCOL MACRO	Executes the specified communications sequence (protocol data) registered in the Serial Communications Board.	415
---	(@)PWM	PULSE WITH VARIABLE DUTY RATIO	Outputs pulses with the specified duty ratio (0% to 99%) from port 1 or 2.	394
---	(@)RAD	DEGREES TO RADIANS	Converts a 32-bit floating-point number from degrees to radians	353

Code	Mnemonic	Name	Function	Page
---	(@)SBBL	DOUBLE BINARY SUBTRACT	Subtracts an 8-digit binary value (normal or signed data) from another and outputs the result to R and R+1.	326
---	(@)SCL2	SIGNED BINARY TO BCD SCALING	Linearly converts a 4-digit signed hexadecimal value to a 4-digit BCD value.	300
---	(@)SCL3	BCD TO SIGNED BINARY SCALING	Linearly converts a 4-digit BCD value to a 4-digit signed hexadecimal value.	301
---	(@)SEC	HOURS TO SECONDS	Converts hour and minute data to second data.	303
---	(@)SIN	SINE	Calculates the sine of an angle (in radians) expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value.	355
---	(@)SQRT	SQUARE ROOT	Calculates the square root of a 32-bit floating-point number.	361
---	(@)SRCH	DATA SEARCH	Searches the specified range of memory for the specified data. Outputs the word address(es) of words in the range that contain the data.	395
---	(@)STUP	CHANGE SERIAL PORT SETUP	Changes the communications parameters in the PC Setup for a specified port.	412
---	(@)SUM	SUM CALCULATE	Computes the sum of the contents of the words in the specified range of memory.	335
---	(@)TAN	TANGENT	Calculates the tangent of an angle (in radians) expressed as a 32-bit floating-point value.	357
---	(@)TTIM	TOTALIZING TIMER	Creates a timer that increments the PV in 0.1-s units to time between 0.1 and 999.9 s.	234
---	(@)XFRB	TRANSFER BITS	Copies the status of up to 255 specified source bits to the specified destination bits.	272
---	ZCP	AREA RANGE COMPARE	Compares a word to a range defined by lower and upper limits and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags.	282
---	ZCPL	DOUBLE AREA RANGE COMPARE	Compares an 8-digit value to a range defined by lower and upper limits and outputs the result to the GR, EQ, and LE flags.	283
---	(@)+F	FLOATING-POINT ADD	Adds two 32-bit floating-point numbers.	348
---	(@)-F	FLOATING-POINT SUBTRACT	Subtracts one 32-bit floating-point number from another.	349
---	(@)*F	FLOATING-POINT MULTIPLY	Multiplies two 32-bit floating-point numbers.	351
---	(@)/F	FLOATING-POINT DIVIDE	Divides one 32-bit floating-point number by another.	352

Appendix B

Error and Arithmetic Flag Operation

The following table shows the instructions that affect the OF, UF, ER, CY, GR, LE and EQ flags.

In general, OF indicates that the result of a 16-bit calculation is greater than 32,767 (7FFF) or the result of a 32-bit calculation is greater than 2,147,483,647 (7FFF FFFF). UF indicates that the result of a 16-bit calculation is less than -32,768 (8000) or the result of a 32-bit calculation is less than -2,147,483,648 (8000 0000). Refer to *Section 5 Instruction Set* for details.

ER indicates that operand data is not within requirements. CY indicates arithmetic or data shift results. GR indicates that a compared value is larger than some standard, LT that it is smaller, and EQ, that it is the same. EQ also indicates a result of zero for arithmetic operations. Refer to *Section 5 Instruction Set* for details.

Vertical arrows in the table indicate the flags that are turned ON and OFF according to the result of the instruction.

Although ladder diagram instructions, TIM, and CNT are executed when ER is ON, other instructions with a vertical arrow under the ER column are not executed if ER is ON. All of the other flags in the following table will also not operate when ER is ON.

Instructions not shown do not affect any of the flags in the table. Although only the non-differentiated form of each instruction is shown, differentiated instructions affect flags in exactly the same way.

All 7 flags are turned OFF when END(01) is executed, so their status cannot be monitored with a Programming Console.

Mnemonic	25503 (ER)	25504 (CY)	25505 (GR)	25506 (EQ)	25507 (LE)	25404 (OF)	25405 (UF)	Page
TIM	↓	---	---	---	---	---	---	229
CNT	↓	---	---	---	---	---	---	230
END (01)	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	222
CNTR(12)	↓	---	---	---	---	---	---	231
TIMH(15)	↓	---	---	---	---	---	---	232
WSFT(16)	↓	---	---	---	---	---	---	255
CMP(20)	↓	---	↓	↓	↓	---	---	273
MOV(21)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	262
MVN(22)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	263
BIN(23)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	284
BCD(24)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	285
ASL(25)	↓	↓	---	↓	---	---	---	256
ASR(26)	↓	↓	---	↓	---	---	---	256
ROL(27)	↓	↓	---	↓	---	---	---	257
ROR(28)	↓	↓	---	↓	---	---	---	257
COM(29)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	365
ADD(30)	↓	↓	---	↓	---	---	---	310
SUB(31)	↓	↓	---	↓	---	---	---	311
MUL(32)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	313
DIV(33)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	314
ANDW(34)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	365
ORW(35)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	366
XORW(36)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	367
XNRW(37)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	367
INC(38)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	368
DEC(39)	↓	---	---	↓	---	---	---	368
STC(40)	---	ON	---	---	---	---	---	310
CLC(41)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	310
MSG(46)	↓	---	---	---	---	---	---	374

Mnemonic	25503 (ER)	25504 (CY)	25505 (GR)	25506 (EQ)	25507 (LE)	25404 (OF)	25405 (UF)	Page
ADB(50)	↕	↕	---	↕	---	↕	↕	321
SBB(51)	↕	↕	---	↕	---	↕	↕	322
MLB(52)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	323
DVB(53)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	324
ADDL(54)	↕	↕	---	↕	---	---	---	316
SUBL(55)	↕	↕	---	↕	---	---	---	317
MULL(56)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	318
DIVL(57)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	319
BINL(58)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	285
BCDL(59)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	286
XFER(70)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	264
BSET(71)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	265
ROOT(72)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	320
XCHG(73)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	266
SLD(74)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	258
SRD(75)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	259
MLPX(76)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	287
DMPX(77)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	289
SDEC(78)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	291
DIST(80)	↕	---	---	---	↕	---	---	266
COLL(81)	↕	---	---	---	↕	---	---	268
MOVB(82)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	270
MOVD(83)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	271
SFTR(84)	↕	↕	---	---	---	---	---	259
TCMP(85)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	274
ASC(86)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	294
SEND(90)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	399
SBS(91)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	370
SBN(92)	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	372
RECV(98)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	403
MCRO(99)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	376

Expansion Instructions

The default function codes are shown for the instructions that have default function codes.

Mnemonic	25503 (ER)	25504 (CY)	25505 (GR)	25506 (EQ)	25507 (LE)	25404 (OF)	25405 (UF)	Page
7SEG(88)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	417
ACC(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	392
ACOS(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	OFF	OFF	359
ADBL(—)	↕	↕	---	↕	---	↕	↕	325
APR(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	337
ASFT(17)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	261
ASIN(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	OFF	OFF	358
ATAN(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	OFF	OFF	360
AVG(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	334
BCMP(68)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	275
BCNT(67)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	378
CMND(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	406
CMPL(60)	↕	---	↕	↕	↕	---	---	277
COLM(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	306

Mnemonic	25503 (ER)	25504 (CY)	25505 (GR)	25506 (EQ)	25507 (LE)	25404 (OF)	25405 (UF)	Page
COS(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	OFF	OFF	356
CPS(—)	↕	---	↕	↕	↕	---	---	279
CPSL(—)	↕	---	↕	↕	↕	---	---	280
CTBL(63)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	237
DBS(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	330
DBSL(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	331
DEG(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	↕	354
EXP(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	↕	362
DSW(87)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	420
FCS(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	378
FIX(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	345
FIXL(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	346
FLT(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	347
FTL(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	348
FPD(—)	↕	↕	---	---	---	---	---	380
HEX(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	295
HKY(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	424
HMS(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	304
INI(61)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	248
INT(89)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	384
LINE(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	305
LOG(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	OFF	364
MAX(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	332
MBS(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	328
MBSL(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	329
MCMP(19)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	333
MIN(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	333
NEG(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	↕	307
NEGL(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	↕	308
PID(—)	↕	↕	---	---	---	---	---	314
PLS2(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	390
PMCR(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	415
PRV(62)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	250
PULS(65)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	385
PWM(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	394
RAD(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	↕	353
RXD(47)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	408
SBB(—)	↕	↕	---	↕	---	↕	↕	326
SCL(66)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	298
SCL2(—)	↕	↕	---	↕	---	---	---	300
SCL3(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	301
SEC(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	303
SIN(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	OFF	OFF	355
SPED(64)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	387
SQRT(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	↕	361
SRCH(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	395
STIM(69)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	235
STUP(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	412
SUM(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	---	---	335

Mnemonic	25503 (ER)	25504 (CY)	25505 (GR)	25506 (EQ)	25507 (LE)	25404 (OF)	25405 (UF)	Page
TAN(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	OFF	OFF	357
TKY(18)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	427
TTIM(—)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	234
TXD(48)	↕	---	---	---	---	---	---	410
XFRB(—)	↕	---	---		---	---	---	272
ZCP(—)	↕	---	↕	↕	↕	---	---	282
ZCPL(—)	↕	---	↕	↕	↕	---	---	283
+F(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	↕	348
−F(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	↕	349
*F(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	↕	351
/F(—)	↕	---	---	↕	---	↕	↕	352

Appendix C

Memory Areas

Memory Area Structure

The following memory areas can be used with the CQM1H.

Data area		Size	Words	Bits	Function
IR area (note 1)	Input area	256 bits	IR 000 to IR 015	IR 00000 to IR 01515	Input bits can be allocated to Input Units or I/O Units. The 16 bits in IR 000 are always allocated to the CPU Unit's built-in inputs.
	Output area	256 bits	IR 100 to IR 115	IR 10000 to IR 11515	Output bits can be allocated to Output Units or I/O Units.
	Work areas	2,528 bits min. (note 2)	IR 016 to IR 089	IR 01600 to IR 08915	Work bits do not have any specific function, and they can be freely used within the program.
			IR 116 to IR 189	IR 11600 to IR 18915	
			IR 216 to IR 219	IR 21600 to IR 21915	
IR 224 to IR 229			IR 22400 to IR 22915		
Controller Link status areas		96 bits	IR 090 to IR 095	IR 09000 to IR 09615	Used to indicate the Controller Link Data Link status information. (Can be used as work bits when a Controller Link Unit is not mounted.)
		96 bits	IR 190 to IR 195	IR 19000 to IR 19615	Used to indicate the Controller Link error and network participation information. (Can be used as work bits when a Controller Link Unit is not mounted.)
MACRO operand area (note 1)	Input area	64 bits	IR 096 to IR 099	IR 09600 to IR 09915	Used when the MACRO instruction, MCRO(99), is used. (Can be used as work bits when the MACRO instruction is not used.)
	Output area	64 bits	IR 196 to IR 199	IR 19600 to IR 19915	
Inner Board slot 1 area		256 bits	IR 200 to IR 215	IR 20000 to IR 21515	These bits are allocated to the Inner Board mounted in slot 1 of the CQM1H-CPU51/61. (Can be used as work bits when the CQM1H-CPU11/CPU21 is being used or slot 1 is empty.) CQM1H-CTB41 High-speed Counter Board: IR 200 to IR 213 (14 words): Used by the Board IR 214 and IR 215 (2 words): Not used. CQM1H-SCB41 Serial Communications Board: IR 200 to IR 207 (8 words): Used by the Board IR 208 to IR 215 (8 words): Not used.
Analog settings area (note 1)		64 bits	IR 220 to IR 223	IR 22000 to IR 22315	Used to store the analog settings when the CQM1H-AVB41 Analog Setting Board is mounted. (Can be used as work bits when an Analog Setting Board is not mounted.)
High-speed Counter 0 PV (note 1)		32 bits	IR 230 to IR 231	IR 23000 to IR 23115	Used to store the present values of the built-in high-speed counter (high-speed counter 0). (Can be used as work bits when high-speed counter 0 is not being used.)

Data area		Size	Words	Bits	Function
Inner Board slot 2 area		192 bits	IR 232 to IR 243	IR 23200 to IR 24315	These bits are allocated to the Inner Board mounted in slot 2 of the CQM1H-CPU51/61. (Can be used as work bits when the CQM1H-CPU11/21 is being used or slot 2 is empty.) CQM1H-CTB41 High-speed Counter Board: IR 232 to IR 243 (12 words): Used by the Board CQM1H-PLB21 Pulse I/O Board: IR 232 to IR 239 (8 words): Used by the Board IR 240 to IR 243 (4 words): Not used. CQM1H-ABB21 Absolute Encoder Interface Board: IR 232 to IR 239 (8 words): Used by the Board IR 240 to IR 243 (4 words): Not used. CQM1H-MAB42 Analog I/O Board: IR 232 to IR 239 (8 words): Used by the Board IR 240 to IR 243 (4 words): Not used.
SR area		184 bits	SR 244 to SR 255	SR 24400 to SR 25507	These bits serve specific functions such as flags and control bits.
HR area		1,600 bits	HR 00 to HR 99	HR 0000 to HR 9915	These bits store data and retain their ON/OFF status when power is turned OFF.
AR area		448 bits	AR 00 to AR 27	AR 0000 to AR 2715	These bits serve specific functions such as flags and control bits.
TR area		8 bits	---	TR 0 to TR 7	These bits are used to temporarily store ON/OFF status at program branches.
LR area (note 1)		1,024 bits	LR 00 to LR 63	LR 0000 to LR 6315	Used for 1:1 Data Link through the RS-232 port or through a Controller Link Unit.
Timer/Counter area (note 3)		512 bits	TIM/CNT 000 to TIM/CNT 511 (timer/counter numbers)		The same numbers are used for both timers and counters. When TIMH(15) is being used, timer numbers 000 to 015 can be interrupt-refreshed to ensure proper timing during long cycles.
DM area	Read/write	3,072 words	DM 0000 to DM 3071	---	DM area data can be accessed in word units only. Word values are retained when power is turned OFF.
		3,072 words	DM 3072 to DM 6143	---	Available in CQM1H-CPU51/61 CPU Units only.
	Read-only (note 4)	425 words	DM 6144 to DM 6568	---	Cannot be overwritten from program (only a Programming Device). DM 6400 to DM 6409 (10 words): Controller Link DM parameter area DM 6450 to DM 6499 (50 words): Routing table area DM 6550 to DM 6559 (10 words): Serial Communications Board settings
	Error log area (note 4)	31 words	DM 6569 to DM 6599	---	Used to store the time of occurrence and error code of errors that occur.
	PC Setup (note 4)	56 words	DM 6600 to DM 6655	---	Used to store various parameters that control PC operation.
	EM area	6,144 words	EM 0000 to EM 6143	---	EM area data can be accessed in word units only. Word values are retained when power is turned OFF. Available in the CQM1H-CPU61 CPU Unit only.

Note 1. IR and LR bits that are not used for their allocated functions can be used as work bits.

2. A minimum 2,528 bits are available as work bits. Other bits can be used as work bits when they are not used for their allocated functions, so the total number of available work bits depends on the configuration of the PC.

3. When accessing a PV, TIM/CNT numbers are used as word data; when accessing Completion Flags, they are used as bit data.

4. Data in DM 6144 to DM 6655 cannot be overwritten from the program.

IR Area

Flags/Bits for an Inner Board in Slot 1 (IR 200 to IR 215)

Serial Communications Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function		Communications modes	
IR 200	00	Serial Communications Board Hardware Error Flag		All modes	
	01	Port Identification Error Flag (hardware error)			
	02	Protocol Data Error Flag		Protocol macro	
	03 to 10	Not used.			
	11	Port 2 Protocol Macro Execution Error Flag			
	12	Port 1 Protocol Macro Execution Error Flag			
	13	Port 2 PC Setup Error Flag		All modes	
	14	Port 1 PC Setup Error Flag			
	15	PC Setup Error Flag			
IR 201	00 to 03	Port 1	Error Code 0: Normal operation 1: Parity error 2: Framing error 3: Overrun error 4: FCS error 5: Timeout error 6: Checksum error 7: Command error	All modes	
	04		Communications Error Flag	Host Link or No-protocol	
	05		Transmission Enabled Flag		
	06		Reception Completed Flag		
	07		Reception Overflow Flag	Protocol macro	
			Sequence Abort Completion Flag		
	08 to 11	Port 2	Error Code 0: Normal operation 1: Parity error 2: Framing error 3: Overrun error 4: FCS error 5: Timeout error 6: Checksum error 7: Command error	All modes	
	12		Communications Error Flag	Host Link or No-protocol	
	13		Transmission Enabled Flag		
	14		Reception Completed Flag		
	15		Reception Overflow Flag	Protocol macro	
			Sequence Abort Completion Flag		
	IR 202	00 to 07	Port 1	Communicating with PT Flags (Bits 00 to 07 = PTs 0 to 7)	NT Link in 1:N mode
				Repeat Counter PV (00 to FF hexadecimal)	Protocol macro
		00 to 15		Reception Counter (4-digit BCD)	No-protocol
IR 203	00 to 07	Port 2	Communicating with PT Flags (Bits 00 to 07 = PTs 0 to 7)	NT Link in 1:N mode	
			Repeat Counter PV (00 to FF hexadecimal)	Protocol macro	
	00 to 15		Reception Counter (4-digit BCD)	No-protocol	
IR 204	00	Port 1	Tracing Flag	Protocol macro	
	01	Port 2			
	02 to 05	Not used.			
	06	Port 1	Echoback Disabled Flag (Only used for modem control in protocol macro mode. See note.)		
	07	Port 2			
IR 204	08 to 11	Port 1	Protocol Macro Error Code 0: Normal operation 1: No protocol macro function 2: Sequence number error 3: Reception data/write area overflow 4: Protocol data grammar error 5: Protocol macro executed during port initialization	Protocol macro	
	12 to 15	Port 2			

Word	Bits	Function		Communications modes
IR 205	00 to 03	Port 1	Completed Reception Case Number	Protocol macro
	04 to 07		Completed Step Number	
	08 to 14		Not used.	
	15		IR 20408 to IR 20411 Data Stored Flag 0: No data stored; 1: Data stored	
IR 206	00 to 03	Port 2	Completed Reception Case Number	Protocol macro
	04 to 07		Completed Step Number	
	08 to 14		Not used.	
	15		IR 20412 to IR 20415 Data Stored Flag 0: No data stored; 1: Data stored	
IR 207	00	Port 1	Serial Communications Port Restart Bits	All modes
	01	Port 2		
	02	Port 1	Continuous Trace Start/Stop Bits	Protocol macro
	03	Port 2		
	04	Port 1	Shot Trace Start/Stop Bits	
	05	Port 2		
	06	Port 1	Echoback Disable Bit (Only used for modem control in protocol macro mode. See note.)	
	07	Port 2		
	08	Port 1	Protocol Macro Executing Flag	No-protocol or Protocol macro
	09		Step Error Processing Flag	Protocol macro
	10		Sequence End Completion Flag	
	11		Forced Abort Bit	
	12	Port 2	Protocol Macro Executing Flag	No-protocol or Protocol macro
	13		Step Error Processing Flag	Protocol macro
	14		Sequence End Completion Flag	
	15		Forced Abort Bit	
IR 208 to IR 215	00 to 15	Not used.		---

Note Applicable only for CQM1H-SCB41, lot numbers 0320 or later.

High-speed Counter Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Name		Function
IR 200	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 1	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	Contains the high-speed counter PV for each of the High-speed Counter Board's ports. Note The PV data format (BCD or hexadecimal) can be set in the PC Setup (DM 6602.)
IR 201	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 202	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 2	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 203	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 204	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 3	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 205	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 206	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 4	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 207	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	

Word	Bits	Name	Function
IR 208 (High-speed counter 1)	00 to 07	Comparison Results: Internal Output Bits	Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(—) when conditions are satisfied.
	08 to 11	Comparison Results: External Output Bits for Outputs 1 to 4	Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(—) when conditions are satisfied.
IR 209 (High-speed counter 2)	12	Counter Operating Flag	0: Stopped 1: Operating
IR 210 (High-speed counter 3)	13	Comparison Flag	Indicates whether comparison is in progress. 0: Stopped; 1: Operating
IR 211 (High-speed counter 4)	14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag	0: Normal 1: Overflow or underflow occurred.
	15	SV Error Flag	0: Normal 1: SV error occurred.
IR 212	00	High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit	Phase Z and software reset 0: Counter not reset on phase Z 1: Counter reset on phase Z
	01	High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit	
	02	High-speed Counter 3 Reset Bit	Software reset only 0: Counter not reset 0→1: Counter reset
	03	High-speed Counter 4 Reset Bit	
	04 to 07	Not used.	
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Stop Bit	0→1: Starts comparison. 1→0: Stops comparison.
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Stop Bit	
	10	High-speed Counter 3 Comparison Stop Bit	
	11	High-speed Counter 4 Comparison Stop Bit	
	12	High-speed Counter 1 Stop Bit	0: Continues operation. 1: Stops operation.
	13	High-speed Counter 2 Stop Bit	
	14	High-speed Counter 3 Stop Bit	
	15	High-speed Counter 4 Stop Bit	
IR 213	00	External Output 1 Force-set Bit	0: No effect on output status 1: Forces output ON
	01	External Output 2 Force-set Bit	
	02	External Output 3 Force-set Bit	
	03	External Output 4 Force-set Bit	
	04	External Output Force-set Enable Bit	1: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 enabled 0: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 disabled
	05 to 15	Not used.	

Analog Setting Board (Slot 1 and 2) Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 220	00 to 15	Analog SV 1: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 221	00 to 15	Analog SV 2: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 222	00 to 15	Analog SV 3: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 223	00 to 15	Analog SV 4: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)

Flags/Bits for an Inner Board in Slot 2 (IR 232 to IR 243)**High-speed Counter Board Flags/Bits**

Word	Bits	Name		Function
IR 232	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 1	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	Contains the high-speed counter PV for each of the High-speed Counter Board's ports.
IR 233	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 234	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 2	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	Note The PV data format (BCD or hexadecimal) can be set in the PC Setup (DM 6602.)
IR 235	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 236	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 3	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 237	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	
IR 238	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 4	PV (rightmost 4 digits)	
IR 239	00 to 15		PV (leftmost 4 digits)	

Word	Bits	Name	Function
IR 240 (High-speed counter 1) IR 241 (High-speed counter 2) IR 242 (High-speed counter 3) IR 243 (High-speed counter 4)	00 to 07	Comparison Results: Internal Output Bits	Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(—) when conditions are satisfied.
	08 to 11	Comparison Results: External Outputs Bits for Outputs 1 to 4	Contains the bit pattern specified by operand in CTBL(—) when conditions are satisfied.
	12	Counter Operating Flag	0: Stopped 1: Operating
	13	Comparison Flag	Indicates whether comparison is in progress. 0: Stopped; 1: Operating
	14	PV Overflow/Underflow Flag	0: Normal 1: Overflow or underflow occurred.
	15	SV Error Flag	0: Normal 1: SV error occurred.
AR 05	00	High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit	Phase Z and software reset 0: Phase-Z reset disabled 1: Phase-Z reset enabled Software reset only 0: Software reset disabled 0→1: Executes software reset
	01	High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit	
	02	High-speed Counter 3 Reset Bit	
	03	High-speed Counter 4 Reset Bit	
	04 to 07	Not used.	
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Stop Bit	0→1: Starts comparison. 1→0: Stops comparison.
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Stop Bit	
	10	High-speed Counter 3 Comparison Stop Bit	
	11	High-speed Counter 4 Comparison Stop Bit	
	12	High-speed Counter 1 Stop Bit	0: Continues operation. 1: Stops operation.
	13	High-speed Counter 2 Stop Bit	
	14	High-speed Counter 3 Stop Bit	
	15	High-speed Counter 4 Stop Bit	
AR 06	00	External Output 1 Force-set Bit	0: No effect on output status 1: Forces output ON
	01	External Output 2 Force-set Bit	
	02	External Output 3 Force-set Bit	
	03	External Output 4 Force-set Bit	
	04	External Output Force-set Enable Bit	1: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 enabled 0: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 disabled
	05 to 15	Not used.	

Pulse I/O Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 232	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 1 PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 233	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 1 PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 234	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 2 PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 235	00 to 15	High-speed Counter 2 PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 236	00 to 15	Port 1 Pulse Output PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 237	00 to 15	Port 1 Pulse Output PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 238	00 to 15	Port 2 Pulse Output PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 239	00 to 15	Port 2 Pulse Output PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 240 to IR 243	00 to 15	Not used.

Absolute Encoder Interface Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 232	00 to 15	Absolute Encoder High-speed Counter 1 PV (rightmost 4 digits)
IR 233	00 to 15	Absolute Encoder High-speed Counter 1 PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 234	00 to 15	Absolute Encoder High-speed Counter 2 PV (rightmost 4 digits)

Word	Bits	Function
IR 235	00 to 15	Absolute Encoder High-speed Counter 2 PV (leftmost 4 digits)
IR 236 to IR 243	00 to 15	Not used.

Analog I/O Board Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 232	00 to 15	Analog Input 1 Conversion Value
IR 233	00 to 15	Analog Input 2 Conversion Value
IR 234	00 to 15	Analog Input 3 Conversion Value
IR 235	00 to 15	Analog Input 4 Conversion Value
IR 236	00 to 15	Analog Output 1 SV
IR 237	00 to 15	Analog Output 2 SV
IR 236 to IR 243	00 to 15	Not used.

Analog Setting Board (Slot 1 and 2) Flags/Bits

Word	Bits	Function
IR 220	00 to 15	Analog SV 1: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 221	00 to 15	Analog SV 2: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 222	00 to 15	Analog SV 3: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)
IR 223	00 to 15	Analog SV 4: 0000 to 0200 (4-digit BCD)

Flags/Bits for Communications Units**Controller Link Status
Area 1 (IR 090 to IR 095)**

Word	Bits	Function
IR 090	00 to 14	Always 0
	15	Local Node's Data Link Participation Status 0: The local node not in the Data Link or Data Link is stopped. 1: The local node is participating in the Data Link.
IR 091	00 to 07	Data Link Status: Node 1
	08 to 15	Data Link Status: Node 2
IR 092	00 to 07	Data Link Status: Node 3
	08 to 15	Data Link Status: Node 4
IR 093	00 to 07	Data Link Status: Node 5
	08 to 15	Data Link Status: Node 6
IR 094	00 to 15	Not used.
IR 095	00 to 10	Always 0
	11	Terminator Status 0: Terminating resistance switch OFF 1: Terminating resistance switch ON
	12 to 15	Always 0

**Controller Link Status
Area 2 (IR 190 to IR 195)**

Word	Bits	Function
IR 190	00	Network Parameters Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	01	Data Link Table Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	02	Routing Table Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	03 to 06	Always 0
	07	EEPROM Write Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	08	Always 0
	09	Node Number Duplication Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	10	Network Parameters Mismatch Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	11	Communications Controller Transmitter Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	12	Communications Controller Hardware Error Flag 1: Error occurred; 0: No error
	13 and 14	Always 0
	15	Error Log Flag 1: Error record recorded; 0: No error records recorded
IR 191	00 to 07	Polling Node's Node Number
	08 to 15	Startup Node's Node Number
IR 192 and IR 193	00 to 15	Network Participation Status 1: Participating in network; 0: Not participating in network
IR 194 and IR 195	00 to 15	Not used.

SR Area

These bits mainly serve as flags related to CQM1H operation. The following table provides details on the various bit functions. SR 244 to SR 247 can also be used as work bits, when input interrupts are not used in Counter Mode.

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Page
SR 244	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 0 Counter Mode SV SV when input interrupt 0 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal, 0000 to FFFF). (Can be used as work bits when input interrupt 0 is not used in Counter Mode.)	24
SR 245	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 1 Counter Mode SV SV when input interrupt 1 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal, 0000 to FFFF). (Can be used as work bits when input interrupt 1 is not used in Counter Mode.)	
SR 246	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 2 Counter Mode SV SV when input interrupt 2 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal, 0000 to FFFF). (Can be used as work bits when input interrupt 2 is not used in Counter Mode.)	
SR 247	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 3 Counter Mode SV SV when input interrupt 3 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal, 0000 to FFFF). (Can be used as work bits when input interrupt 3 is not used in Counter Mode.)	
SR 248	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 0 Counter Mode PV Minus One Counter PV-1 when input interrupt 0 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal).	24
SR 249	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 1 Counter Mode PV Minus One Counter PV-1 when input interrupt 1 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal).	
SR 250	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 2 Counter Mode PV Minus One Counter PV-1 when input interrupt 2 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal).	
SR 251	00 to 15	Input Interrupt 3 Counter Mode PV Minus One Counter PV-1 when input interrupt 3 is used in Counter Mode (4-digit hexadecimal).	

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Page
SR 252	00	High-speed Counter 0 Reset Bit	31
	01	Control Bit for Inner Board in Slot 2 Pulse I/O Board: High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit Turn ON to reset PV of high-speed counter 1 (port 1). Absolute Encoder Interface Board: Absolute High-speed Counter 1 Origin Compensation Bit Turn ON to set origin compensation for absolute high-speed counter 1 (port 1). Automatically turns OFF when compensation value is set in DM 6611.	139
	02	Control Bit for Inner Board in Slot 2 Pulse I/O Board: High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit Turn ON to reset PV of high-speed counter 2 (port 2). Absolute Encoder Interface Board: Absolute High-speed Counter 2 Origin Compensation Bit Turn ON to set origin compensation for absolute high-speed counter 2 (port 2). Automatically turns OFF when compensation value is set in DM 6612.	139
	03 to 07	Not used.	
	08	Peripheral Port Reset Bit Turn ON to reset peripheral port. (Not valid when Programming Device is connected.) Automatically turns OFF when reset is complete.	47
	09	RS-232C Port Reset Bit Turn ON to reset RS-232C port. Automatically turns OFF when reset is complete.	
	10	PC Setup Reset Bit Turn ON to initialize PC Setup (DM 6600 through DM 6655). Automatically turns OFF again when reset is complete. Only effective if the PC is in PROGRAM mode.	2
	11	Forced Status Hold Bit OFF: Bits that are forced set/reset are cleared when switching from PROGRAM mode to MONITOR mode. ON: The status of bits that are forced set/reset are maintained when switching from PROGRAM mode to MONITOR mode.	12
	12	I/O Hold Bit OFF: IR and LR bits are reset when starting or stopping operation. ON: IR and LR bit status is maintained when starting or stopping operation.	12
	13	Not used.	
	14	Error Log Reset Bit Turn ON to clear error log. Automatically turns OFF again when operation is complete.	499
	15	Output OFF Bit OFF: Normal output status. ON: All outputs turned OFF.	156
SR 253	00 to 07	FAL Error Code The error code (a 2-digit number) is stored here when an error occurs. The FAL number is stored here when FAL(06) or FALS(07) is executed. This byte is reset (to 00) by executing a FAL 00 instruction or by clearing the error from a Programming Device.	225
	08	Low Battery Flag Turns ON when a CPU Unit battery voltage drops.	496
	09	Cycle Time Over Flag Turns ON when a cycle time overrun occurs (i.e., when cycle time exceeds 100 ms).	496
	10 to 12	Not used.	
	13	Always ON Flag	---
	14	Always OFF Flag	---
	15	First Cycle Flag Turns ON for 1 cycle at the start of operation.	---

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Page
SR 254	00	1-minute Clock Pulse (30 seconds ON; 30 seconds OFF)	---
	01	0.02-second Clock Pulse (0.01 second ON; 0.01 second OFF)	---
	02 to 03	Not used.	
	04	Overflow (OF) Flag Turns ON when the result of a calculation is above the upper limit of signed binary data.	321
	05	Underflow (UF) Flag Turns ON when the result of a calculation is below the lower limit of signed binary data.	321
	06	Differential Monitor Complete Flag Turns ON when differential monitoring is complete.	139
	07	STEP(08) Execution Flag Turns ON for 1 cycle only at the start of process based on STEP(08).	226
	08	HKY(—) Execution Flag Turns ON during execution of HKY(—).	424
	09	7SEG(88) Execution Flag Turns ON during execution of 7SEG(88).	417
	10	DSW(87) Execution Flag Turns ON during execution of DSW(87).	420
	11 to 12	Not used.	
	13	Communications Unit Error Flag Turns ON when an error occurs in a Communications Unit. This flag mirrors the operation of the Communications Unit Error Flag (AR 0011).	420
	14	Not used.	
	15	Inner Board Error Flag Turns ON when an error occurs in an Inner Board mounted in slot 1 or slot 2. The error code for slot 1 is stored in AR 0400 to AR 0407 and the error code for slot 2 is stored in AR 0408 to AR 0415.	---
SR 255	00	0.1-second Clock Pulse (0.05 second ON; 0.05 second OFF)	---
	01	0.2-second Clock Pulse (0.1 second ON; 0.1 second OFF)	---
	02	1.0-second Clock Pulse (0.5 second ON; 0.5 second OFF)	---
	03	Instruction Execution Error (ER) Flag Turns ON when an error occurs during execution of an instruction.	---
	04	Carry (CY) Flag Turns ON when there is a carry in the results of an instruction execution.	---
	05	Greater Than (GR) Flag Turns ON when the result of a comparison operation is "greater."	---
	06	Equals (EQ) Flag Turns ON when the result of a comparison operation is "equal," or when the result of an instruction execution is 0.	---
	07	Less Than (LE) Flag Turns ON when the result of a comparison operation is "less."	---

Note Writing is not possible for the following words: SR 248 through SR 251, and SR 253 through SR 255.

Explanation of SR Bits

SR 25211 (Forced Status Hold Bit)

When the forced set/reset status is cleared, the bits that were forced will be turned ON or OFF as follows:

Forced set cleared: Bit turned ON
 Forced reset cleared: Bit turned OFF

All force-set or force-reset bits will be cleared when the PC is switched to RUN mode unless DM 6601 in the PC Setup has been set to maintain the previous status of the Forced Status Hold Bit when power is turned on. This setting can be used to prevent forced status from being cleared even when power is turned on.

Turn this bit ON and OFF from a Programming Device.

SR 25212 (I/O Hold Bit)

When this bit is ON, the status of bits in the IR and LR areas will be retained when the PC is switched from PROGRAM to RUN or MONITOR mode. (If the I/O Hold Bit is OFF, all IR and LR bits will be reset when the PC starts operation.)

Turn this bit ON and OFF from a Programming Device.

DM 6601 in the PC Setup can be set to maintain the previous status of the I/O Hold Bit when power is turned on. When this setting has been made and the I/O Hold Bit is ON, the status of bits in the IR and LR areas will not be cleared when the power is turned ON.

SR 25215 (Output OFF Bit)

When this bit is turned ON, all outputs will be turned OFF and the CPU Unit's INH indicator will light. As long as the Output OFF Bit is ON, outputs will remain OFF even if output bits are turned ON by the program.

Pulse outputs from Transistor Output Units and Pulse I/O Boards will remain OFF as long as the Output OFF Bit is ON. If a High-speed Counter Board has been installed, the Board's external outputs (1 to 4) will remain OFF as long as the Output OFF Bit is ON.

When the Output OFF Bit will normally be OFF, turn it OFF regularly from the program. If the Output OFF Bit is not turned OFF from the program, its ON/OFF status will be retained when the power is OFF (although its status may not be retained if the backup battery fails.)

SR 25308 (Battery Low Flag) and SR 25309 (Cycle Time Over Flag)

A setting can be made in the PC Setup (DM 6655) so that these errors will not be generated.

AR Area

These bits mainly serve as flags related to CQM1H operation. The flags in AR 05 and AR 06 relate to the operation of Inner Boards and their functions are different for each Inner Board. The following table has been split to show the functions of the shared flags (AR 00 to AR 04 and AR 07 to AR 27) and the flags unique to particular Inner Boards (AR 05 and AR 06.)

With the exception of AR 23 (Power-off Counter), the status of AR words and bits is refreshed each cycle. (AR 23 is refreshed only for power interruptions.)

Shared Flags/Bits (AR 00 to AR 04)

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 00	00 to 10	Not used.
	11	Communications Unit Error Flag Turns ON when an error occurs in a Communications Unit.
	12 to 15	Not used.
AR 01	00 to 10	Not used.
	11	Communications Unit Restart Bit Turn this bit ON and then OFF to restart the Communications Unit.
	12 to 15	Not used.
AR 02	00 to 07	Network Instruction Completion Code Contains the completion code for network instructions (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—).)
	08	Network Instruction (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—)) Error Flag Turns ON when an error occurred in execution of a network instruction (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—).)
	09	Network Instruction (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—)) Enabled Flag Turns ON when a network instruction (SEND(90), RECV(98), or CMND(—)) can be executed.
	10 to 14	Not used.
	15	Communications Unit Connected Flag Turns ON when a Communications Unit is mounted to the PC.
AR 03	00 to 15	Communications Unit Servicing Time Indicates the servicing time for the last cycle in 0.1-ms units (4-digit BCD.)

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 04	00 to 07	Slot 1 Inner Board Error Code (Hex) 00: Normal 01, 02: Hardware error 04: Serial Communications Board error
	08 to 15	Slot 2 Inner Board Error Code (Hex) 00: Normal 01, 02: Hardware error 03: PC Setup error 04: PC stopped during pulse output or A/D (D/A) conversion error

Flags/Bits for Inner Boards (AR 05 and AR 06)

High-speed Counter Board Slot 2 Flags/Bits (AR 05 to AR 06)

Word	Bit(s)	Function	Operation
AR 05	00	High-speed Counter 1 Reset Bit	Z Phase and software reset 0: Z-phase reset disabled 1: Z-phase reset enabled Software reset only 0: Software reset disabled 0→1: Executes software reset
	01	High-speed Counter 2 Reset Bit	
	02	High-speed Counter 3 Reset Bit	
	03	High-speed Counter 4 Reset Bit	
	04 to 07	Not used.	---
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Stop Bit	0→1: Starts comparison. 1→0: Stops comparison.
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Stop Bit	
	10	High-speed Counter 3 Comparison Stop Bit	
	11	High-speed Counter 4 Comparison Stop Bit	
	12	High-speed Counter 1 Stop Bit	0: Continues operation. 1: Stops operation.
	13	High-speed Counter 2 Stop Bit	
	14	High-speed Counter 3 Stop Bit	
	15	High-speed Counter 4 Stop Bit	
AR 06	00	External Output 1 Force-set Bit	0: Not valid 1: Forced ON
	01	External Output 2 Force-set Bit	
	02	External Output 3 Force-set Bit	
	03	External Output 4 Force-set Bit	
	04	External Output Force-set Enable Bit	0: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 disabled 1: Force-setting of outputs 1 to 4 enabled
	05 to 15	Not used.	

Pulse I/O Board Slot 2 Flags/Bits (AR 05 to AR 06)

Word	Bit(s)	Operation
AR 05	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 1 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Flag OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	09	High-speed Counter 1 Overflow/Underflow Flag OFF: Normal ON: Overflow or underflow occurred.
	10 to 11	Not used.
	12 to 15	Port 1 Pulse Output Flags Bit 12 ON: Deceleration specified. (OFF: Not specified.) Bit 13 ON: Number of pulses specified. (OFF: Not specified.) Bit 14 ON: Pulse output completed. (OFF: Not completed.) Bit 15 ON: Pulse output in progress. (OFF: No pulse output.)
AR 06	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 2 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Flag OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	09	High-speed Counter 2 Overflow/Underflow Flag OFF: Normal ON: Overflow or underflow occurred.
	10 to 11	Not used.
	12 to 15	Port 2 Pulse Output Flags Bit 12 ON: Deceleration specified. (OFF: Not specified.) Bit 13 ON: Number of pulses specified. (OFF: Not specified.) Bit 14 ON: Pulse output completed. (OFF: Not completed.) Bit 15 ON: Pulse output in progress. (OFF: No pulse output.)

Absolute Encoder Interface Board Flags/Bits (AR 05 to AR 06)

Word	Bit(s)	Operation
AR 05	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 1 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08	High-speed Counter 1 Comparison Flag OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	09 to 15	Not used.

Word	Bit(s)	Operation
AR 06	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 2 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08	High-speed Counter 2 Comparison Flag OFF: Stopped ON: Comparing
	09 to 15	Not used.

Shared Flags/Bits (AR 07 to AR 27)

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 07	00	Controller Link Data Link Start Bit OFF→ ON: Start (This bit is ON when the power is turned ON.) ON→ OFF: Stop
	01 to 11	Not used.
	12	DIP Switch Pin 6 Flag OFF: CPU Unit's DIP switch pin No. 6 is OFF. ON: CPU Unit's DIP switch pin No. 6 is ON.
	13 to 15	Not used.
AR 08	00 to 03	RS-232C Port Error Code (1-digit number) 0: Normal completion; 1: Parity error; 2: Framing error; 3: Overrun error
	04	RS-232C Port Error Flag Turns ON when a communications error occurs at the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port.
	05	RS-232C Port Transmission Enabled Flag Valid only when host link or RS-232C communications are used at the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port.
	06	RS-232C Port Reception Completed Flag Valid only when RS-232C communications are used at the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port.
	07	RS-232C Port Reception Overflow Flag Valid only when host link or RS-232C communications are used at the CPU Unit's built-in RS-232C port.
	08 to 11	Peripheral Port Error Code (1-digit number) 0: Normal completion; 1: Parity error; 2: Framing error; 3: Overrun error
	12	Peripheral Port Error Flag Turns ON when a peripheral port communications error occurs.
	13	Peripheral Port Transmission Enabled Flag Valid only when host link or RS-232C communications are used.
	14	Peripheral Port Reception Completed Flag Valid only when RS-232C communications are used.
	15	Peripheral Port Reception Overflow Flag Valid only when host link or RS-232C communications are used.
AR 09	00 to 15	RS-232C Port Reception Counter 4 digits BCD; valid only when RS-232C communications are used.
AR 10	00 to 15	Peripheral Port Reception Counter 4 digits BCD; valid only when RS-232C communications are used.

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 11	00 to 07	High-speed Counter 0 Range Comparison Flags Bit 00 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 1 Bit 01 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 2 Bit 02 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 3 Bit 03 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 4 Bit 04 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 5 Bit 05 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 6 Bit 06 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 7 Bit 07 ON: Counter PV satisfies conditions for comparison range 8
	08 to 14	Not used.
	15	Pulse Output Status for Pulse Output Bit Specification 0: Stopped; 1: Output
AR 12	00 to 15	Not used.
AR 13	00	Memory Cassette Installed Flag Turns ON if the Memory Cassette is installed at the time of powering up.
	01	Clock Available Flag Turns ON if a Memory Cassette equipped with a clock is installed.
	02	Memory Cassette Write-protected Flag ON when an EEPROM or Flash-memory Memory Cassette is mounted and write protected or when an EPROM Memory cassette is mounted.
	03	Not used.
	04 to 07	Memory Cassette Code (1-digit number) 0: No Memory Cassette installed. 1: EEPROM, 4-Kword Memory Cassette installed. 2: EEPROM, 8-Kword Memory Cassette installed. 3: Flash memory, 16-Kword Memory Cassette installed. 4: EPROM-type Memory Cassette installed.
	08 to 15	Not used.
AR 14	00	CPU Unit to Memory Cassette Transfer Bit Turn ON for transfer from the CPU Unit to the Memory Cassette. Automatically turns OFF again when operation is complete.
	01	Memory Cassette to CPU Unit Transfer Bit Turn ON for transfer from the Memory Cassette to the CPU Unit. Automatically turns OFF again when operation is complete.
	02	Memory Cassette Compare Bit Turn ON to compare the contents of the PC with the contents of the Memory Cassette. Automatically turns OFF again when operation is complete.
	03	Memory Cassette Comparison Results Flag ON: Difference found or comparison not possible OFF: Contents compared and found to be the same.
	04 to 11	Not used.
	12	PROGRAM Mode Transfer Error Flag Turns ON when transfer could not be executed due to being in PROGRAM mode.
	13	Write-protect Error Flag Turns ON when transfer could not be executed due to write-protection.
	14	Insufficient Capacity Flag Turns ON when transfer could not be executed due to insufficient capacity at the transfer destination.
	15	No Program Flag Turns ON when transfer could not be executed due to there being no program in the Memory Cassette.

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 15	00 to 07	Memory Cassette Program Code Code (2-digit number) indicates the size of the program stored in the Memory Cassette. 00: There is no program, or no Memory Cassette is installed. 04: The program is less than 3.2 Kwords long. 08: The program is less than 7.2 Kwords long. 12: The program is less than 11.2 Kwords long. 16: The program is less than 15.2 Kwords long.
	08 to 15	CPU Unit Program Code Code (2-digit number) indicates the size of the program stored in the CPU Unit. 04: The program is less than 3.2 Kwords long. 08: The program is less than 7.2 Kwords long. 12: The program is less than 11.2 Kwords long. 16: The program is less than 15.2 Kwords long.
AR 16	00 to 10	Not used.
	11	PC Setup Initialized Flag Turns ON when a checksum error occurs in the PC Setup area and all settings are initialized back to the default settings.
	12	Program Invalid Flag Turns ON when a checksum error occurs in the UM (user program) area, or when an improper instruction is executed.
	13	Instructions Table Initialized Flag Turns ON when a checksum error occurs in the instructions table and all settings are initialized back to the default settings.
	14	Memory Cassette Added Flag Turns ON if the Memory Cassette is installed while the power is on.
	15	Memory Cassette Transfer Error Flag Turns ON if a transfer cannot be successfully executed when DIP switch pin No. 2 is set to ON (i.e., set to automatically transfer the contents of the Memory Cassette at power-up.)
AR 17	00 to 07	"Minutes" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 15	"Hour" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
AR 18	00 to 07	"Seconds" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 15	"Minutes" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
AR 19	00 to 07	"Hour" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 15	"Date" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
AR 20	00 to 07	"Month" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 15	"Year" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
AR 21	00 to 07	"Day of week" portion of the present time, in 2 digits BCD [00: Sunday to 06: Saturday] (Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.)
	08 to 12	Not used.
	13	30-second Adjustment Bit Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.
	14	Clock Stop Bit Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.
	15	Clock Set Bit Valid only when a Memory Cassette with a clock is installed. See page 163 for details.

Word	Bit(s)	Function
AR 22	00 to 07	Input Words Number of words (2 digits BCD) allocated for input bits (Only a recognized value will be stored. A value of 00 will be stored if an I/O UNIT OVER error has occurred.)
	08 to 15	Output Words Number of words (2 digits BCD) allocated for output bits (Only a recognized value will be stored. A value of 00 will be stored if an I/O UNIT OVER error has occurred.)
AR 23	00 to 15	Power-off Counter (4 digits BCD) This is the count of the number of times that the power has been turned OFF. To clear the count, write "0000" from a Programming Device.
AR 24	00	Power-up PC Setup Error Flag Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6600 to DM 6614 (the part of the PC Setup area that is read at power-up).
	01	Startup PC Setup Error Flag Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6615 to DM 6644 (the part of the PC Setup area that is read at the beginning of operation).
	02	RUN PC Setup Error Flag Turns ON when there is an error in DM 6645 to DM 6655 (the part of the PC Setup area that is always read).
	03	CPU Unit Peripheral Port Settings Changing Flag
	04	CPU Unit RS-232C Port Settings Changing Flag
	05	Long Cycle Time Flag Turns ON if the actual cycle time is longer than the cycle time set in DM 6619.
	06, 07	Not used.
	08 to 15	Code (2 digits hexadecimal) showing the word number of a detected I/O bus error 00 to 15 (BCD): Correspond to input words 000 to 015. 80 to 95 (BCD): Correspond to output words 100 to 115. F0 (hexadecimal): Inner Board mounted in slot 1 cannot be identified. F1 (hexadecimal): Inner Board mounted in slot 2 cannot be identified. FF (hexadecimal): End cover cannot be identified.
AR 25	00 to 07	Not used.
	08	FPD(—) Teaching Bit
	09 to 11	Not used.
	12	Trace Completed Flag
	13	Tracing Flag
	14	Trace Trigger Bit
	15	Sampling Start Bit (Do not overwrite this bit from the program.)
AR 26	00 to 15	Maximum Cycle Time (4 digits BCD) The longest cycle time since the beginning of operation is stored. It is cleared at the beginning, and not at the end, of operation. The unit can be any of the following, depending on the setting of the 9F monitoring time (DM 6618). Default: 0.1 ms; "10 ms" setting: 0.1 ms; "100 ms" setting: 1 ms; "1 s" setting: 10 ms
AR 27	00 to 15	Current Cycle Time (4 digits BCD) The most recent cycle time during operation is stored. The Current Cycle Time is not cleared when operation stops. The unit can be any of the following, depending on the setting of the 9F monitoring time (DM 6618). Default: 0.1 ms; "10 ms" setting: 0.1 ms; "100 ms" setting: 1 ms; "1 s" setting: 10 ms

Appendix D

Using the Clock

The CQM1H PCs can be equipped with a clock by installing a Memory Cassette with a clock. This section explains how to use the clock.

There is an “R” at the end of the model number of Memory Cassettes with a built-in clock. For example, the CQM1-ME04R Memory Cassette has a built-in clock. Refer to *3-11 Using Memory Cassettes* for a list of available Memory Cassettes.

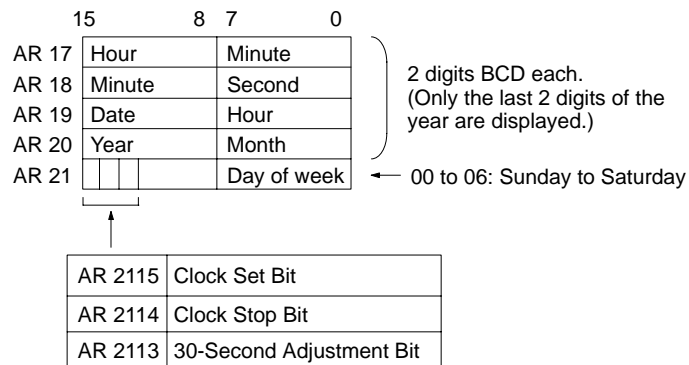
Note The clock will stop and the current date and time clock data will be lost if the Memory Cassette is removed from the CPU Unit.

The accuracy of the clock depends on and ambient temperature, as shown in the following table.

Ambient temperature	Accuracy by month
55°C	–3 to 0 min
25°C	±1 min
0°C	–2 to 0 min

Words Containing the Date and Time

The following illustration shows the configuration of the words (AR 17 through AR 21) that are used with the clock. These words can be read and used as required. (AR 17 is provided so that the hour and minute can be accessed quickly.)



Setting the Time

To set the time, use a Programming Device as follows:

Note The time can be set easily using menu operations from a Programming Device such as a Programming Console. Refer to the *CQM1H Operation Manual* for the Programming Console procedure.

Setting Everything

Set the time and date with the following procedure:

- 1, 2, 3...** 1. Turn ON AR 2114 (Clock Stop Bit) to stop the clock and allow AR 18 through AR 21 to be overwritten.
2. Using a Programming Device, set AR 18 through AR 20 (minute/second, date/hour, and year/month) and AR 2100 through AR 2107 (day of week).
3. Turn ON AR 2115 (Clock Set Bit) when the time set in step 2 is reached. The clock will start operating from the time that is set, and the Clock Stop Bit and Clock Set Bit will be turned OFF automatically.

Setting Only the Seconds

It is also possible, by using AR 2113, to simply set the seconds to “00” without going through a complicated procedure. When AR 2113 is turned ON, the clock time will change as follows:

If the seconds setting is from 00 to 29, the seconds will be reset to “00” and the minute setting will remain the same. If the seconds setting is from 30 to 59, the seconds will be reset to “00” and the minute setting will advance by one. When the time setting is complete, AR 2113 will turn OFF automatically.

Appendix E

I/O Assignment Sheet

Name of system		Produced by	Verified by	Authorized by
PC model	Sheet no.			

IR _____	Unit no.:	Model:	IR _____	Unit no.:	Model:
00			00		
01			01		
02			02		
03			03		
04			04		
05			05		
06			06		
07			07		
08			08		
09			09		
10			10		
11			11		
12			12		
13			13		
14			14		
15			15		
IR _____	Unit no.:	Model:	IR _____	Unit no.:	Model:
00			00		
01			01		
02			02		
03			03		
04			04		
05			05		
06			06		
07			07		
08			08		
09			09		
10			10		
11			11		
12			12		
13			13		
14			14		
15			15		

Appendix F

Program Coding Sheet

Name of system		Produced by	Verified by	Authorized by
PC	Chart no.			

Address					Instruction	Function code	Operands		
			0	0					
			0	1					
			0	2					
			0	3					
			0	4					
			0	5					
			0	6					
			0	7					
			0	8					
			0	9					
			1	0					
			1	1					
			1	2					
			1	3					
			1	4					
			1	5					
			1	6					
			1	7					
			1	8					
			1	9					
			2	0					
			2	1					
			2	2					
			2	3					
			2	4					
			2	5					
			2	6					
			2	7					
			2	8					
			2	9					
			3	0					
			3	1					
			3	2					
			3	3					

Address					Instruction	Function code	Operands		
			3	4					
			3	5					
			3	6					
			3	7					
			3	8					
			3	9					
			4	0					
			4	1					
			4	2					
			4	3					
			4	4					
			4	5					
			4	6					
			4	7					
			4	8					
			4	9					
			5	0					
			5	1					
			5	2					
			5	3					
			5	4					
			5	5					
			5	6					
			5	7					
			5	8					
			5	9					
			6	0					
			6	1					
			6	2					
			6	3					
			6	4					
			6	5					
			6	6					
			6	7					
			6	8					
			6	9					
			7	0					
			7	1					
			7	2					

Address					Instruction	Function code	Operands		
			7	3					
			7	4					
			7	5					
			7	6					
			7	7					
			7	8					
			7	9					
			8	0					
			8	1					
			8	2					
			8	3					
			8	4					
			8	5					
			8	6					
			8	7					
			8	8					
			8	9					
			9	0					
			9	1					
			9	2					
			9	3					
			9	4					
			9	5					
			9	6					
			9	7					
			9	8					
			9	9					

Appendix G

List of FAL Numbers

Name of system		Produced by	Verified by	Authorized by
PC model	Chart no.			

FAL No.	FAL contents	Corrective measure	FAL No.	FAL contents	Corrective measure
00			35		
01			36		
02			37		
03			38		
04			39		
05			40		
06			41		
07			42		
08			43		
09			44		
10			45		
11			46		
12			47		
13			48		
14			49		
15			50		
16			51		
17			52		
18			53		
19			54		
20			55		
21			56		
22			57		
23			58		
24			59		
25			60		
26			61		
27			62		
28			63		
29			64		
30			65		
31			66		
32			67		
33			68		
34			69		

FAL No.	FAL contents	Corrective measure	FAL No.	FAL contents	Corrective measure
70			85		
71			86		
72			87		
73			88		
74			89		
75			90		
76			91		
77			92		
78			93		
79			94		
80			95		
81			96		
82			96		
83			97		
84			99		

Appendix H

Extended ASCII

The following codes are used to output characters to the Programming Console or Data Access Console using MSG(46) or FPD(—). Refer to pages 374 and 380 for details.

Right digit	Left digit												
	0, 1, 8, 9	2	3	4	5	6	7	A	B	C	D	E	F
0			Ø		P						P		
1		!		A				!		A			
2				B	R					B	R		
3					S						S		
4				D	T					D	T		
5													
6													
7					W						W		
8													
9				I						I			
A					Z						Z		
B													
C			<						<				
D				M						M			
E			>	N					>	N			
F				O						O			

Glossary

*DM	Indirectly addressed DM area. See <i>indirect address</i> and <i>DM area</i> .
1:1 link	A link created between two PCs to create <i>common data</i> in their LR areas.
ACP	See <i>add count input</i> .
add count input	An input signal used to increment a counter when the signal changes from OFF to ON.
address	A number used to identify the location of data or programming instructions in memory.
AND	A logic operation whereby the result is true if and only if both premises are true. In ladder-diagram programming the premises are usually ON/OFF states of bits or the logical combination of such states called execution conditions.
area	See <i>data area</i> and <i>memory area</i> .
area prefix	A one or two letter prefix used to identify a memory area in the PC. All memory areas except the IR and SR areas require prefixes to identify addresses in them.
arithmetic shift	A shift operation wherein the carry flag is included in the shift.
ASCII	Short for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. ASCII is used to code characters for output to printers and other external devices.
AR Area	A PC data area allocated to flags and control bits.
AUTOEXEC.BAT	An MS DOS file containing commands automatically executed at startup.
back-up	A copy made of existing data to ensure that the data will not be lost even if the original data is corrupted or erased.
basic instruction	A fundamental instruction used in a ladder diagram.
baud rate	The data transmission speed between two devices in a system measured in bits per second.
BCD	See <i>binary-coded decimal</i> .
BCD calculation	An arithmetic calculation that uses numbers expressed in binary-coded decimal.
binary	A number system where all numbers are expressed in base 2, i.e., numbers are written using only 0's and 1's. Each group of four binary bits is equivalent to one hexadecimal digit. Binary data in memory is thus often expressed in hexadecimal for convenience.
binary calculation	An arithmetic calculation that uses numbers expressed in binary.
binary-coded decimal	A system used to represent numbers so that every four binary bits is numerically equivalent to one decimal digit.
bit	The smallest piece of information that can be represented on a computer. A bit has the value of either zero or one, corresponding to the electrical signals ON and OFF. A bit represents one binary digit. Some bits at particular addresses are allocated to special purposes, such as holding the status of input from external devices, while other bits are available for general use in programming.
bit address	The location in memory where a bit of data is stored. A bit address specifies the data area and word that is being addressed as well as the number of the bit within the word.

bit designator	An operand that is used to designate the bit or bits of a word to be used by an instruction.
bit number	A number that indicates the location of a bit within a word. Bit 00 is the rightmost (least-significant) bit; bit 15 is the leftmost (most-significant) bit.
bit-control instruction	An instruction that is used to control the status of an individual bit as opposed to the status of an entire word.
block	See <i>logic block</i> and <i>instruction block</i> .
building-block PC	A PC that is constructed from individual components, or “building blocks.” With building-block PCs, there is no one Unit that is independently identifiable as a PC. The PC is rather a functional assembly of Units.
bus	A communications path used to pass data between any of the Units connected to it.
bus bar	The line leading down the left and sometimes right side of a ladder diagram. Instruction execution proceeds down the bus bar, which is the starting point for all instruction lines.
byte	A unit of data equivalent to 8 bits, i.e., half a word.
call	A process by which instruction execution shifts from the main program to a subroutine. The subroutine may be called by an instruction or by an interrupt.
Carry Flag	A flag that is used with arithmetic operations to hold a carry from an addition or multiplication operation, or to indicate that the result is negative in a subtraction operation. The carry flag is also used with certain types of shift operations.
central processing unit	A device that is capable of storing programs and data, and executing the instructions contained in the programs. In a PC System, the central processing unit executes the program, processes I/O signals, communicates with external devices, etc.
CH	See <i>word</i> .
channel	See <i>word</i> .
character code	A numeric (usually binary) code used to represent an alphanumeric character.
checksum	A sum transmitted with a data pack in communications. The checksum can be recalculated from the received data to confirm that the data in the transmission has not been corrupted.
clock pulse	A pulse available at specific bits in memory for use in timing operations. Various clock pulses are available with different pulse widths, and therefore different frequencies.
clock pulse bit	A bit in memory that supplies a pulse that can be used to time operations. Various clock pulse bits are available with different pulse widths, and therefore different frequencies.
common data	Data that is stored in a memory of a PC and which is shared by other PCs in the same system. Each PC has a specified section(s) of the area allocated to it. Each PC writes to the section(s) allocated to it and reads the sections allocated to the other PCs with which it shares the common data.
communications cable	Cable used to transfer data between components of a control system and conforming to the RS-232C or RS-422 standards.
comparison instruction	An instruction used to compare data at different locations in memory to determine the relationship between the data.

Completion Flag	A flag used with a timer or counter that turns ON when the timer has timed out or the counter has reached its set value.
condition	A symbol placed on an instruction line to indicate an instruction that controls the execution condition for the terminal instruction. Each condition is assigned a bit in memory that determines its status. The status of the bit assigned to each condition determines the next execution condition. Conditions correspond to LOAD, LOAD NOT, AND, AND NOT, OR, or OR NOT instructions.
CONFIG.SYS	An MS DOS file containing environment settings for a personal computer.
constant	An input for an operand in which the actual numeric value is specified. Constants can be input for certain operands in place of memory area addresses. Some operands must be input as constants.
control bit	A bit in a memory area that is set either through the program or via a Programming Device to achieve a specific purpose, e.g., a Restart Bit is turned ON and OFF to restart a Unit.
control data	An operand that specifies how an instruction is to be executed. The control data may specify the part of a word is to be used as the operand, it may specify the destination for a data transfer instructions, it may specify the size of a data table used in an instruction, etc.
control signal	A signal sent from the PC to effect the operation of the controlled system.
Control System	All of the hardware and software components used to control other devices. A Control System includes the PC System, the PC programs, and all I/O devices that are used to control or obtain feedback from the controlled system.
controlled system	The devices that are being controlled by a PC System.
count pulse	The signal counted by a counter.
counter	A dedicated group of digits or words in memory used to count the number of times a specific process has occurred, or a location in memory accessed through a TIM/CNT bit and used to count the number of times the status of a bit or an execution condition has changed from OFF to ON.
CPU	See <i>central processing unit</i> .
CTS	An acronym for clear-to-send, a signal used in communications between electronic devices to indicate that the receiver is ready to accept incoming data.
CX-Programmer	Windows-based Support Software for programming SYSMAC PCs.
CX-Protocol	Windows-based Support Software for the protocol macro function of SYSMAC PCs.
CY	See <i>Carry Flag</i> .
cycle	One unit of processing performed by the CPU, including ladder program execution, peripheral servicing, I/O refreshing, etc.
cycle time	The time required to complete one cycle of CPU processing.
cyclic interrupt	See <i>scheduled interrupt</i> .
data area	An area in the PC's memory that is designed to hold a specific type of data.
data area boundary	The highest address available within a data area. When designating an operand that requires multiple words, it is necessary to ensure that the highest address in the data area is not exceeded.

data disk	A floppy disk used to save user programs, DM area contents, comments, and other user data.
data length	In communications, the number of bits that is to be treated as one unit in data transmissions.
data link	An automatic data transmission operation that allows PCs or Units within PC to pass data back and forth via common data areas.
data link area	A common data area established through a data link.
data movement instruction	An instruction used to move data from one location in memory to another. The data in the original memory location is left unchanged.
data sharing	The process in which common data areas or common data words are created between two or more PCs.
data trace	A process in which changes in the contents of specific memory locations are recorded during program execution.
data transfer	Moving data from one memory location to another, either within the same device or between different devices connected via a communications line or network.
debug	A process by which a draft program is corrected until it operates as intended. Debugging includes both the removal of syntax errors, as well as the fine-tuning of timing and coordination of control operations.
decimal	A number system where numbers are expressed to the base 10. In a PC all data is ultimately stored in binary form, four binary bits are often used to represent one decimal digit, via a system called binary-coded decimal.
decrement	Decreasing a numeric value, usually by 1.
default	A value automatically set by the PC when the user does not specifically set another value. Many devices will assume such default conditions upon the application of power.
definer	A number used as an operand for an instruction but that serves to define the instruction itself, rather than the data on which the instruction is to operate. Definers include jump numbers, subroutine numbers, etc.
destination	The location where an instruction places the data on which it is operating, as opposed to the location from which data is taken for use in the instruction. The location from which data is taken is called the source.
differentiated instruction	An instruction that is executed only once each time its execution condition goes from OFF to ON. Non-differentiated instructions are executed for each scan as long as the execution condition stays ON.
differentiation instruction	An instruction used to ensure that the operand bit is never turned ON for more than one scan after the execution condition goes either from OFF to ON for a Differentiate Up instruction or from ON to OFF for a Differentiate Down instruction.
digit	A unit of storage in memory that consists of four bits.
digit designator	An operand that is used to designate the digit or digits of a word to be used by an instruction.
DIN track	A rail designed to fit into grooves on various devices to allow the devices to be quickly and easily mounted to it.
DIP switch	Dual in-line package switch, an array of pins in a single package that is mounted to a circuit board and is used to set operating parameters.

direct output	A method in which program execution results are output immediately to eliminate the affects of the cycle time.
distributed control	A automation concept in which control of each portion of an automated system is located near the devices actually being controlled, i.e., control is decentralized and 'distributed' over the system. Distributed control is a concept basic to PC Systems.
DM area	A data area used to hold only word data. Words in the DM area cannot be accessed bit by bit.
DM word	A word in the DM area.
downloading	The process of transferring a program or data from a higher-level or host computer to a lower-level or slave computer. If a Programming Device is involved, the Programming Device is considered the host computer.
EEPROM	Electrically erasable programmable read-only memory; a type of ROM in which stored data can be erased and reprogrammed. This is accomplished using a special control lead connected to the EEPROM chip and can be done without having to remove the EEPROM chip from the device in which it is mounted.
electrical noise	Random variations of one or more electrical characteristics such as voltage, current, and data, which might interfere with the normal operation of a device.
EPROM	Erasable programmable read-only memory; a type of ROM in which stored data can be erased, by ultraviolet light or other means, and reprogrammed.
error code	A numeric code generated to indicate that an error exists, and something about the nature of the error. Some error codes are generated by the system; others are defined in the program by the operator.
Error Log Area	An area used to store records indicating the time and nature of errors that have occurred in the system.
even parity	A communication setting that adjusts the number of ON bits so that it is always even. See <i>parity</i> .
event processing	Processing that is performed in response to an event, e.g., an interrupt signal.
exclusive NOR	A logic operation whereby the result is true if both of the premises are true or both of the premises are false. In ladder-diagram programming, the premises are usually the ON/OFF states of bits, or the logical combination of such states, called execution conditions.
exclusive OR	A logic operation whereby the result is true if one, and only one, of the premises is true. In ladder-diagram programming the premises are usually the ON/OFF states of bits, or the logical combination of such states, called execution conditions.
execution condition	The ON or OFF status under which an instruction is executed. The execution condition is determined by the logical combination of conditions on the same instruction line and up to the instruction currently being executed.
execution cycle	The cycle used to execute all processes required by the CPU, including program execution, I/O refreshing, peripheral servicing, etc.
execution time	The time required for the CPU to execute either an individual instruction or an entire program.
extended counter	A counter created in a program by using two or more count instructions in succession. Such a counter is capable of counting higher than any of the standard counters provided by the individual instructions.

extended timer	A timer created in a program by using two or more timers in succession. Such a timer is capable of timing longer than any of the standard timers provided by the individual instructions.
FA	Factory automation.
factory computer	A general-purpose computer, usually quite similar to a business computer, that is used in automated factory control.
FAL error	An error generated from the user program by execution of an FAL(06) instruction.
FALS error	An error generated from the user program by execution of an FALS(07) instruction or an error generated by the system.
fatal error	An error that stops PC operation and requires correction before operation can continue.
FCS	See <i>frame checksum</i> .
flag	A dedicated bit in memory that is set by the system to indicate some type of operating status. Some flags, such as the carry flag, can also be set by the operator or via the program.
flicker bit	A bit that is programmed to turn ON and OFF at a specific frequency.
floating-point decimal	A decimal number expressed as a number (the mantissa) multiplied by a power of 10, e.g., 0.538×10^{-5} .
force reset	The process of forcibly turning OFF a bit via a programming device. Bits are usually turned OFF as a result of program execution.
force set	The process of forcibly turning ON a bit via a programming device. Bits are usually turned ON as a result of program execution.
forced status	The status of bits that have been force reset or force set.
frame checksum	The results of exclusive ORing all data within a specified calculation range. The frame checksum can be calculated on both the sending and receiving end of a data transfer to confirm that data was transmitted correctly.
function code	A two-digit number used to input an instruction into the PC.
hardware error	An error originating in the hardware structure (electronic components) of the PC, as opposed to a software error, which originates in software (i.e., programs).
header code	A code in an instruction that specifies what the instruction is to do.
hexadecimal	A number system where all numbers are expressed to the base 16. In a PC all data is ultimately stored in binary form, however, displays and inputs on Programming Devices are often expressed in hexadecimal to simplify operation. Each group of four binary bits is numerically equivalent to one hexadecimal digit.
host computer	A computer that is used to transfer data to or receive data from a PC in a Host Link system. The host computer is used for data management and overall system control. Host computers are generally small personal or business computers.
host interface	An interface that allows communications with a host computer.
host link	An interface connecting a PC to a host computer to enable monitoring or program control from the host computer.
HR area	A memory area that preserves bit status during power interrupts and used as work bits in programming.

I/O bit	A bit in memory used to hold I/O status. Input bits reflect the status of input terminals; output bits hold the status for output terminals.
I/O capacity	The number of inputs and outputs that a PC is able to handle. This number ranges from around one hundred for smaller PCs to two thousand for the largest ones.
I/O delay	The delay in time from when a signal is sent to an output to when the status of the output is actually in effect, or the delay in time from when the status of an input changes until the signal indicating the change in the status is received.
I/O device	A device connected to the I/O terminals on I/O Units. I/O devices may be either part of the Control System, if they function to help control other devices, or they may be part of the controlled system.
I/O interrupt	An interrupt generated by a signal from I/O.
I/O point	The place at which an input signal enters the PC System, or at which an output signal leaves the PC System. In physical terms, I/O points correspond to terminals or connector pins on a Unit; in terms of programming, an I/O points correspond to I/O bits in the IR area.
I/O refreshing	The process of updating output status sent to external devices so that it agrees with the status of output bits held in memory, and of updating input bits in memory so that they agree with the status of inputs from external devices.
I/O response time	The time required for an output signal to be sent from the PC in response to an input signal received from an external device.
I/O Unit	The Units in a PC that are physically connected to I/O devices to input and output signals. I/O Units include Input Units and Output Units, each of which is available in a range of specifications.
I/O word	A word in the IR area that is allocated to a Unit in the PC System and is used to hold I/O status for that Unit.
IBM PC/AT or compatible	A computer that has similar architecture to, that is logically compatible with, and that can run software designed for an IBM PC/AT computer.
increment	Increasing a numeric value, usually by 1.
indirect address	An address whose contents indicates another address. The contents of the second address will be used as the actual operand.
initialization error	An error that occurs either in hardware or software during the PC System start-up, i.e., during initialization.
initialize	Part of the startup process whereby some memory areas are cleared, system setup is checked, and default values are set.
input	The signal coming from an external device into the PC. The term input is often used abstractly or collectively to refer to incoming signals.
input bit	A bit in the IR area that is allocated to hold the status of an input.
input device	An external device that sends signals into the PC System.
input point	The point at which an input enters the PC System. Input points correspond physically to terminals or connector pins.
input signal	A change in the status of a connection entering the PC. Generally an input signal is said to exist when, for example, a connection point goes from low to high voltage or from a nonconductive to a conductive state.

instruction	A direction given in the program that tells the PC of the action to be carried out, and the data to be used in carrying out the action. Instructions can be used to simply turn a bit ON or OFF, or they can perform much more complex actions, such as converting and/or transferring large blocks of data.
instruction block	A group of instructions that is logically related in a ladder-diagram program. A logic block includes all of the instruction lines that interconnect with each other from one or more lines connecting to the left bus bar to one or more right-hand instructions connecting to the right bus bar.
instruction execution time	The time required to execute an instruction. The execution time for any one instruction can vary with the execution conditions for the instruction and the operands used in it.
instruction line	A group of conditions that lie together on the same horizontal line of a ladder diagram. Instruction lines can branch apart or join together to form instruction blocks. Also called a rung.
interface	An interface is the conceptual boundary between systems or devices and usually involves changes in the way the communicated data is represented. Interface devices perform operations like changing the coding, format, or speed of the data.
interlock	A programming method used to treat a number of instructions as a group so that the entire group can be reset together when individual execution is not required. An interlocked program section is executed normally for an ON execution condition and partially reset for an OFF execution condition.
interrupt (signal)	A signal that stops normal program execution and causes a subroutine to be run or other processing to take place.
interrupt program	A program that is executed in response to an interrupt.
inverse condition	See <i>normally closed condition</i> .
JIS	An acronym for Japanese Industrial Standards.
jump	A type of programming where execution moves directly from one point in a program to another, without sequentially executing any instructions in between.
jump number	A definer used with a jump that defines the points from and to which a jump is to be made.
ladder diagram (program)	A form of program arising out of relay-based control systems that uses circuit-type diagrams to represent the logic flow of programming instructions. The appearance of the program is similar to a ladder, and thus the name.
ladder diagram symbol	A symbol used in drawing a ladder-diagram program.
ladder instruction	An instruction that represents the conditions on a ladder-diagram program. The other instructions in a ladder diagram fall along the right side of the diagram and are called terminal instructions.
least-significant (bit/word)	See <i>rightmost (bit/word)</i> .
LED	Acronym for light-emitting diode; a device used for indicators or displays.
leftmost (bit/word)	The highest numbered bits of a group of bits, generally of an entire word, or the highest numbered words of a group of words. These bits/words are often called most-significant bits/words.
link	A hardware or software connection formed between two Units. "Link" can refer either to a part of the physical connection between two Units or a software connection created to data existing at another location (i.e., data links).

load	The processes of copying data either from an external device or from a storage area to an active portion of the system such as a display buffer. Also, an output device connected to the PC is called a load.
logic block	A group of instructions that is logically related in a ladder-diagram program and that requires logic block instructions to relate it to other instructions or logic blocks.
logic block instruction	An instruction used to locally combine the execution condition resulting from a logic block with a current execution condition. The current execution condition could be the result of a single condition, or of another logic block. AND Load and OR Load are the two logic block instructions.
logic instruction	Instructions used to logically combine the content of two words and output the logical results to a specified result word. The logic instructions combine all the same-numbered bits in the two words and output the result to the bit of the same number in the specified result word.
LR area	A data area that is used in data links.
main program	All of a program except for subroutine and interrupt programs.
mark trace	A process in which changes in the contents of specific memory locations are recorded during program execution.
masked bit	A bit whose status has been temporarily made ineffective.
masking	'Covering' an interrupt signal so that the interrupt is not effective until the mask is removed.
megabyte	A unit of storage equal to one million bytes.
memory area	Any of the areas in the PC used to hold data or programs.
message number	A number assigned to a message generated with the MESSAGE instruction.
mnemonic code	A form of a ladder-diagram program that consists of a sequential list of the instructions without using a ladder diagram.
MONITOR mode	A mode of PC operation in which normal program execution is possible, and which allows modification of data held in memory. Used for monitoring or debugging the PC.
most-significant (bit/word)	See <i>leftmost (bit/word)</i> .
NC input	An input that is normally closed, i.e., the input signal is considered to be present when the circuit connected to the input opens.
negative delay	A delay set for a data trace in which recording data begins before the trace signal by a specified amount.
nesting	Programming one loop within another loop, programming a call to a subroutine within another subroutine, or programming one jump within another.
NO input	An input that is normally open, i.e., the input signal is considered to be present when the circuit connected to the input closes.
noise interference	Disturbances in signals caused by electrical noise.
nonfatal error	A hardware or software error that produces a warning but does not stop the PC from operating.
normal condition	See <i>normally open condition</i> .

normally closed condition	A condition that produces an ON execution condition when the bit assigned to it is OFF, and an OFF execution condition when the bit assigned to it is ON.
normally open condition	A condition that produces an ON execution condition when the bit assigned to it is ON, and an OFF execution condition when the bit assigned to it is OFF.
NOT	A logic operation which inverts the status of the operand. For example, AND NOT indicates an AND operation with the opposite of the actual status of the operand bit.
OFF	The status of an input or output when a signal is said not to be present. The OFF state is generally represented by a low voltage or by non-conductivity, but can be defined as the opposite of either.
OFF delay	The delay between the time when a signal is switched OFF (e.g., by an input device or PC) and the time when the signal reaches a state readable as an OFF signal (i.e., as no signal) by a receiving party (e.g., output device or PC).
offset	A positive or negative value added to a base value such as an address to specify a desired value.
ON	The status of an input or output when a signal is said to be present. The ON state is generally represented by a high voltage or by conductivity, but can be defined as the opposite of either.
ON delay	The delay between the time when an ON signal is initiated (e.g., by an input device or PC) and the time when the signal reaches a state readable as an ON signal by a receiving party (e.g., output device or PC).
one-shot bit	A bit that is turned ON or OFF for a specified interval of time which is longer than one scan.
one-to-one link	See <i>1:1 link</i> .
online edit	The process of changing the program directly in the PC from a Programming Device. Online editing is possible in PROGRAM or MONITOR mode. In MONITOR mode, the program can actually be changed while it is being executed.
operand	The values designated as the data to be used for an instruction. An operand can be input as a constant expressing the actual numeric value to be used or as an address to express the location in memory of the data to be used.
operand bit	A bit designated as an operand for an instruction.
operand word	A word designated as an operand for an instruction.
operating modes	One of three PC modes: <i>PROGRAM mode</i> , <i>MONITOR mode</i> , and <i>RUN mode</i> .
operating error	An error that occurs during actual PC operation as opposed to an initialization error, which occurs before actual operations can begin.
OR	A logic operation whereby the result is true if either of two premises is true, or if both are true. In ladder-diagram programming the premises are usually ON/OFF states of bits or the logical combination of such states called execution conditions.
output	The signal sent from the PC to an external device. The term output is often used abstractly or collectively to refer to outgoing signals.
output bit	A bit in the IR area that is allocated to hold the status to be sent to an output device.
output device	An external device that receives signals from the PC System.

output point	The point at which an output leaves the PC System. Output points correspond physically to terminals or connector pins.
output signal	A signal being sent to an external device. Generally an output signal is said to exist when, for example, a connection point goes from low to high voltage or from a nonconductive to a conductive state.
overflow	The state where the capacity of a data storage location has been exceeded.
overseeing	Part of the processing performed by the CPU that includes general tasks required to operate the PC.
overwrite	Changing the content of a memory location so that the previous content is lost.
parity	Adjustment of the number of ON bits in a word or other unit of data so that the total is always an even number or always an odd number. Parity is generally used to check the accuracy of data after being transmitted by confirming that the number of ON bits is still even or still odd.
parity check	Checking parity to ensure that transmitted data has not been corrupted.
PC	See <i>Programmable Controller</i> .
PC configuration	The arrangement and interconnections of the Units that are put together to form a functional PC.
PC System	With building-block PCs, all of the Units connected up to, but not including, the I/O devices. The boundaries of a PC System are the PC and the program in its CPU at the upper end; and the I/O Units at the lower end.
PCB	See <i>printed circuit board</i> .
PC Setup	A group of operating parameters set in the PC from a Programming Device to control PC operation.
Peripheral Device	Devices connected to a PC System to aid in system operation. Peripheral devices include printers, programming devices, external storage media, etc.
peripheral servicing	Processing signals to and from peripheral devices, including refreshing, communications processing, interrupts, etc.
port	A connector on a PC or computer that serves as a connection to an external device.
positive delay	A delay set for a data trace in which recording data begins after the trace signal by a specified amount.
Power Supply Unit	A Unit that connected to a PC that provides power at the voltage required by the other Units.
present value	The current value registered in a device at any instant during its operation. Present value is abbreviated as PV. The use of this term is generally restricted to timers and counters.
printed circuit board	A board onto which electrical circuits are printed for mounting into a computer or electrical device.
PROGRAM mode	A mode of operation that allows inputting and debugging of programs to be carried out, but that does not permit normal execution of the program.
Programmable Controller	A computerized device that can accept inputs from external devices and generate outputs to external devices according to a program held in memory. Programmable Controllers are used to automate control of external devices. AI-

though single-unit Programmable Controllers are available, building-block Programmable Controllers are constructed from separate components. Such Programmable Controllers are formed only when enough of these separate components are assembled to form a functional assembly.

programmed alarm	An alarm given as a result of execution of an instruction designed to generate the alarm in the program, as opposed to one generated by the system.
programmed error	An error arising as a result of the execution of an instruction designed to generate the error in the program, as opposed to one generated by the system.
programmed message	A message generated as a result of execution of an instruction designed to generate the message in the program, as opposed to one generated by the system.
Programming Console	The portable form of Programming Device for a PC.
Programming Device	A Peripheral Device used to input a program into a PC or to alter or monitor a program already held in the PC. There are dedicated programming devices, such as Programming Consoles, and there are non-dedicated devices, such as a host computer.
PROM	Programmable read-only memory; a type of ROM into which the program or data may be written after manufacture, by a customer, but which is fixed from that time on.
prompt	A message or symbol that appears on a display to request input from the operator.
protocol	The parameters and procedures that are standardized to enable two devices to communicate or to enable a programmer or operator to communicate with a device.
PV	See <i>present value</i> .
RAM	Random access memory; a data storage media. RAM will not retain data when power is disconnected.
RAS	An acronym for reliability, assurance, safety.
read-only area	A memory area from which the user can read status but to which data cannot be written.
refresh	The process of updating output status sent to external devices so that it agrees with the status of output bits held in memory, and of updating input bits in memory so that they agree with the status of inputs from external devices.
relay-based control	The forerunner of PCs. In relay-based control, groups of relays are interconnected to form control circuits. In a PC, these are replaced by programmable circuits.
reserved bit	A bit that is not available for user application.
reserved word	A word in memory that is reserved for a special purpose and cannot be accessed by the user.
reset	The process of turning a bit or signal OFF or of changing the present value of a timer or counter to its set value or to zero.
response code	A code sent with the response to a data transmission that specifies how the transmitted data was processed.
response format	A format specifying the data required in a response to a data transmission.
response monitoring time	The time a device will wait for a response to a data transmission before assuming that an error has occurred.

Restart Bit	A bit used to restart part of a PC.
result word	A word used to hold the results from the execution of an instruction.
retrieve	The processes of copying data either from an external device or from a storage area to an active portion of the system such as a display buffer. Also, an output device connected to the PC is called a load.
retry	The process whereby a device will re-transmit data which has resulted in an error message from the receiving device.
return	The process by which instruction execution shifts from a subroutine back to the main program (usually the point from which the subroutine was called).
reversible counter	A counter that can be both incremented and decremented depending on the specified conditions.
reversible shift register	A shift register that can shift data in either direction depending on the specified conditions.
right-hand instruction	See <i>terminal instruction</i> .
rightmost (bit/word)	The lowest numbered bit of a group of bits, generally of an entire word, or the lowest numbered word of a group of words. This bit/word is often called the least-significant bit/word.
rising edge	The point where a signal actually changes from an OFF to an ON status.
ROM	Read only memory; a type of digital storage that cannot be written to. A ROM chip is manufactured with its program or data already stored in it and can never be changed. However, the program or data can be read as many times as desired.
rotate register	A shift register in which the data moved out from one end is placed back into the shift register at the other end.
RS-232C interface	An industry standard for serial communications.
RUN mode	The operating mode used by the PC for normal control operations.
rung	See <i>instruction line</i> .
scan	The process used to execute a ladder-diagram program. The program is examined sequentially from start to finish and each instruction is executed in turn based on execution conditions.
scan time	See <i>cycle time</i> .
scheduled interrupt	An interrupt that is automatically generated by the system at a specific time or program location specified by the operator. Scheduled interrupts result in the execution of specific subroutines that can be used for instructions that must be executed repeatedly at a specified interval of time.
SCP	See <i>subtract count input</i> .
seal	See <i>self-maintaining bit</i> .
self diagnosis	A process whereby the system checks its own operation and generates a warning or error if an abnormality is discovered.
self-maintaining bit	A bit that is programmed to maintain either an OFF or ON status until set or reset by specified conditions.
series	A wiring method in which Units are wired consecutively in a string.

servicing	The process whereby the PC checks a connector or Unit to see if special processing is required.
set	The process of turning a bit or signal ON.
set value	The value from which a decrementing counter starts counting down or to which an incrementing counter counts up (i.e., the maximum count), or the time from which or for which a timer starts timing. Set value is abbreviated SV.
shift input signal	An input signal whose OFF to ON transition causes data to be shifted one bit.
shift register	One or more words in which data is shifted a specified number of units to the right or left in bit, digit, or word units. In a rotate register, data shifted out one end is shifted back into the other end. In other shift registers, new data (either specified data, zero(s) or one(s)) is shifted into one end and the data shifted out at the other end is lost.
signed binary	A binary value that is stored in memory along with a bit that indicates whether the value is positive or negative.
software error	An error that originates in a software program.
software protect	A means of protecting data from being changed that uses software as opposed to a physical switch or other hardware setting.
source (word)	The location from which data is taken for use in an instruction, as opposed to the location to which the result of an instruction is to be written. The latter is called the destination.
special instruction	An instruction input with a function code that handles data processing operations within ladder diagrams, as opposed to a basic instruction, which makes up the fundamental portion of a ladder diagram.
SR area	A memory area containing flags and other bits/words with specific functions.
SSS	See <i>SYSMAC Support Software</i> .
store	The process of recording a program written into a display buffer permanently in memory.
subroutine	A group of instructions placed separate from the main program and executed only when called from the main program or activated by an interrupt.
subroutine number	A definer used to identify the subroutine that a subroutine call or interrupt activates.
subtract count input	An input signal used to decrement a counter when the signal changes from OFF to ON.
SV	See <i>set value</i> .
switching capacity	The maximum voltage/current that a relay can safely switch on and off.
synchronous execution	Execution of programs and servicing operations in which program execution and servicing are synchronized so that all servicing operations are executed each time the programs are executed.
syntax	The form of a program statement (as opposed to its meaning).
syntax error	An error in the way in which a program is written. Syntax errors can include 'spelling' mistakes (i.e., a function code that does not exist), mistakes in specifying operands within acceptable parameters (e.g., specifying read-only bits as a destination), and mistakes in actual application of instructions (e.g., a call to a subroutine that does not exist).

SYSMAC Support Software	A software package installed on a IBM PC/AT or compatible computer to function as a Programming Device.
system configuration	The arrangement in which Units in a System are connected. This term refers to the conceptual arrangement and wiring together of all the devices needed to comprise the System.
system error	An error generated by the system, as opposed to one resulting from execution of an instruction designed to generate an error.
system error message	An error message generated by the system, as opposed to one resulting from execution of an instruction designed to generate a message.
terminal instruction	An instruction placed on the right side of a ladder diagram that uses the final execution conditions of an instruction line.
timer	A location in memory accessed through a TIM/CNT bit and used to time down from the timer's set value. Timers are turned ON and reset according to their execution conditions.
TR area	A data area used to store execution conditions so that they can be reloaded later for use with other instructions.
TR bit	A bit in the TR area.
trace	An operation whereby the program is executed and the resulting data is stored to enable step-by-step analysis and debugging.
trace memory	A memory area used to store the results of trace operations.
transfer	The process of moving data from one location to another within the PC, or between the PC and external devices. When data is transferred, generally a copy of the data is sent to the destination, i.e., the content of the source of the transfer is not changed.
transmission distance	The distance that a signal can be transmitted.
trigger	A signal used to activate some process, e.g., the execution of a trace operation.
trigger address	An address in the program that defines the beginning point for tracing. The actual beginning point can be altered from the trigger by defining either a positive or negative delay.
UM area	The memory area used to hold the active program, i.e., the program that is being currently executed.
Unit	In OMRON PC terminology, the word Unit is capitalized to indicate any product sold for a PC System. Most of the names of these products end with the word Unit.
unit number	A number assigned to some Units to facilitate identification when assigning words or other operating parameters.
unmasked bit	A bit whose status is effective. <i>See masked bit.</i>
unsigned binary	A binary value that is stored in memory without any indication of whether it is positive or negative.
uploading	The process of transferring a program or data from a lower-level or slave computer to a higher-level or host computer. If a Programming Devices is involved, the Programming Device is considered the host computer.
watchdog timer	A timer within the system that ensures that the scan time stays within specified limits. When limits are reached, either warnings are given or PC operation is stopped depending on the particular limit that is reached.

WDT	See <i>watchdog timer</i> .
word	A unit of data storage in memory that consists of 16 bits. All data areas consists of words. Some data areas can be accessed only by words; others, by either words or bits.
word address	The location in memory where a word of data is stored. A word address must specify (sometimes by default) the data area and the number of the word that is being addressed.
work area	A part of memory containing work words/bits.
work bit	A bit in a work word.
work word	A word that can be used for data calculation or other manipulation in programming, i.e., a 'work space' in memory. A large portion of the IR area is always reserved for work words. Parts of other areas not required for special purposes may also be used as work words.
write protect switch	A switch used to write-protect the contents of a storage device, e.g., a floppy disk. If the hole on the upper left of a floppy disk is open, the information on this floppy disk cannot be altered.
write-protect	A state in which the contents of a storage device can be read but cannot be altered.

Index

Numbers

1:1 Data Link,
1:1 NT Link,
1:N NT Link,

A

absolute encoder inputs, specifications,
Absolute Encoder Interface Board,
 components,
 configuration,
 flags and bits, , , , ,
 functions,
 high-speed counter interrupts,
 installation,
 settings,
absolute high-speed counter, reading status,
ACC(—), ,
ADBL(—),
address tracing. *See* tracing, data tracing.
Analog I/O Board,
 components,
 flags and bits, ,
 installation,
 settings,
 specifications,
Analog Setting Board,
 components,
 flags and bits, , , ,
 functions,
 installation,
 specifications,
applications, precautions,
AR area,
arithmetic flags, ,
ASCII, converting data, ,

B–C

bits, controlling,
check levels, program checks,
checksum, calculating frame checksum,
clock
 reading the clock, ,
 setting the clock, ,

communication errors,
communications
 Host Link,
 node number,
 link
 NT Link,
 one-to-one,
 no-protocol,
 one-to-one,
 PC Setup,
 wiring,
communications functions,
Communications Units, flags and Bits, ,
comparison, starting comparison operation, ,
compensation value,
constants, operands,
Controller Link System, instructions,
converting. *See* data, converting
counters
 conditions when reset, ,
 creating extended timers,
 reversible counters,
cycle monitor time, PC Setup settings,
cycle time
 calculating,
 effects on operations,
 processes,
cycle time (minimum), PC Setup settings,

D

data
 converting, radians and degrees, ,
 decrementing,
 incrementing,
data tracing,
DBS(—),
DBSL(—),
decrementing. *See* data
definers, definition,
degrees, converting degrees to radians,
differentiated instructions,
 function codes,
DM area,
duty factor
 fixed,
 pulse with variable duty factor ,
 variable,

E

- EC Directives,
- EM area,
- end codes,
- EPROM ICs. *See* Memory Cassettes
- error codes, programming,
- error log,
 - PC Setup settings,
- error messages, programming,
- errors
 - 1:1 links,
 - communications,
 - fatal,
 - general,
 - non-fatal,
 - programming,
 - Programming Console operations,
 - programming messages,
 - resetting,
 - types,
 - user-defined errors,
- execution condition, definition,
- expansion instructions,
 - function codes,
- exponents,

F

- FAL area,
- FAL(06),
- FALS(07),
- flags
 - arithmetic, programming example, ,
 - CY
 - clearing,
 - setting,
 - error and arithmetic,
 - signed binary arithmetic,
- floating-point data,
 - exponents,
 - floating-point math instructions,
 - logarithms,
 - square roots,
- Frame Check Sequence. *See* frames, FCS
- frame checksum, calculating with FCS(—),
- frames
 - dividing
 - See also* host link
 - precautions,
 - FCS,
- function codes,
 - expansion instructions, ,

H

- high-speed timers, PC Setup settings,
- High-speed Counter Board,
 - changing PV,
 - checking PV,
 - components,
 - configuration,
 - count frequencies, ,
 - count modes, ,
 - counting modes, , ,
 - flags and bits, , , , ,
 - functions,
 - installation,
 - instructions,
 - numeric ranges,
 - range comparison method,
 - reading counter status,
 - reading PV,
 - related bits and flags,
 - reset bits,
 - reset methods,
 - resetting counters, , ,
 - settings,
 - PC Setup,
 - specifications,
 - target value method,
- high-speed counters
 - specifications,
 - stopping and restarting operation,
- high-speed counters 1 and 2, counting modes (numeric ranges),
- hold bit status, PC Setup settings,
- Host Link, ,
 - command and response formats,
 - communications
 - See also* Host Link commands
 - methods,
 - PC transmission,
 - procedures, ,
 - data transfer,
 - dividing frames,
 - frame
 - definition,
 - maximum size,
 - node number,
 - setting parameters, start and end codes,
- Host Link commands
 - **,
 - EX,
 - FK,
 - IC,
 - KC,
 - KR,
 - KS,
 - MF,
 - MM,
 - MS,
 - QQ,
 - R#,
 - RS,
 - R%,

- RC,
- RD,
- RE,
- RG,
- RH,
- RJ,
- RL,
- RP,
- RR,
- SC,
- TS,
- W#,
- W\$,
- W%,
- WC,
- WD,
- WE,
- WG,
- WH,
- WJ,
- WL,
- WP,
- WR,
- XZ,
- HR area,
- I**
- I/O bits,
- I/O points, refreshing,
- I/O refresh operations, types,
- I/O response time
 - See also* timing
 - one-to-one link communications,
- I/O words, allocating,
- incrementing,
- indirect addressing,
- INI(61), ,
- Inner Board, PC Setup settings,
- input time constants, PC Setup settings,
- installation, precautions,
- instruction set,
 - +F(—),
 - F(—),
 - *F(—),
 - /F(—),
 - 7SEG(88),
 - ACC(—), , ,
 - ACOS(—),
 - ADB(50),
 - ADBL(—), ,
 - ADD(30),
 - ADDL(54),
 - AND, ,
 - combining with OR,
 - AND LD, ,
 - combining with OR LD,
 - use in logic blocks,
- AND NOT, ,
- ANDW(34),
- ASC(86),
- ASFT(17),
- ASIN(—),
- ASL(25),
- ASR(26),
- ATAN(—),
- AVG(—),
- BCD(24),
- BCDL(59),
- BCMP(68),
- BCNT(67),
- BIN(23),
- BINL(58),
- BSET(71),
- CLC(41),
- CMND(—),
- CMP(20),
- CMPL(60),
- CNT,
- CNTR(12),
- COLL(81),
- COM(29),
- COS(—),
- CPS(—),
- CPSL(—),
- CTBL(63),
- CTW(—),
- DBS(—), ,
- DBSL(—), ,
- DEC(39),
- DEG(—),
- DIFD(14), ,
 - using in interlocks,
 - using in jumps,
- DIFU(13), ,
 - using in interlocks,
 - using in jumps,
- DIST(80),
- DIV(33),
- DIVL(57),
- DMPX(77),
- DSW(87), ,
- DVB(53),
- END(01), ,
- EXP(—),
- FAL(06),
- FALS(07),
- FCS(—),
- FIX(—),
- FIXL(—),
- FLT(—),
- FLTL(—),
- FPD(—),
- HEX(—),
- HKY(—),
- HTS(65),
- IL(02), ,
- ILC(03), ,
- INC(38),
- INI(61), , ,
- INT(89), ,
- IORF(97),

- JME(05),
- JMP(04),
- JMP(04) and JME(05),
- KEEP(11),
 - in controlling bit status,
- ladder instructions,
- LD, ,
- LD NOT, ,
- LOG(—),
- MAX(—),
- MBS(—), ,
- MBSL(—), ,
- MCMP(19),
- MCRO(99),
- MIN(—),
- MLB(52),
- MLPX(76),
- MOV(21),
- MOVB(82),
- MOVD(83),
- MSG(46),
- MUL(32),
- MULL(56),
- MVN(22),
- NEG(—), ,
- NEGL(—), ,
- NOP(00),
- NOT,
- operands,
- OR, ,
 - combining with AND,
- OR LD, ,
 - combining with AND LD,
 - use in logic blocks,
- OR NOT, ,
- ORW(35),
- OUT, ,
- OUT NOT, ,
- PID(—),
- PLS2(—), , , ,
- PMCR(—),
- PMW(—),
- PRV(62), , , ,
- PULS(65), , , ,
- PWM(—),
- RAD(—),
- RECV(98),
- RESET,
- RET(93), ,
- ROL(27),
- ROOT(72),
- ROR(28),
- RSET,
- RXD(47),
- SBB(51),
- SBBL(—), ,
- SBN(92),
- SBS(91),
- SCL(66),
- SCL2(—),
- SCL3(—),
- SDEC(78),
- SEND(90),
- SET, ,
- SFT(10),
- SFTR(84),
- SIN(—),
- SLD(74),
- SNXT(09),
- SPED(64), , , , ,
- SQRT(—),
- SRCH(—),
- SRD(75),
- STC(40),
- STEP(08),
- STH(—),
- STIM(69), ,
- STUP(—),
- SUB(31),
- SUBL(55),
- SUM(—),
- TAN(—),
- TCMP(85),
- terminology,
- TIM,
- TIMH(15),
- TKY(18),
- TRSM(45),
- TTIM(—),
- TXD(48),
- VCAL(—),
- WSFT(16),
- WTC(—),
- XCHG(73),
- XFER(70),
- XFRB(—),
- XNRW(37),
- XORW(36),
- ZCP(—),
- ZCPL(—),
- instructions
 - execution times,
 - expansion,
 - floating-point math instructions,
 - instruction set lists,
 - mnemonics list, ladder,
 - right-hand instructions, coding multiple,
 - subroutines,
- tables
 - default,
 - user-set,
- INT(89),
- interlocks,
 - using self-maintaining bits,
- interrupt functions,
- interrupt processing
 - calculating response time,
 - masking,
 - timing,
- interrupts
 - absolute high-speed counters, programming,
 - control,
 - counter mode,
 - high-speed counter
 - overflows and overflows,
 - programming,
 - high-speed counter 0,
 - overflows and overflows,

high-speed counters 1 and 2,
input, parameters,
input interrupts,
interval timers,
 scheduled interrupt mode,
masking,
setting modes,
types,
unmasking,

J–L

jump numbers,
jumps,
ladder diagram
 branching,
 IL(02) and ILC(03),
 using TR bits,
 combining logic blocks,
 controlling bit status
 using DIFU(13) and DIFD(14), ,
 using KEEP(11),
 using OUT and OUT NOT,
 using SET and RESET,
 using SET and RSET,
 converting to mnemonic code,
 display via CX-Programmer,
 instructions
 combining, AND LD and OR LD,
 controlling bit status
 using KEEP(11),
 using OUT and OUT NOT,
 format,
 notation,
 structure,
 using logic blocks,
ladder diagram instructions,
logarithm,
logic block instructions, converting to mnemonic code,
logic blocks. *See* ladder diagram

M

macro function, subroutines. *See* programming
masking, interrupt processes,
mathematics
 See also trigonometric functions
 exponents,
 floating-point addition,
 floating-point division,
 floating-point math instructions,
 floating-point multiplication,
 floating-point subtraction,
 logarithm,
 square root,
MBS(—),

MBSL(—),
memory areas
 AR area bits, ,
 DM area,
 EM area,
 flags,
 flags and bits (SR area),
 HR area,
 IR area bits,
 link bits,
 structure, ,
 timer and counter bits,
 TR bits,
 work bits,

Memory Cassettes,
 and program size,
 automatic transfer at startup,
 comparing contents,
 contents,
 reading data,
 reading with peripherals,
 required EPROMs,
 storing DM and UM data,
 types,
 writing data,
messages, programming,
minimum cycle time, PC Setup settings,
mnemonic code, converting,
momentary power interruption,
MSG(46),

N

NEG(—),
NEGL(—),
nesting, subroutines,
no-protocol communications,
 receiving,
 transmitting,
normally open/closed condition, definition,
NOT, definition,
NT Link,

O

one-to-one link communications
 I/O response timing,
 link errors,
one-to-one link,
operand bit,
operands,
 allowable designations,
 requirements,
operating environment, precautions,

operations
 effects on cycle time,
 internal processing, flowchart,
origin compensation,
output bit
 controlling ON/OFF time,
 controlling status, ,
output refresh method, PC Setup settings,
outputs, turning OFF,

P

PC Setup. *See* settings
peripheral port, servicing time,
peripheral port servicing time, PC Setup settings,
PLS2(—), ,
PMW(—),
power interruptions
 momentary interruptions,
 Programmable Controller,
power OFF processing,
precautions,
 applications,
 general,
 operating environment,
 safety,
Program Memory, structure,
programming
 absolute high-speed counters,
 errors,
 high-speed counter 0,
 high-speed counters 1 and 2,
 instructions,
 interrupts, , ,
 jumps,
 macro function, subroutines,
 precautions,
 preparing data in data areas,
 special features,
 writing,
programs
 checking, check levels,
 executing,
PROTOCOL MACRO instruction,
protocol macros,
PRV(62), ,
PULS(65), ,
Pulse I/O Board,
 configuration,
 count modes,
 flags and bits, , , ,
 indicators
 pulse inputs,
 pulse outputs,

 installation,
 interrupts,
 pulse input indicators,
 pulse output indicators,
 settings,
pulse inputs, flags and control bits,
pulse outputs
 determining status of ports 1 and 2,
 fixed-duty-factor,
 flags and control bits,
 from ports 1 and 2,
 functions,
 variable-duty-factor,

PV
 CNTR(12),
 timers and counters,

R

radians, converting radians to degrees,
response codes,
RET(93),
right-hand instructions, coding. *See* instructions
RS-232C port
 connecting Units,
 control bits,
 one-to-one link,
 servicing time,
RS-232C port servicing time, PC Setup settings,

S

safety precautions. *See* precautions
SBBL(—),
Serial Communications Board,
 flags and bits, ,
 settings, ,
serial communications functions,
serial communications modes
 1:1 Data Link,
 1:1 NT Link,
 1:N NT Link,
 Host Link,
 no-protocol, ,
 protocol macro,
settings
 basic operations
 error log,
 high-speed timers,
 hold bit status,
 input digits number,
 startup mode,
 changing,
 communications,
 Host Link,
 no-protocol,

- PC Setup,
 - defaults,
 - expansion instructions,
 - high-speed counters 1 and 2,
 - I/O operations,
 - port servicing scan time, ,
 - pulse output word, ,
 - Inner Board,
 - interrupts,
 - external sources,
 - parameters,
 - PC Setup settings,
 - pulse outputs,
- seven-segment displays, converting data,
- signed binary arithmetic flags,
- signed binary data,
- specifications
 - absolute encoder inputs,
 - Analog I/O Board,
 - Analog Setting Board,
 - High-speed Counter Board,
 - high-speed counters,
 - pulse outputs,
- SPED(64), , , ,
- square root, floating-point data,
- SR area,
- startup mode, PC Setup settings,
- STIM(69),
- subroutine number,
- SV
 - CNTR(12),
 - timers and counters,
- SYSMAC WAY. *See* Host Link


T

- TIM/CNT, timer/counter area,
- TIM/CNT numbers,
- time
 - reading the time, ,
 - setting the time, ,
- timer/counter area,
- timers, conditions when reset, ,
 - TTIM(—),
- timing
 - basic instructions,
 - cycle time,
 - I/O response time,
 - instruction execution. *See* instruction
 - interrupt processing,
 - special instructions,
- TR area,
- TR bits, use in branching,
- tracing. *See* See data tracing and address tracing.
- trigonometric functions
 - arc cosine,
 - arc sine,
 - arc tangent,
 - converting degrees to radians,
 - converting radians to degrees,
 - cosine,
 - sine,
 - tangent,
- troubleshooting,
 - flowcharts,

Revision History

A manual revision code appears as a suffix to the catalog number on the front cover of the manual.

Cat. No. W364-E1-2



The following table outlines the changes made to the manual during each revision. Page numbers refer to the previous version.

Revision code	Date	Revised content
1	September 1999	Original production
2	May 2000	<p>Minor changes and additions made as follows:</p> <p>Page 42: Added precautionary description on changing modes when PT is connected.</p> <p>Page 129: LED indicators graphic corrected.</p> <p>Page 131: Data format corrected to Hex in top table, amperage range added to bottom table, sentence added to bottom of page.</p> <p>Pages 140 and 141: I/O allocation examples reworked.</p> <p>Page 146 : Added information on new Temperature Control Units.</p> <p>Page 195: New section added on indirect addressing.</p> <p>Pages 225, 229, and 230: Note added on set values.</p> <p>Pages 245 and 285: Note added on stopping pulse outputs.</p> <p>Page 246: Port specifier values corrected.</p> <p>Pages 396, 399, and 402: "@" added to programming example instruction.</p> <p>Page 478: "*EM" removed from PMCR.</p> <p>Page 491: I/O BUS ERR description expanded.</p> <p>Pages 513 and 514: Echoback flags and bits added.</p> <p>Page 529: Table added on clock accuracy.</p>

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